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A HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA  
and an  
extended history of its  
Southern Coast Counties

by  
J. M. Guinn, A.M.

Illustrated  
Complete in two volumes

Volume II

Historic Record Company  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
1907





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# BIOGRAPHICAL

VOLUME II.



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John Bixby

## JOTHAM BIXBY.

\* \* \* \* \*

O you youths, western youths,  
So impatient, full of action, full of manly pride and  
friendship,  
Plain I see you, western youths, see you tramping with  
the foremost,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

Have the elder races halted?  
Do they drop and end their lesson, wearied, over there  
beyond the seas?  
We take up the task eternal, and the burden, and the  
lesson,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

All the past we leave behind;  
We debouch upon a newer, mightier world, varied  
world;  
Fresh and strong the world we seize, world of labor  
and the march,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

We detachments steady throwing,  
Down the edges, through the passes, up the mountains  
steep,  
Conquering, holding, daring, venturing, as we go, the  
unknown ways,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

We primeval forests felling,  
We the rivers stemming, vexing we, and piercing deep  
the mines within;  
We the surface broad surveying, and the virgin soil  
upheaving,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

\* \* \* \* \*

Raise the mighty mother mistress,  
Waving high the delicate mistress, over all the starry  
mistress, (bend your heads all,)  
Raise the fanged and warlike mistress, stern, impassive,  
weaponed mistress,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

See, my children, resolute children,  
By those swarms upon our rear, we must never yield  
or falter,  
Ages back in ghostly millions, frowning there behind  
us urging,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

\* \* \* \* \*

All the pulses of the world,  
Falling in, they beat for us, with the western move-  
ment beat;  
Holding single or together, steady moving, to the front,  
all for us,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

\* \* \* \* \*

Lo! the darting bowling orb!  
Lo! the brother orbs around! all the clustering suns  
and planets;  
All the dazzling days, all the mystic nights with dreams,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

\* \* \* \* \*

Has the night descended?  
Was the road of late so toilsome? did we stop dis-  
courage, nodding on our way?  
Yet a passing hour I yield you in your tracks to pause  
oblivious,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

Till with sound of trumpet,  
Far, far off the day-break call—hark! how loud and  
clear I hear it wind;  
Swift! to the head of the army!—swift! spring to your  
places,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

When Jotham Bixby, the subject of this sketch,  
just turned twenty-one, set sail from Boston,  
March 1, 1852, aboard the clipper Samuel Apple-  
ton, Captain Doane, bound for a voyage of one  
hundred and fifty days around the Horn for  
San Francisco, it was doubtless because a certain  
adventurous fire was still steadily burning in his  
veins unquenched from that which prompted his  
emigrant ancestor, Joseph of that name, to come  
over from England in the early years of discov-  
ery and clear a farm in the virgin forests of  
Massachusetts, and which, a little later, while  
this splendid mother of Colonies in the first flush  
of her early matronhood as a Commonwealth  
was busily engaged in bringing forth, suckling,  
weaning and sending out to the frontier so many  
others of her sturdy offspring, impelled the sons  
and grandsons of that emigrant to themselves  
blithely and bravely cut loose from parental ties  
and as they became of age set their faces res-  
olutely in the direction of more room. Thus it  
happens that we find many apparently unrelated  
families of this name, which is rather an odd one,  
widely scattered over the continent, from New  
England, New York and Missouri to Indian Ter-

ritory, California and Manitoba, all sprung from men who were pioneers of their own particular region and beyond doubt all tracing to a common origin in this single Puritan ancestor.

The branch of the family now in question settled in Maine toward the end of the eighteenth century on the banks of the Kennebec river, then an outpost of civilization. Here, in the second generation, one of the sons, Amasa, married Fanny Weston, granddaughter of Joseph Weston, one of the most active and capable of the pioneer settlers who in the first year of the war of the Revolution volunteered as a woodsman guide to accompany the ill-fated expedition of Benedict Arnold through the pathless forests of Maine against Quebec, and lost his life in the patriotic discharge of that service.

Under this roof-tree were reared to maturity eight sons and two daughters, all of whom sooner or later removed to California, and of whom Jotham and his older brother, Marcellus, who came out together around Cape Horn, are now, fifty-five years later, the only survivors.

These two brothers went at once to the mines, and for several years followed the washing of gold with varying but rather indifferent success. Here, through the exercise of that thrift and frugality which had been instilled into them in a home where principle and character and common sense constituted the animating spirit rather than mere idle catchwords of daily life, they managed to save a few thousand dollars, which they first invested in a small mountain farm supplying produce to the mines.

Later on, having sold this, they invested in a flock of about one thousand sheep, which were then valued at about \$6 a head. During the year of drought of 1863 and 1864 these flocks, which in the meantime had materially increased in numbers, were maintained with great difficulty by the partners on free government range in the foothills and mountains of San Luis Obispo county. If the crop of acorns in the latter year had not proved exceptionally abundant they would probably have lost everything, but through this providential assistance and their own untiring efforts, living with their sheep as did the patriarchs of old, they saved most of them.

About this time the half interest of Marcellus in the sheep business was bought by the firm

of Flint, Bixby & Co., composed of another brother, Llewellyn, who was the first of the family to come to California, and two cousins, Benjamin and Thomas Flint. This firm was already well established and doing business on an extensive scale, and through them the new firm of J. Bixby & Co., then formed with Jotham Bixby as half owner and managing partner, was enabled to buy lands in Southern California and abandon the at best uncertain practice of grazing on the free ranges.

As an indication of the wildness and inaccessibility of Los Angeles county at this time, as late as 1866, it may be mentioned without impropriety that one of the chief impelling motives which induced the elder brother to sell out his half interest to the wealthier firm, whose members indeed did not have to live here, was the fact that he dreaded to bring his family into so rough and distant a region, as it was then viewed even in the not over-thickly settled districts of Central California.

Rancho Los Cerritos was purchased by J. Bixby & Co., in 1866, from John Temple, a well-known trader and land holder who had come to this coast also, as it happened, from Massachusetts long prior to the Mexican war, and who died in San Francisco soon after making this sale, his widow, who was a daughter of one of the old established Spanish families, thereupon removing with her daughter and son-in-law to Paris, never to return to the Pacific coast.

The great drought above referred to had all but exterminated the formerly extensive herds of cattle throughout Southern California, the country being of course entirely without transportation facilities, and as these cattle ranges were now lying idle and unproductive of any revenue to their owners they were held at what at the present day seems an absurdly low value. Los Cerritos, which contained twenty-seven thousand acres of the best grazing lands in the Los Angeles valley, embracing the present flourishing farming districts of Clearwater, Hynes and Llewellyn, and the townsites of Los Cerritos and Long Beach, was bought for \$20,000, and paid for out of the first two clips of wool sold by the new owners.

From this time dates an era of steady progress. The close of the Civil war sent hitherward many

homeseekers out of both disbanded armies, farming settlements were started in some of the choice alluvial lands of the San Gabriel and other irrigable valleys of the county, and many of the larger grants which had hitherto been used for grazing alone were opened for settlement, their owners being tempted to part with portions of their holdings through advancing values. The first sales from Los Cerritos were made along the northern boundary contiguous to the colony of Downey. Then followed fourteen hundred acres to the Wilmington Colony, and later in 1884 six thousand acres off the north to the California Co-operative Colony, and four thousand acres on the ocean side called the American Colony tract. Here is now situated the city of Long Beach, whose growth has appeared as a marvel of these latter years of improved electric transportation, but is, after all, only the natural outcome of her peculiarly favored situation upon gently sloping hills fronting the most attractive of sea beaches, while, moreover, she is no doubt destined to reap high benefits from improvements now in progress in the harbor of San Pedro, a large part of which lies within her corporate borders. More recent sales from this rancho embrace one of seven thousand acres to Senator Clark, of Montana, and one of one thousand acres to Mr. Skinner and others, of Florida, all of which make up one of the richest and most productive bodies of farming land in the New River district. Mr. Bixby still retains personally some thirty-five hundred acres of the rancho surrounding the original adobe ranch house, built and first occupied by Mr. Temple, and where he made his own home for so many years, and to this he devotes much of his time in personal direction of operations in dairy farming, and the growing of barley and alfalfa, never having lost a primary interest in the live stock and farming business.

Other extensive properties were acquired by him and by the firm in which he was half-owner and managing partner, from time to time since coming to Los Cerritos. Some of these consist of sixteen thousand acres of Los Palos Verdes rancho, situated on the coast between Redondo and San Pedro, six thousand acres of farming lands in Los Alamitos rancho near the Beet Sugar factory, seven thousand acres of the rancho

Santiago de Santa Ana lying between Santiago creek and the Santa Ana river in Orange county, a little foothill orange ranch in Temescal cañon, Riverside county, certain landed and livestock interests in Arizona, various holdings in the cities of Long Beach and Los Angeles, and in other localities.

Mr. Bixby was elected president of the first bank established in Long Beach, and still remains at the head of that institution now called the National Bank of Long Beach, the growth of which has been steady and rapid while practicing a policy of conservatism and security in loans and investments. He is one of the stockholders, though not a controlling owner, in the Long Beach Hotel Company, and other enterprises which have been started with a view to developing the resources of the town in which the latter years of his life have been cast, and in the growth and prosperity of which he has always taken a lively interest. Mr. Bixby has never been in any strict sense a speculator, all of the properties which he now owns having been purchased with a view to permanence of investment. It was his good fortune to come early to a favored region and to acquire large interests here; to him was also given the clear head and sober judgment to manage these interests sometimes through seasons of prosperity and again of perplexity and discouragement, but always with skill and a good measure of that success which comes alone from correct perception and appreciation in the use of figures as applied to receipts and disbursements in business. Californians, indeed, of that day and training were more generally actuated, it may be, by the principle known as "live and let live," than those schooled in an environment of more exacting commercial competition. In this prevailing spirit of fair dealing among Californians, which, of course, like most rules, was not without its exceptions, it is believed that the student of social conditions may find an item of real compensation for many of the hardships and drawbacks of a life so far removed from the great metropolitan centers of social and industrial activity. At all events to those who know Jotham Bixby best it is not necessary to enlarge upon this side of his character as a business man.

In 1862 at San Juan, San Benito county (then

in the county of Monterey), Jotham Bixby married Margaret Winslow Hathaway, daughter of Rev. George W. Hathaway of Skowhegan, Me. This marriage followed an engagement made some time before on a visit by Mr. Bixby to his old home, and for this purpose this handsome young woman came out alone under the protection of acquaintances, on the long steamer trip by way of the Isthmus. An older sister was at the time married to Llewellyn Bixby, who was to become her future husband's partner, and they were living in San Juan. Here the young couple made their first home, and their oldest son, George Hathaway, was born. Later at Los Cerritos and Los Angeles six more children were born, of whom two, their daughter Fanny Weston and their son Jotham Winslow, are now living. Both these sons are married and there are now six grandchildren of whom one is the son of their son Harry Llewellyn, who died in 1902.

Larger fortunes than Mr. Bixby's are not uncommon among those who have combined the exceptional opportunity of early residence in California, good judgment in investing and close study in the handling of their affairs, but in this case at least the best legacy which will be left by the pioneer father to his offspring, when in the days to come, let us hope still many long years distant, his soul goes faring forth out of an outworn tenement, to join those of his own forbears, will be a name unsullied by personal misconduct, cowardice or any meanness. More than this, on the positive side to those who really know him will be revealed a depth of kindness and considerateness toward others but thinly veiled under habits of reserve and unostentation bordering on diffidence.

How are the strong, simple men of that generation to be replaced under these more artificial and tense conditions of American society? The answer comes through an appreciation of the spirit of the virile verses of the poet Whitman, which have been prefixed to this article.

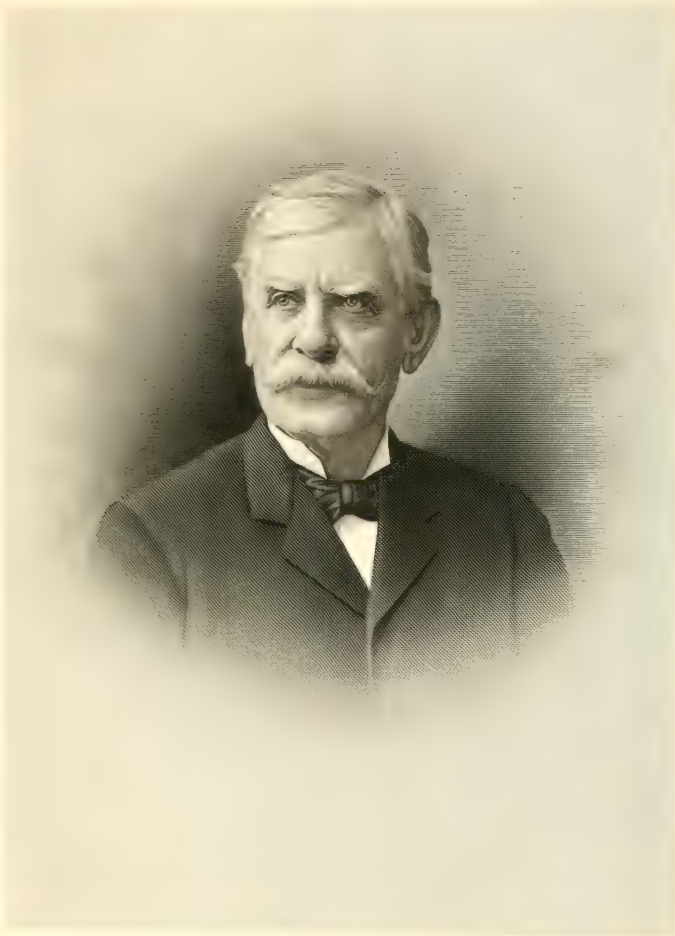
Hail and all hail our fearless, able, generous pioneers! For the good of the Republic may the fine example and stirring memories of your adventurous lives prove a beacon guide alike to leaders and to hosts of many a stalwart generation of Americans yet unborn!

CLAUDE S. HOLMAN. To her noble, self-sacrificing pioneers, no less than to her enterprising business men of later days, Southern California owes her remarkable progress. To their zeal and energy will prosperity be indebted, and among the names worthy of perpetuation in the future is that of Woodford C. Holman, a pioneer of 1849. A native of the south, he was born in Woodford county, Ky., March 18, 1824. To him more than to the average boys with whom he associated came the privilege of obtaining good school training, first receiving instruction in a private school, and following this by a course in a private academy. The same year that John C. Fremont, the famous pathfinder, set out to find the Pacific coast, also found Mr. Holman making his way across the plains with ox-teams. He arrived in Oregon after a most perilous trip, during which he had many narrow escapes from the Indian's tomahawk, as well as suffering from the encroachments of wild animals. His destination, McMinnville, Ore., was finally reached and there he settled down content with his surroundings in the west until the news of the finding of gold in California made all other places pale in comparison. Coming to the state during the same year he stopped for a time in San Francisco, but finally made his way to the mines, where it proved a rich harvest was awaiting him. During the ten years which he spent in the mines he also carried on a merchandise business in San Francisco, both of which avenues were productive of large incomes and made him a wealthy man. His association with Los Angeles dates from the year 1870, at which time he purchased large tracts of real estate in what later became the corporate limits of the city. In addition to carrying on general farming he also gave considerable attention to horticulture, setting out groves of lemons, oranges and deciduous fruits, besides shrubs of various kinds. Selling a part of his ranch he removed into the city of Los Angeles in 1890, and from that time until his death, May 24, 1898, was unable to attend to any business on account of ill health.

A man of unusual ability and versatility, Mr. Holman was perhaps even better known as an author and lecturer than in the commercial world. His early pioneer experiences in the west and extensive travels in the old world furnished him







Thomas R. Ward



with valuable material from which to draw, and whatever came from his pen or lips had the sound ring of truth and substantiality. His subjects on the lecture platform were almost always in the line of agriculture, gold-mining or early California history, on any or all of which subjects he was perhaps as well able to speak authoritatively as any who ever came to the west, not excepting his great contemporary, John C. Fremont. Among other books of which he is the author we mention but one "The Old Pioneer," which is not only interesting in the extreme, but claims the added merit of being instructive as well. Personally Mr. Holman was a man of unimpeachable character, great force and energy, and all who were privileged to know him felt that they were in the presence of a pure, God-fearing man. His earth life came to a close in McMinnville, Ore., May 24, 1898, while on a visit to his brother, Daniel Holman.

A native son of the state, born in Los Angeles June 10, 1874, Claude S. Holman received his entire training in the common and high schools of this city and county and when still comparatively young began to assist his father in looking after his business interests. Starting out in business on his own account some time later, he became associated with W. I. Hollingsworth under the firm name of W. I. Hollingsworth & Co., real estate brokers, a partnership which existed for ten years and during which time a large volume of business was transacted. At the end of this time, however, the partnership was dissolved, since which time Mr. Holman has continued in the real estate business alone, handling Los Angeles business property exclusively. His local office is in the Union Trust building.

A marriage ceremony celebrated October 16, 1901, in Los Angeles, united the lives of Claude S. Holman and Miss Elizabeth Lebus, the latter a daughter of Lewis and Martha C. Lebus. Mr. and Mrs. Holman have two children, Margaret and Katherine. At this writing Mr. Holman is erecting an elegant modern residence on Hampshire street, between Wilshire boulevard and Seventh street, which when completed will represent the acme of perfection in the builder's art. Mr. Holman is a member of but one fraternal order, the Free and Accepted Masons, his membership being in Southern California Lodge

of Los Angeles. The fine personal characteristics which stood out so prominently in the father and made him a man among men, are found in no less degree in the son, who in following his high ideals is setting an example which the rising generation would do well to take for their guide.

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HON. THOMAS ROBERT BARD. As a man of exceptional talent, high character, a statesman of eminent ability, and a distinguished lawmaker ex-Senator Bard has left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation which was enacted during the period of his connection with our national legislature, and no man of this state has a wider or more favorable reputation among his former colleagues of the senate. His is a family which has for many generations been one of prominence, antedating the founding of the United States government on this continent, and while on a trip to Italy in 1905 Mr. Bard succeeded in tracing his lineage back through the British Isles, through France and into Italy, where in the ninth century the family left its record, at Ft. Bard, Piedmont. The history of the family in America begins with Archibald Bard who came from the north of Ireland, and settled near Gettysburg, Pa. The next in line was Richard Bard who was born in Pennsylvania, served in the French and Indian war, and in April, 1758, after Braddock's defeat he and his wife were captured by the Indians and held for a ransom. Mr. Bard succeeded in making his escape after ten days' captivity, but his wife was carried away and held captive for two years and five months before her whereabouts were discovered and her release secured by the payment of forty pounds sterling to the Indians. Richard Bard also served in the Revolutionary war. Captain Thomas Bard, the son of Richard, was born in Franklin county, Pa., and took part in the second war with Great Britain in 1812. This brings us to Robert M. Bard, the father of Thomas R. He was born at Chambersburg, Pa., being an attorney of prominence who was considered the leader of the bar in his section of the state. He was also a strong man in political circles and the year before his death was nom-

inated by his party as a member of congress. His death occurred in 1851, at the age of forty-one years, in Chambersburg, a most successful and promising career being cut off in the prime of life. David and William, brothers of Richard Bard, were the founders of Bardstown, Ky.

On his mother's side, also, Mr. Bard has inherited good blood. She was Elizabeth Little, born in Mercersburg, Pa., the daughter of Dr. Peter W. Little, who was born in York county, Pa., was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, read medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, spent his lifetime in the successful practice of his profession and died at Mercersburg. His wife was Mary Parker, a daughter of Major Robert Parker, who was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and in private life after the war conducted a merchandising business. His sister was the wife of General Andrew Porter, whose great-grandson is General Horace Porter, late ambassador to France. While visiting her son Mrs. E. L. Bard died at Berylwood, his home, near Hueneme, in Ventura county, on the anniversary of her birthday, December 7, 1881. There were four children in the family, two daughters who reside in Chambersburg, Pa., and two sons. The younger son, Dr. Cephas L. Bard, was the foremost physician in Ventura county for many years and died in 1902, loved and respected by all who knew him. A sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this volume. The remaining son is Thomas Robert Bard, who was born in Chambersburg, Pa., December 8, 1841, and spent his boyhood days in that town.

After preliminary work in the public schools Mr. Bard attended Chambersburg Academy and graduated from that institution when seventeen years of age. Having decided to study law, he secured an opportunity to study under Judge Chambers, a retired supreme justice of Pennsylvania, but soon learned that his tastes inclined to a more active occupation and he secured a position as a railroad carpenter and worked for a while on the Huntington & Round Top Railroad in Pennsylvania. After this he resumed the

study of law for a short time, then accepted an offer from his uncle by marriage, David Zeller, to enter his office as bookkeeper, he being engaged in a grain and forwarding business at Hagerstown, Md. These were exciting days, for at this time the Civil war broke out and Mr. Bard, who was an enthusiastic reader of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the New York *Tribune*, which publications printed strong abolition articles, was one of very few people in Hagerstown who openly espoused that side of the question before the beginning of the war.

While the war was yet in progress Mr. Bard became an assistant to the superintendent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, having charge particularly of the movement of trains carrying military supplies. While an incumbent of this position he became acquainted with Colonel Thomas A. Scott, secretary of war, and president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was induced by him to take charge of his large land holdings in California. Mr. Bard started about the 20th of December, 1864, via the Panama route, spent Christmas of that year on the sea, and arrived in San Francisco January 5, 1865. While a part of Colonel Scott's property was located in Humboldt and Monterey counties the greater area of the three hundred and fifty thousand acres of land was located in Los Angeles and Ventura counties, and in the last named locality Mr. Bard made his home.

Mr. Bard was the pioneer in the development of the oil fields of that section of the state, and as superintendent of the California Petroleum Company sunk some of the earliest oil wells in California on the Ojai ranch. The results of this work were not equal to the expectations of the company, and in 1868 the work was abandoned. Among other oil enterprises in which he was interested and was the organizer are the Union Oil Company of California, the Torrey Cañon Oil Company and the Sespe Oil Company, of which he was president, both of which were ultimately absorbed by the Union Oil Company. In 1868 he subdivided the Rancho Ojai and sold it as small ranches and a little later disposed of the Rancho Canada Larga in the same way. It

is a notable fact that while there has been much trouble over titles to lands comprised in the various grants in this state, there have never been any controversies over the acres disposed of by Mr. Bard. In 1871 he built the wharf at Hueneme and laid out the town. He subsequently acquired the ownership of this wharf from Colonel Scott, built warehouses, enlarged and improved the landing and exploited its advantages until it became a very important shipping point, handling more agricultural products than any other wharf south of San Francisco, it being possible for him to secure cheap transportation rates on account of the returning lumber schooners from ports below. The building of the wharf at Hueneme encouraged others to engage in such enterprises at places on the coast, as exposed and unprotected as was Hueneme; and as the mechanics whom he employed on the Hueneme wharf were desirous of securing further employment in their business, they took contracts in his name, but on their own account, to build wharves along the channel. Among others were the wharves at More's landing, Gaviota, Santa Cruz Island, and the wharf built for the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad at Santa Monica.

Mr. Bard next subdivided for Colonel Scott the Rancho El Rio de Santa Clara o la Colonia and secured some undivided interest for himself in that grant. He became one of the principal owners of the ranchos Simi and Los Posas, and bought as well, from the company he represented, the San Francisco ranch which he afterwards disposed of to Henry Newhall. He was largely interested in sheep raising several years ago and at one time he and his co-partner owned thirty-five thousand head. During the dry years following 1875 thousands were lost, but the business was continued, and later success made the venture a profitable one as a whole. Since its building Mr. Bard has been president of the Hueneme Wharf Company and was one of the organizers of the Bank of Ventura, serving as president of that institution for many years. He was likewise an organizer of the Hueneme Bank and is now its president. He was one of the supervisors of Santa Barbara county

and when Ventura county was created he was one of the commissioners appointed to organize this county. Although in charge of such extensive business interests, no movement calculated to be of material benefit to his section of the state went without his support, and both time and means were freely given to every interest deserving the attention of a good citizen.

The political career of Mr. Bard has been a long and honorable one which culminated in a term in the United States senate. He was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884 when James G. Blaine was nominated for the presidency, being the only elector from California sent to the electoral college in 1892. At a special session of the state legislature in 1900 Mr. Bard was elected to the United States senate by a unanimous vote of the Republican members of the state senate and served his term with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people whom he represented. Whenever a question came up for his decision he studied the pros and cons of the matter deeply before expressing an opinion, which however when once arrived at was almost invariably right. He made an especially thorough study of the Panama Canal project, even before assuming his senatorial duties at Washington, and in the consideration of the amendments to the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty his colleagues accorded to Senator Bard the credit of having offered certain suggestions which resulted in several of the important amendments to that document.

When Mr. Bard assumed his duties as superintendent of the lands and wharf at Hueneme he met with opposition from some of the residents. His life was even threatened at times and it is said that upon one occasion a gibbet had really been erected for his execution. Mr. Bard felt himself in the right on disputed questions, however, and pursued the even tenor of his way apparently unconscious of trouble, and the time came when even those who were once his pronounced enemies became his staunch friends.

It was in 1876 that Mr. Bard began to improve the grounds of his beautiful home and make it what it is today, one of the finest res-

idence places in the state. There are fifty acres of ground attached, half of which is laid out in a park and contains trees, plants and flowers from all parts of the world. Floriculture has always been one of the most pleasurable recreations of Mr. Bard, and in his flower gardens are found many fine roses which were originated on his grounds.

His marriage, which occurred in 1876, united him with Miss Mary, daughter of C. O. Gerberding of San Francisco, founder of *The Evening Bulletin* of that city. She was a native of San Francisco, and became the mother of eight children: Beryl B.; Mary L., wife of Roger G. Edwards of Satcoy; Thomas G.; Anna G.; Elizabeth Parker; Richard; Philip; and Robert. All are now living except Robert, who died at the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Bard also opened their home to an adopted daughter, Alethea Malden, a young English lady.

Mr. Bard was made a Mason in Ventura and is now a member of Oxnard Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Oxnard Chapter, R. A. M., and of the Ventura Commandery, K. T. He is a member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of superior integrity and rectitude. There is a pronounced yet unexplainable influence felt in the presence of some people that can be accounted for in no other way than that it is caused by the inward thoughts and high motives of the person to whom they are ascribed. When in the presence of such a man one feels, instinctively, that he has lived a pure and upright life and is one who can be trusted implicitly without fear that any confidence imposed in him will be betrayed. There is no necessity to enlarge a man of the well known reputation and eminence of Senator Bard, yet it will not be out of place to mention that he possesses to a remarkable degree this personal magnetism, as it is popularly called. While naturally endowed with the qualities which win the love and esteem of his fellow men, there is a strength of purpose in all his actions without which it would be impossible for him to live the blameless life he has with a career so filled with public and private duties as have fallen to his share.

MRS. MARGARET HUGHES. One of the finest residences to be seen in Los Angeles is that owned and occupied by Mrs. Hughes, at No. 34 St. James Park, where with true California hospitality she entertains her hosts of friends, who come from the most cultured and refined homes of the city. On the maternal side she comes from Revolutionary stock, her great-grandfather participating in that struggle as a lieutenant. Her grandfather, Conrad Miller, fought there under Colonel Bower in the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. His marriage united him with Margaret Groscup, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and the daughter of Col. Nicholas Groscup, a title which he won at the siege of Quebec, in the French and Indian war. Conrad Miller also participated in that conflict and it was on the battlefield that he met Colonel Groscup. The latter was a large landowner in Kensington. Frances Miller, the daughter of Conrad and Margaret (Groscup) Miller, became the wife of William Harvey, and to them was born a daughter, to whom they gave the name of Margaret. When about ten years of age Margaret Harvey went with her parents to Philadelphia, there becoming a pupil in Miss Ashton's Seminary, at that time one of the most noted ladies' schools in the east.

In Philadelphia Margaret Harvey became the wife of Hon. Isaac Walker Moore, whose forefathers on both sides came to this country with William Penn, settling in Chester county, Pa. The land on which this early immigrant settled at that time is still in the possession of and the home of one of his descendants. Mr. Moore was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Besides being an artist of considerable note, he was no less well known in legislative halls, being a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. His death occurred in Philadelphia, and his remains lie buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Mrs. Moore's second marriage occurred in Philadelphia and united her with William F. Hughes, a resident of that city. Personally he was a man of commanding proportions, whose qualities of head and heart were no less conspicuous, and in whatever circles he moved he was well known as a man of thorough business integrity, on whose word one might rely most im-





*Frederic H. Rindge*



plicitly, it being as good as his bond. Besides being president of the City Bank of Philadelphia, he also rented from the state and superintended the farming on League Island, having charge of it for twenty-seven years, and after his lease ran out the island was sold to the government. Some time prior to his death he had a magnificent bronze statue of himself executed by a noted sculptor and placed on the family lot in Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. Here his remains are interred, his death having occurred in that city April 5, 1871.

Owing to the ill-health of her daughter, Josephine, Mrs. Hughes found it necessary to seek a more even climate than prevailed in the east and in the hope of finding a suitable location in California she started for the west April 15, 1874, in company with her son, Walter S. After a stay of two weeks in Santa Barbara she came to Los Angeles, and so charmed was she with the city from the first that she decided to make it her future home. Returning to Philadelphia for her family in June, the following October found her again in Los Angeles, she having made the trip with a party of fourteen by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The party received royal treatment throughout the trip, and what is usually looked upon as a trying ordeal proved one of the most delightful experiences in Mrs. Hughes' life. They sailed from New York on board the battle ship *Richmond*, and before debarking at Panama a ball was given in their honor. From Panama to San Francisco they sailed under Captain Dearborn, who also showed them many courtesies, and from the latter city they sailed back to San Pedro, thence to Los Angeles.

At the time Mrs. Hughes came to Los Angeles there were only two vacant houses in the city, one of which she secured, this being on Second near Broadway; there she made her home until removing to Hill street between Third and Fourth. Still later she purchased a ranch near Anaheim, upon which she made her home until 1885, in which year she once more took up her residence in Los Angeles. In 1875 she purchased twelve and one-half acres on Adams and Figueroa streets, extending north to Twenty-third street. The purchase price of this property was \$275 per acre, and after holding it for six months she sold the entire tract for \$9,000, thus nearly trebling

her original investment. It was in 1887 that she bought her present home on St. James Park, where she has a comfortable home set in the midst of well kept grounds. Mrs. Hughes is much loved by her many friends, all of whom receive a cheery uplift whenever they come under the spell of her sunny disposition. While on a visit to the state in 1874, Edwin Forest, the noted actor, remarked to Mrs. Hughes as his prophecy, that in fifty years the actors, artists and singers of the world would be from Southern California, for, being reared under these beautiful skies, and in the midst of its magnificent scenery, to say nothing of its salubrious climate, they could not be other than artists. Mrs. Hughes was a charter member of the Woman's Club of Los Angeles, but is not connected with the club at this writing.

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FREDERICK H. RINDGE. The late Frederick H. Rindge holds a place in the annals of Southern California unsurpassed by that of any other citizen, won not by his great wealth nor yet by his use of it, but by the inherent qualities of noble manhood which distinguished his career. His death, which occurred in Yreka, Siskiyou county, Cal., August 29, 1905, removed from the society that had known him, a philanthropist, a Christian gentleman, a successful financier and a man of affairs, and above all a man of noble mental and moral stature, unswerving integrity and honesty of purpose, whose life, though closing in comparatively early manhood, was ever a power for good and an influence toward better, purer and higher things. His is a career which will never pass from the memory of those who have known him, for its influence will live for all time in the lives of the many who have felt the power of his strong, earnest and upright manhood.

Mr. Rindge was the representative of an old eastern family, the name having been established in New England during the colonial period of our country. His father, Samuel Baker Rindge, was a prominent woolen importer and manufacturer of Cambridge, Mass., where his citizenship was productive of much material benefit to the city. Frederick H. Rindge was born in Cambridge in the year

1857 and spent his boyhood and young manhood in that city. His preliminary education was received in private schools and with tutors with whom he prepared for college, entering Harvard University one year before President Roosevelt. During his third year his health became impaired. A few years later he received a degree from his Alma Mater. He succeeded to the large estate left by his father, a care and a responsibility which generally taxes men of his age to their utmost capacity. That he proved equal to the task is evidenced by the fact of his successful career, during which he doubled his wealth. He brought to bear upon the business interests left him by his father the same ability and energy which have characterized his efforts in all enterprises. He was a true philanthropist, studying the needs of the human family and endeavoring to uplift it in every way he could. He believed that people should not wait until they died to make their bequests, but should make them during their lifetime. Following out this belief he gave liberally to many causes and studied closely the effect it had upon the community where he gave it. Several substantial monuments were the result of his generosity to his home city, as well as an imposing city hall and a handsome public library which he built and presented to Cambridge. His crowning gift was the erection of the Rindge Manual Training School, which was conducted at his own expense for the period of ten years, when it was turned over to the city of Cambridge. This was the first manual training school in the state of Massachusetts, and from it sprung up a system of schools which is now a pride to the state. As a direct result of the establishment of the Rindge Manual Training School the Massachusetts state legislature passed a law making compulsory the establishment of similar schools in all cities over twenty thousand population.

The interests of Mr. Rindge became identified with those of Los Angeles in 1887, when he became a resident of Southern California. A detailed description of his association with business enterprises since that date would form a history of itself, for as he was ever found ready to espouse the cause of public or pri-

vate interests he was called upon daily to lend the influence of his name and wealth to incipient plans. He early established his interests here on a firm basis, one of his first investments of importance being the purchase of the Malibu ranch, above Santa Monica, where he made his home for a large portion of the time. That magnificent expanse of mountain and valley were a source of much pleasure to him, and there he expended much money in bringing the lands to a state of high cultivation and beauty. He erected a fine home, and although far removed from neighbors or settlement it was supplied with every modern convenience. In 1904, at a great expense, he built a wagon road up the coast for the convenience of the ranch interests, and as the house had been destroyed a few years before by fire it was Mr. Rindge's intention to build again, as life on this vast estate held a pleasure for him surpassed by no other. Malibu ranch stretches as a shoe string along the coast line from a point a little north of Arch rock far beyond Point Dume into Ventura county. It is a mile wide at some points and at others broadens out, containing in all about twenty thousand acres of land.

In the city of Los Angeles Mr. Rindge began to make judicious investments in the business districts shortly after his location in Southern California, and that his vision at that early date was keen and sure is evidenced by the fact that his property has about doubled in value up to the present time. The Rindge block, at the northeast corner of Third and Broadway, was owned by him, and it was largely through his aid that the handsome Conservative Life building, at Third and Hill streets, was built. Apropos of this building may be mentioned Mr. Rindge's association with the Conservative Life Insurance Company, an organization established in this city about six years ago, when he was elected president and thereafter he discharged the duties of that office. His moral influence was as keenly felt in this line as in all others that engaged his attention, fellow officers and all employes experiencing the kindness of his nature, the friendliness and generosity characteristic of his dealings with those about him.



Through his activities as president of the Macley Rancho and Water Company, Mr. Rindge was instrumental in opening up for settlement thousands of acres in the San Fernando valley, while in the central portions of the state he also conducted several large affairs, including both arid lands and those susceptible of cultivation. As president of the Middle River Navigation and Canal Company and the Rindge Land and Navigation Company he was instrumental in starting enterprises which will reclaim thousand of acres of peat and tule lands near Stockton. Over twenty-five thousand acres have already been reclaimed. Mr. Rindge was also identified with other corporations of similar nature, giving to all the same ability, energy and enthusiasm which insured the success of all enterprises fostered by him.

The spiritual life of Mr. Rindge was one of power and influence. He lived in close touch with high ideals and made his everyday life conform to them. He was for many years a member of the Westlake Methodist Episcopal Church, with whose interests he was largely identified, contributing to all charities and the various building enterprises which have distinguished this denomination in Los Angeles. At the sessions of the general conference, which were held in this city, he took a prominent part, and was the leader of a laymen's evangelistic movement which was far-reaching in its effect. While a resident of Santa Monica he built the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that city on the site of the old building. A man of pronounced prohibition views, a few years ago, when Santa Monica abolished the saloons, he agreed to pay from his personal funds any deficit which might be caused in the city treasury from the lack of saloon license money. As president of the Young Men's Christian Association Mr. Rindge was most active in the support and upbuilding of this institution, a power in both its spiritual and material existence, and was one of the most enthusiastic supporters for the new building which the association contemplates putting up.

One of the most beautiful homes of Los Angeles, reflecting without and within the cult-

ured and refined tastes of its owner, was occupied by Mr. Rindge and his family, the latter consisting of his widow, two sons and one daughter: Samuel, aged seventeen years; Frederick, aged fifteen years; and Rhoda, aged twelve years.

In closing this brief review of the life of one of Los Angeles' great men it is only fitting to recall the tributes paid to his memory by those who knew him best. His inheritance was much, for coming of the best New England stock there was much in his character to remind one of the beautiful simplicity, the sturdy independence, the rugged, unpretentious honesty and unswerving integrity in all things which went to make up the good American citizen of fifty years ago. Engaged at all times in forwarding great movements and in a notable manner a man of affairs, he still realized that business was not all of life, but that the amenities between man and man were as great a matter as the transaction in hand. Every man, of high or low estate, felt his kindness of heart and responded impulsively to the hand of hospitality held out to them. His manhood stood out as something unquestioned, as something always understood, for as has been said of him the strong, forceful qualities of his character were inherent and were always prominent in his dealings with men. Such a man cannot die nor can never pass from the memory of man. His visible presence is lost for a little while, but the atmosphere created by his nobility of soul, his honesty of purpose and his honorable manhood will still be felt as a power toward better and higher things.

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HON. OSCAR LAWLER was born in Marshalltown, Iowa, April 2, 1875, a son of William T. and Margaret (O'Conner) Lawler. The father served in the Civil war in a New York regiment for three years and was wounded in battle. After the close of hostilities he removed from Dunkirk, N. Y., to Iowa and located in Marshalltown, thence in 1886 came to Los Angeles, where he now resides with his wife.

Mr. Lawler attended the public schools of Marshalltown until he came to Los Angeles in 1888. In 1891 he became secretary to United

States Circuit (then District) Judge Erskine M. Ross, and while acting in that capacity studied law, being admitted to the bar in April, 1896. He at once began the practice of his profession and has continued thus occupied to the present writing, the firm now being known as that of Lawler, Allen, Van Dyke & Jutten, with offices in the Equitable Savings Bank building. This firm has an extensive practice and is one of the strongest and most influential law firms of the city. In December, 1905, Mr. Lawler was appointed by President Roosevelt to the office of United States attorney for the Southern District of California, entering at once upon the discharge of his duties, which have since occupied a large part of his attention. He takes a broad interest in all public affairs, is a Republican in politics and has taken an active part in the affairs of the party in Southern California. In 1904 he was chosen as delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago, which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for president.

The marriage of Mr. Lawler occurred in Los Angeles and united him with Miss Hilda Brode, a native daughter of this city, and they are now the parents of two children, Charles B. and Helen Jane. In his fraternal relations Mr. Lawler is associated with the Masonic organization, belonging to East Gate Lodge No. 290, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T.; and Al Malakiah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In October, 1906, in San Francisco he was chosen junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of California. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Bar Association, the Municipal League, and socially is prominent in the Jonathan and Concordia Clubs.

**THADDEUS LOWE.** A name which will continue to live in the history of California as long as the state itself has been made memorable through the achievements of Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, the father of our subject. His achievements in the scientific and engineering world have been as extensive as they have been important, but without doubt the crowning effort of his life was the building of the railroad from the

base to the summit of Mount Lowe, in the Sierra Madre mountains, and which was so named in his honor. He was born in Jefferson, N. H., August 20, 1832, and in the subscription schools of that place he laid the foundation for the wide knowledge which he possesses today. As a child he was an inveterate reader, and his greatest happiness consisted in delving into the hidden depths of scientific problems. When he was still a young man his genius was recognized, and was put to practical service during the Civil war through his invention of a system of signalling, and valuable instruments for atmospheric investigation. While chief of the aeronautic corps during the war he constructed and operated the largest aerostat ever built. He was also the inventor of the first artificial ice manufactured in the United States, which dates back to the year 1865, and two years later he refrigerated the first steamship (the William Taber of New York) for the transportation of meats and food, a system which has transformed the whole phase of transporting perishable goods. Since 1888 he has been a resident of Pasadena, Cal.

A son of this distinguished resident of Pasadena is Thaddeus Lowe, vice-president and general manager of the California Coke and Gas Company, also holding these positions in the branch company known as the Valley Gas and Fuel Company. The business was organized in 1902 and incorporated the same year with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The present officers of the company are Horace M. Dobbins, president; Thaddeus Lowe, vice-president and general manager; D. J. Macpherson, secretary; and Caroline W. Dobbins, treasurer, all of the officers being residents of Pasadena and vicinity. The Valley Gas and Fuel Company, which is an off-shoot of the parent company, are sellers and distributors of gas to the city of Pasadena, South Pasadena and Alhambra, while the Long Beach Gas Company, still another branch, furnishes gas to the city of Long Beach and vicinity.

Thaddeus Lowe is a native of New Jersey, born February 18, 1870, and was educated principally in West Newton, Mass. In the year 1890 he came to California and for several years was superintendent of the Pasadena Gas and Electric Company. In addition to supplying gas to Pasadena and the surrounding towns and vil-





*Homer Laughlin*

lages the California Coke and Gas Company, with its branches, also manufacture and handle gas meters, gas ranges, gas heaters, regulators and all fixtures necessary to heating plants. The gas-generating plant of the company is located at Dolgeville. Mr. Lowe's wide experience along the line in which he is engaged has made him conversant with all of its various departments, and it is but natural that he has experienced a phenomenal success.

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**HOMER LAUGHLIN.** The name of Homer Laughlin is synonymous with all that has stood for the highest development in the city of Los Angeles during the last decade, and to those who know him it speaks eloquently of the worth and works of the man. A true cosmopolitan, he is equally at home in the city of his adoption or the state of his birth, his loyalty to the one in no wise detracting from his loyalty to the other; his friends of the west, although of more recent acquisition, holding the same place in his regard as his friends of the east. Los Angeles is proud to claim him as a representative citizen and place his name in the list of those who have done most for the promotion of enterprises calculated to develop the resources of the city.

Scotch-Irish ancestors have given to Mr. Laughlin the salient points of his character, the name being to-day a prominent one in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. James Laughlin, the grandfather of Homer Laughlin, was born in Maryland, where he spent his young manhood, eventually removing to Pennsylvania, where his death occurred when past middle life. He was survived by his wife, formerly Nancy Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania, and who died in Ohio. In their family was a son, Matthew, who was born in Beaver county, Pa., March 31, 1799, and in the vicinity of his birthplace was reared to years of maturity. Inheriting the instinct which brought to American shores the first emigrating ancestor, he became a pioneer of Ohio in the days when the middle west was as unknown as the Pacific coast at the time of the discovery of gold in California. He was a man of strong business ability, high principles and the qualities which make the best type of citizen, and although he never enjoyed the advantages which belonged to

the era of his children, yet he acquired a broad fund of information and a financial success in life. He was known for the period of forty-five years as postmaster, miller and merchant at Little Beaver, Columbiana county, Ohio, and finally he removed to East Liverpool, where his death occurred in 1876. His wife, formerly Maria Moore, was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, her birth occurring in 1814. She survived her husband and later went to Pittsburg, Pa., where she died June 19, 1888. Her father, Thomas Moore, was born in the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, where he received an excellent education. Of an enterprising disposition he decided to seek a fortune in the western world and accordingly came to the United States. In the employ of the government as a civil engineer he was sent to Ohio when it formed a part of the Northwestern Territory. He continued to make that section his home until his death, which occurred in Columbiana county at the age of sixty-six years. He married in America Nancy Lyon, who was born in Beaver county, Pa., and died in Ohio at an advanced age.

Homer Laughlin was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 23, 1843, and in the vicinity of his home received a primary education in the common schools. Later his studies in the Neville Institute were interrupted by the call to arms for the maintenance of the Union. On the 12th of July, 1862, he offered his services, enlisting in Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, under Capt. H. R. Hill, and immediately accompanied his regiment to the front, remaining actively engaged until the close of the war. In Murfreesboro, Tenn., he was mustered out of service and received his final discharge in Cleveland, Ohio, July 7, 1865, after which he returned to his home and assumed once more the duties of civic life. During the years which he had spent in the army he had passed from boyhood into manhood and thus his outlook upon life and its responsibilities had perceptibly changed. Following his discharge from the army he engaged in the oil regions of Pennsylvania in the boring of wells, putting down twelve in a little more than a year. Deciding then to take up active business life he went to New York City and together with a brother began the importation of china from

England, which was disposed of here through a wholesale and retail trade. After three years he returned to Ohio and still in partnership with his brother built the first white-ware pottery established in East Liverpool, Ohio, and together the two conducted their interests until 1877. He then purchased the entire business interests and since that time has carried on a constantly increasing trade under the name of the Homer Laughlin China Company. The demand for this ware has called for constant improvement in method and equipment and is now numbered among the important enterprises not alone in the city where it is located, but of the United States, in that the product is shipped to every state in the Union. In 1876 he received the highest prize at the Centennial Exposition and in 1879 his work was recognized at the Cincinnati Exposition by the presentation of a gold medal, and in 1893 he was awarded three diplomas and a medal at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., for both plain and decorated ware.

The business experience of Mr. Laughlin has well fitted him to pass judgment upon the opportunities presented by any section of the country, and when in 1894 he purchased property in Los Angeles it might well be considered a movement after thoughtful and mature deliberation. Subsequently events have proven the wisdom of his choice and have brought to him large financial returns for the money invested in realty in this city. Three years later he established his home in Los Angeles and at that time organized a corporation known as the Homer Laughlin China Company to carry on that business in East Liverpool, Ohio. In 1897 and 1898 he erected the magnificent structure known as the Homer Laughlin building, located on Broadway between Third and Fourth streets, which was the first fireproof building in Southern California and is equipped with all modern conveniences. Up to 1905 the building was adequate for the demands made upon that location, but in that year he built a re-inforced concrete fireproof annex, which continues his building from Broadway through to Hill street, and giving him a depth of three hundred and twenty-seven feet and a frontage of one hundred and twenty-one feet, both on Broadway and Hill

street. This was the first building of its kind ever erected in Los Angeles and indeed on the Pacific coast, being entirely of re-inforced concrete, faced with white enamel terra cotta, and absolutely fireproof. In addition to his building operations he has taken a prominent part in other enterprises, serving as director in the American National Bank and various organizations. He served as a member of a committee of three to select and purchase a lot for the new Chamber of Commerce building, and this purpose accomplished he became a member of the building committee which erected the magnificent structure now occupied by this department of the city's activities.

Until her death the home of Mr. Laughlin was presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Cornelia Battenberg, a woman of gracious presence, cultured and refined, and a welcome addition to the social life of Los Angeles. Their union was blessed by the birth of two children, Homer, Jr., a chemical engineer and a graduate of Stanford University, and Guendolen Virginia. His home and interests in this city, Mr. Laughlin has given personal time and attention to the duties which he considered of vital importance in citizenship. Politically he upholds the principles of the Republican party and has always been a staunch supporter of this platform. He is known and held in the highest esteem by a large majority of the former and present day leaders of the party, during his long residence in Ohio numbering among his warmest friends the late William McKinley, an attachment which continued unabated up to the time of the latter's death. Mr. Laughlin was chairman of the reception committee when the late President McKinley, with his wife and cabinet, visited Los Angeles, and while here were the guests of Mr. Laughlin. For several years he held the presidency of the United States Potters' Association and for twelve years served as chairman of the executive committee. In his fraternal relations Mr. Laughlin has been associated for many years with the Masonic organization, as a member of the Allegheny Commandery of Knights Templar visiting Europe in 1871 with a party of forty representatives, known as the First Crusaders.

In summing up the life of Mr. Laughlin it would be impossible to close without brief men-





*Geo. C. Cline*



tion of some of his personal characteristics, for it is through their exercise that he has won his high position financially and socially. A man of strong intelligence and mental power, he has still not allowed this to be the dominant force of his life, but with its cultivation has also developed a kindly personality, a ready and stanch friendship, and a citizenship whose influence for good is felt wherever his name is known.

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**JOHN C. CLINE.** One of the prominent citizens of Los Angeles and Southern California is John C. Cline, who has been identified with the material growth and progress of this section since his first venture in young manhood. He is the descendant of an old Maryland family, his paternal grandfather, Casper Cline, being a native of that state and a large farmer and land-owner; he was a citizen of worth and ability, holding a position in his home community by virtue of his many sterling traits of character. He served as captain in the war of 1812 and otherwise participated in public affairs to the benefit of the general community. He married Catherine, daughter of Col. Robert Evans, from whom our "Fighting Bob" is descended. This family came originally from Wales and were located for years on the Howard Woods tract of Baltimore, which is now embraced in the Druid Hill Park. Of the family of Casper Cline a son, George T., became a successful lumber manufacturer and millionaire landowner of Chicago, where he died in 1906. Another son, John A., was born in Frederick, Md., an inheritance of his being the pioneer spirit which induced his Scotch-Irish ancestor to seek a home in America in an early day, for in 1848 he set out to seek his fortune in newer lands. He went first to Australia and in Ballarat engaged in mining for a time, then went to Melbourne and became proprietor of the Spreadeagle hotel, the largest concern of its kind in that city, and at the same time conducted a hotel in Ballarat, between which cities he ran the stage line. After quite a number of years spent in Australia, during which time he met with much success in his efforts, he returned to Maryland and thence, with his broth-

er, George T. Cline, went to a point on Lake Michigan and engaged in the lumber business. He remained connected with this enterprise until 1869, when he placed his interests in his brother's hands and with his family came to Southern California with the intention of making the City of the Angels his permanent home. Here he lived in retirement until his death, which occurred in July, 1896. He was prominent in fraternal orders, being a member of the Odd Fellows organization and also the Knights of Pythias, while politically he was always a stanch advocate of Republican principles. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was liberal in his support of all charitable movements. His wife was formerly Agnes Neven, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and a daughter of William Neven, a large landed proprietor of Scotland, who was an extensive traveler both in the United States and Australia, it being in Melbourne of the latter country that Mr. Cline met and married the daughter. She is now making her home in Los Angeles. They became the parents of the following children: John C., of this review; William H., George T. and Casper W., all three merchants of Los Angeles.

John C. Cline was born in Ballarat, Australia, May 2, 1860, and shortly afterward was brought to America by his parents, who again located at their old home in Frederick, Md. From that place he accompanied them to the middle west, passed a brief time there, and then in 1869 came to Los Angeles, Cal., where he has ever since remained. He received a preliminary education through the medium of the public schools, and after graduating from the high school completed a course at La Petras Business College. His first work was on a railroad survey corps under Chalmer Scott for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company between Yuma and Port Ysabel, Mexico, and upon his return from this trip he was appointed deputy by city surveyor Hansen. Later he served as deputy county assessor, and in 1883 was elected township constable, and at the close of this term was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Kays, a position which he held for six years. In 1892 he was elected sheriff of Los Angeles county by a large majority and

against the concentrated Democratic forces. This office he held from January, 1893, to January, 1895, discharging the duties devolving upon him with credit to himself and to his constituents.

Having always been identified with the Republican party from the time when Republicans were in a hopeless minority, Mr. Cline was the original McKinley organizer in the state, beginning his work in the Sixth and Seventh congressional districts a year and a half before the general campaign was begun. In 1896 he was sent as a delegate to the state convention, where he did effective work for the party's interests. In 1899 he received the appointment of collector of customs for the district of Los Angeles, which contains three ports of entry, Port Los Angeles, San Pedro and Santa Barbara, which means a large and important business to look after. The thorough knowledge of the territory embraced in the district as well as the excellent business training which Mr. Cline was able to bring to bear in his new occupation proved of invaluable service to him and gave him the success in this line which had attended all his other efforts. His re-appointment four years later by President Roosevelt was heartily endorsed by both business and political men of Southern California, who had come to appreciate highly the ability of Mr. Cline, and his thoroughness and painstaking care demonstrated in his business. At the close of his second term Mr. Cline retired from the office.

Mr. Cline has always been much interested in the growth and development of Los Angeles, and has aided materially in its upbuilding. He owns valuable property here, which he has improved. In this city, October 12, 1885, he married Miss Margaret Terry, a native of Lafayette, Ind., and they are the parents of two children, J. Banning and Harry W. Mrs. Cline is a daughter of George and Louisa (Stout) Terry, the father a descendant of the Terry and Mills families of New Orleans, La., who later became early settlers of Indiana. George Terry's grandfather had a factory run by water power for the manufacture of large "grandfather" cabinet clocks, made with wooden wheels, of which he was the inventor and

the first builder in this country. The Stout family were originally from New Jersey, and they too became early settlers in Indiana.

In the midst of his busy career Mr. Cline has still found time to ally himself with fraternal organizations, being a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., Los Angeles Consistory, and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. It was Mr. Cline who added to the success of the annual Fiesta by his organization of the first club of Cabaleros, which is now a feature of the parade each year. At the time of President McKinley's visit to Los Angeles in 1901 he acted as grand marshal of the Fiesta parade, was grand marshal of the Free Harbor Jubilee, and also of the Fiesta parade at the time of President Roosevelt's visit in 1903. He was a leader in the organization known as "Teddy's Terrors," a political club, and remains an active member of the same, while he is otherwise active in political movements. He is a citizen who justly merits the high esteem in which he is held, whose personal efforts have always been for the upbuilding of the place, and whose public and private life have contributed to the best in American citizenship.

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JUAN B. BANDINI, second son of Don Juan, was born at San Diego in 1833. While yet a lad he was for several years in the service of the American Merchant Marine. At the age of sixteen he came to Los Angeles, entering the office of his brother-in-law, Don Abel Stearns, as clerk. Later he became manager of his father's property in Lower California. During the Civil war Mr. Bandini was a soldier of the Union. He was lieutenant of Company B, First California Cavalry, serving in his own state and in Arizona for eighteen months, when he was honorably discharged. After his sister Arcadia, Mrs. Baker, became for a second time a widow he took charge of her large interests at Santa Monica, where he lived until his death, which occurred in August, 1905.

Mr. Bandini was twice married. His first wife was Esperanza, daughter of Jose Diego Sepulveda, a prominent and wealthy member of a family renowned for its great possessions. The children from this marriage were two daughters,





W. H. Perry

who became noted belles of Los Angeles. Arcadia, the elder, married John T. Gaffey of Los Angeles. Dolores, the younger sister, by her marriage with Russel Ward, entered a prominent English family, the Wards of London, which have produced many persons of note in artistic and literary circles. Mrs. Ward is now a widow with two children. Her only son, Cecil Montague, entered the English navy while quite a lad, and at the writing of this sketch is sub-lieutenant on the flag ship *Triumph* of the Channel fleet. Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Gaffey each possess a comfortable inheritance from the wide acres of their mother's family. They are gracious, accomplished women, loved and honored by all who know them. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. Bandini married Miss Caroline Moreno of San Diego. She died in 1874.

Juan B. Bandini was a valued member of the society of Elks; he was a man of charming manners, deeply beloved by a wide circle of friends.

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**WILLIAM HAYES PERRY.** The busy years of an eventful career found their fulfillment in the life of one of Los Angeles' old pioneers—William Hayes Perry, whose inherited traits of character led him not only to seek his fortunes among the less tried opportunities of a new country, but to establish a home and surround it with all the refining and uplifting influences which accompany progress and development. His parents were pioneer settlers of Ohio, where they endured the privations and hardships incident to life in a new country, establishing a home and giving of the best of their efforts in the development of the commonwealth. Their son, William Hayes Perry, born in Newark, Ohio, October 17, 1832, was reared among the primitive surroundings of a pioneer home, in the midst of whose duties he attended the rude school in pursuit of whatever education it was possible for him to procure. Following the custom of the early days he became an apprentice in youth and learned the trade of cabinet-maker, which occupation was interrupted by the accomplishment of his desire to try his fortunes in the land but shortly before made famous by the discovery of gold. In 1853, immediately

following his majority, he joined a party of about fifty men and women made up at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and with them began the usual perilous journey whose destination was "the land of sunshine and flowers." The party had with them a large band of cattle, sheep and horses (Colonel Hollister, of Santa Barbara, bringing back with him to the coast a large number of stock), and this presented quite a temptation to the Indians, who constantly attacked them. Not until February, 1854, did the party finally reach Los Angeles.

The first employment of Mr. Perry in the then small city of Los Angeles was at his trade of cabinet-maker and in this work he managed to accumulate some means. After one year occupied thus he opened the first furniture store and factory of the town, in partnership with an acquaintance, the firm name being Perry & Brady. Enterprise and ability were the only requisites of the business, as there was no competition demanding a display of capital. The firm grew in importance, and after the death of Mr. Brady in 1858 the late Wallace Woodworth purchased an interest in the business, which was then known under the name of Perry & Woodworth; in 1864 S. H. Mott purchased an interest in the business and they were henceforth known as Perry, Woodworth & Co. The original business of the firm was the manufacture and sale of furniture, but other interests later became a part of the organization. In 1865 Mr. Perry, through Captain Clark, applied for a franchise to furnish gas for the city, and combining with others built the works and began the manufacture. In 1873 the firm of Perry, Woodworth & Co. changed from the manufacture of furniture and the cabinet business to dealing in lumber, mouldings, doors, sash, blinds, builders' hardware and finishing supplies of all kinds. With the growth of the city and the demands upon their business, the plant was enlarged and constantly improved with all modern devices in machinery and general equipment. Their plant was located on Commercial street, extending through to Requena street, where they built a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad for the accommodation of their interests. This plant

was put up in 1899, the original building having been destroyed by fire. The death of Mr. Woodworth occurred in 1883, after which the business was incorporated as the W. H. Perry Lumber & Mill Company, and this today is one of the strongest firms of its kind on the Pacific coast. They own timber lands in various places along the coast, logging camps, sawmills, vessels, wharves, spur tracks to the railroads, and handle the lumber from the tree to the structure into which the finished product goes. This has brought to the company profits undivided by successful competition, and has also proved a wonderful power in the work of development of the Pacific coast country. Along this same line of business Mr. Perry organized the Los Angeles and Humboldt Lumber Company, of San Pedro, with the object of sending lumber to all points in Arizona; and also the Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company, of Colton, near this city, to supply the country adjacent to that point. The Los Angeles Storage Cement and Lumber Company, which supplies to builders of Los Angeles lime, plaster, fire-brick, cement, hair and other materials used on buildings, is another corporation in whose organization he was the most prominent factor and the controlling element.

Mr. Perry's identification with the business enterprises of Los Angeles was such in the past years that scarcely an improvement or mark of development missed the masterful touch of his hand. In 1868 the waters of the Los Angeles river had been leased to a company with the privilege of laying pipes in the streets of the city and supplying water to the citizens. The company did not meet with the success it had anticipated and after eleven years had not succeeded in establishing a sound financial basis. At that time (1879), Mr. Perry was elected president and general manager of the company, and continued to act in that capacity until the sale was made to the city. Seeing that the supply would not equal the demand he purchased three other small companies, becoming president and manager of them as well. Under his able supervision the stockholders retired from the water company very rich men.

Mr. Perry was, perhaps, associated as presi-

dent and director of more companies than any other one man of Los Angeles, his many business interests constantly calling upon him for the benefit of his experience. In banking circles he was eminently prominent in Southern California, serving as a director in the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, with which institution he became connected at an early date in its history, contributing materially to its substantial growth and prosperity. He was a stockholder in the American National Bank of this city, and likewise identified with the Nevada Bank and the Union Trust Company, of San Francisco. Besides being president of the W. H. Perry Lumber & Mill Company, he was president of the Pioneer Lumber & Mill Company; president and director of the Southern California Pipe & Clay Company; while he formerly served as president of the Cosmopolis Mill & Trading Company, of Grays Harbor, Wash. He was a stockholder in the Charles Nelson Shipping Company, of San Francisco, which has large timber, mill and railroad interests in, Humboldt county; in the Vallejo & Napa Electric Railroad; the Gas Consumers' Association and the National Electric Company, both of San Francisco; the Bard Oil & Asphalt Company; the Olinda Crude Oil Company; the Western Union Oil Company, of Santa Barbara; and was formerly in the Reed Oil Company, of Kern county. He was one of the original stockholders in the Home Telephone Company, of Los Angeles. Although so constantly occupied every enterprise with which he was connected has profited largely by his unusual business ability and wide experience. He was largely interested in real estate in Los Angeles, his faith in the permanent prosperity and growth of this city being unbounded and surely justified in the light of his career.

The home life of Mr. Perry was not the least of a successful career, for it is one thing to found a fortune and another to establish a home and rear a family that shall add honor to the name. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Dalton, the daughter of a pioneer of Los Angeles, and herself one of the courageous, self-sacrificing women



who faced the hardships of the frontier life. Side by side they walked together when the road was rough, youth, courage and confidence promising them something that the future held for them. After a happy married life of nearly a half century the bond was broken by the death of Mr. Perry October 30, 1906. Six children blessed their union, of whom one son and two daughters are living: Charles Frederick is located in Washington and is engaged in the lumber business; Mary Barker became the wife of C. M. Wood; and Florence, the wife of E. P. Johnson, Jr., both being residents of Los Angeles, and with their mother are prominent in the select social circles of the city. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Wood, is one of the most accomplished musicians of Los Angeles, having received her education in Milan, under the tuition of Anton Sangiovanni, one of the most noted instructors of that city. She made her debut in Milan and during her engagement there made a favorable impression on the musical world. Mr. and Mrs. Perry had nine grandchildren in whose lives their own youth was renewed. Mrs. Wood's children are named in order of birth as follows: Elizabeth Marie, Florence Perry, William Perry and Mona Chapman; those of Mrs. Johnson, Katherine, Robert, Margaret, Eleanor and Edward P.

The characteristic traits of Mr. Perry which helped bring about his financial success also made their impress upon his personality. By inheritance he was endowed with many of the qualities which make a successful frontiersman—personal fearlessness, a cheerful optimism in the face of reverses, a spirit of conscious ability and perseverance—and these have proven potent factors in his career. In the early days of the state he was foremost among the citizens in preserving good government and peace, it being necessary to guard the families from the lawless Mexican element. Many times he had occasion to wish himself out of the country, but with the persistence characteristic of his entire career he remained a helpful element in the troublous times and with the passing years mounted to a position of prosperity in a manner well worthy of emulation by the younger genera-

tion. He had taken time to ally himself with the Masonic organization, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and was a Thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason. When he arrived in Los Angeles, now a little more than a half century since, he was penniless, friendless and alone. The journey had been a hardship, having worn out his shoes by constant walking and his only clothes were in rags, and he was thus left without sufficient clothing in which to make application for work; he therefore sought the only way open to him by going to a clothier and asking him for a suit of clothes on credit. He was trusted, and he let that lesson sink deep into his life, giving to others the faith that was given to him, and extending a helping hand to many who would have sunk to utter failure and insignificance but for the help which he gave at the time most needed. The position given Mr. Perry was not his alone as a man of business ability, but as a liberal and loyal citizen, an honorable man and a stanch friend. His death October 30, 1906, removed one of California's great and honored pioneers.

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JOHN M. CARSON. So closely associated in the history of Southern California are the names of Carson and Dominguez, that to mention one is to call the other vividly to mind. The latter carries one back to the period when Los Angeles county was divided into a few great ranches, the proprietors of which were much like the patriarchs of old,—at the head of almost an army of servants—a necessity in caring for the vast flocks and herds, which were driven long distances at certain seasons of the year for water and pasturage. Those days of long ago furnished California with a romance especially her own, fitting reminders of which are seen in the fine, though now crumbling missions. As early as 1795 there were five ranchos in private possession, held under provisional grants, and among these the third in size and importance was the famous San Pedro or Dominguez rancho, occupied by Juan José Dominguez with about one thousand head of cattle, under permission given by Governor Fages. After the death of the original occupant the rancho, which comprised ten and one-half leagues

of land, was granted by Governor Pablo de Sola, December 31, 1822, to Sergeant Cristobal Dominguez, as nephew and heir of Juan Jose. The death of Don Cristobal three years later brought another change in ownership, the estate then falling to his son Manuel, then a young man of about twenty-two years of age. Of excellent repute and a man of large influence, it was only natural that he should figure prominently in the public life of the period, one of the most stirring and tragic epochs in the history of the state, during which time Spanish rule gave place to Mexican dominance.

In 1828 Manuel Dominguez was elected and served as a member of the "Illustrious Ayuntamiento of the city of Los Angeles," and the following year was elected a delegate to nominate the representative to the Mexican congress. In 1832 he was made first alcalde and judge of the first instance for the city of Los Angeles; in 1833-34 was elected territorial representative for Los Angeles county, in the latter year being called to a conference at Monterey. During 1839 he was elected second alcalde of the city of Los Angeles, and in May of 1843 he was elected prefect of the second district of California. It was during the same year that two military companies were formed for the defense of the county and of one of these he was made captain, but upon the suppression of the office the year following he returned to private life. He was not long permitted to enjoy this privilege, however, for in 1849 he was elected a delegate to the first constitutional convention which assembled at Monterey and which formulated the first constitution of California. In 1852 he was elected supervisor of the county, in this as in all previous positions acquitting himself nobly and retiring thereafter to private life, followed by the love and respect of the many who had been brought in daily contact with him during his public career. Many positions of importance were offered and even pressed upon him, but he steadily refused their acceptance, as his private affairs by this time had assumed such proportions as to require his whole attention. In 1855 the San Pedro rancho was portioned between himself, his brother Don Pedro, and his nephews, Jose Antonio Aguirre and Jacinto Rocha, his own portion comprising twenty-five thousand acres, which included

Rattlesnake Island in San Pedro bay. On this property he made his home the remainder of his life, which came to a close October 11, 1882, at the age of seventy-nine years. For a number of years prior to his death he was almost blind, but instead of casting a gloom over his life the misfortune seemed rather to bring out more distinctly the fine and noble qualities of his nature. Well educated, intelligent and widely read, he was a man of unimpeachable character, and was a fine type of the old Spanish gentleman, and at the same time a true-hearted American citizen. In 1827 he married Maria Alta Gracia Cota, a daughter of Don Guillermo Cota, who served as a commissioner under the Mexican government. His death in 1882 broke a relationship which had existed for fifty-five years, and as they had been united in their aims and ambitions in life, they were not long separated in death, her demise occurring the following year, March 16. Of the ten children who blessed their marriage, six daughters were living at the time of the mother's death, and among them the large parental estate was divided, Victoria Dominguez, among the others, receiving four thousand acres of the old San Pedro rancho.

The union of the Dominguez and Carson families dates back to July 30, 1857, when Miss Victoria Dominguez became the wife of George Carson, the representative of an old eastern family, but a resident of California for over half a century. Born in Jordan, N. Y., March 3, 1832, he was a son of John and Sophia (Cady) Carson, both also natives of the Empire state. When George Carson was a lad of twelve years, in 1844, the family removed to the middle west, settling in St. Charles, Ill. During the war between Mexico and the United States he enlisted in Colonel Newberry's regiment, serving until the close of the conflict and receiving his discharge at Santa Fe, N. Mex. Thereafter he remained in both New and Old Mexico for a number of years, coming to Los Angeles in the year 1853. In partnership with a Mr. Sanford he established a hardware business on Commercial street in this city which was a credit alike to the proprietors and Los Angeles, but at the end of nine years the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Carson thereafter giving his attention to the management of the large estate to which his wife had fallen heir. Continuing the







*W. W. Kuman*

policy which had prevailed for so many decades, he, too, became an extensive stock raiser, giving the ranch his entire personal attention throughout the remainder of his life, which came to a close there November 20, 1901. Fraternally he was a Mason. His widow is still living and makes her home on the estate which has been handed down from her forefathers from one generation to another. A plan has been proposed to restore the old adobe house formerly the home of Manuel Dominguez to its old-time splendor. In order to preserve the lineaments the whole structure is lined with brick and concrete, making it even more substantial than when originally built, and it is the intention of the heirs to leave this as a home for coming generations.

Born of the marriage of George Carson and Victoria Dominguez are ten living children, of whom John M., the subject of this sketch, is the oldest son, his birth occurring in the family home in Los Angeles at the corner of Second and Main streets, April 12, 1862. After attending the public schools of this city he took a course in Santa Clara College, acquitting himself with honors. When his school and college days were over he returned home and assisted his father in the care and management of the ranch, later running a part of the ranch on his own account. The death of his father, however, placed the entire ranch under his care, a responsibility which his previous years of training had well qualified him to assume. Of later years the Pacific Electric Railway has been constructed from Los Angeles to Long Beach, passing the San Pedro rancho. A station on the line of the road at this place has received the name of Carson in honor of the present occupant and his father.

John M. Carson was married in San Francisco November 24, 1891, with Miss Kate Smythe, a native of that city, where the family had been represented for many generations. Four children have been born to Mr. Carson and his wife, John Victor, George Earl, Valerie S. and Gladys G. Mr. Carson is affiliated with a number of fraternal societies, among them the Knights of the Maccabees and the Royal Arcanum, besides which he is a prominent member and worker in the Chamber of Commerce of this city. Pride of family has ever been a marked characteristic of the Dominguez blood wherever found, and is

being nobly sustained in the present generation by John M. Carson, who now has charge of the ancestral ranch.

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WILLIAM H. WORKMAN. The family represented by William H. Workman boasts an ancestry which has given to its descendants sturdy qualities of manhood and insured the success of their careers. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Workman, was a native of England and a prominent yeoman of Westmoreland county; the maternal grandfather, John Hook, inheriting from German ancestry a strong character, was born in Fincastle, Va., and served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. His wife was Elizabeth Cook, a relative of the distinguished traveler of that name. As early as 1819 the Hook family located in Missouri, which was then the frontier, where the Indians preyed upon the settlers and constantly threatened their lives and property. It required courage to face these dangers and ability to establish a home in the midst of the wilderness. David Workman, the father of William H., married Nancy Hook, and born of this union were three sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas H., was killed by the explosion of the steamer *Ada Hancock*, in Wilmington Harbor, April 27, 1863. The second son, Elijah H., settled at Boyle Heights; while the third, William H., is the subject of this review.

He was born in New Franklin, Howard county, Mo., in 1839, and accompanied his parents to California, the family crossing the plains with ox-teams in 1854, taking six months to make the trip. This was the third trip of the father, who had just returned east to bring his wife and children to the Pacific coast. He came first in 1849 to seek his fortunes in the mines; returned home, then in 1852 came back to the state and again in 1854. His brother William came as a trapper from Santa Fe with John Rowland, and while on a visit to this brother he conceived the idea from him to bring his sons to this state and enable them to start in life and make a home in California, and make "men of his boys," this suggestion coming from his brother

Their first location upon their arrival in the state was in Los Angeles, making the trip through the mining section of Northern California, whence they came by boat to this city. Previous to his location in the west William H. Workman had attended the public schools in Boonville, Mo., where he obtained an elementary education, after which he pursued a course at F. T. Kemper's Collegiate Institute, and later learned the printer's trade with the Boonville *Observer*. Following his settlement in Los Angeles he followed this trade in the office of the *Southern Californian*, which was published by Butts & Wheeler, on the corner of Court and Spring streets, in a corrugated iron building brought from England by Henry Dalton, the owner of the Azusa ranch. Later he worked in the office of the Los Angeles *Star*, located on Spring street opposite the Temple block. After a brief time spent in this position he clerked for a time, then accepted the offer of employment to carry messages on horseback between Los Angeles and San Bernardino for the Banning Transportation Company. These were the early days of the state and the very beginning of a civilization which should one day place California on a par with all other states of the Union; but at that time the country was sparsely settled, hardships were the lot of the many and only the far-sighted pioneer could look to a future beyond his primitive surroundings. In the early years of his manhood Mr. Workman engaged with his brother, Elijah H., in the establishment and management of a harness and saddlery business, and from a modest beginning this grew into a lucrative and important enterprise which continued successfully for twenty-one years.

In the meantime, in 1867, Mr. Workman married Miss Maria E. Boyle, the only child of Andrew Boyle, the first settler of Boyle Heights. His old brick house, built in 1858, still standing as a historical landmark of the East side, is being preserved by Mr. Workman. Although at this time he was identified with real estate transactions in Los Angeles his interests naturally became centered in Boyle Heights, and through his efforts was effected much of the improvement of this sec-

tion of the city. To induce settlement Mr. Workman built a carline (the second line in the city) on Aliso street and Pleasant avenue; in 1886 he built the First street line and afterwards was instrumental in building one on Fourth street, extending through Boyle Heights and then on Cummings, and though at first it was operated by mule-teams once every hour it afforded ample transportation. A later enterprise required an expenditure of \$30,000 as a bonus on the part of Mr. Workman to assist the traction company to connect Los Angeles with the south side of Boyle Heights through on Fourth street, he having to secure the right of way, which with the cutting down of the street took two years. In numerous other ways he also sought to improve the locality, in conjunction with Mrs. Hollenbeck, Mr. Workman donating two-thirds of the land for that which is now known as Hollenbeck Park, the two later giving it to the city.

With the passing years Mr. Workman had also assumed a place of importance in the public affairs of Los Angeles and was called upon to fill many offices of trust and responsibility. As a Democrat in his political affiliations he occupied a prominent place in the councils of his party, and in 1873 was nominated for the legislature. Being anti-monopoly he was defeated in the election that followed. As a member of the city council for several terms he was instrumental in bringing about needed reforms, and in 1887 and 1888 served acceptably as mayor of the city, giving an earnest and conscientious fulfillment of duty which won for him the commendation of all parties. This being in the year of the great boom when property ran to such incalculable heights in value, Mr. Workman's strict adherence to his official duties and the consequent neglect of his personal interests is all the more commendable. In 1900 he was elected city treasurer by a majority of one hundred and thirty votes and again proved his efficiency in official position; two years later he was enthusiastically re-elected by a majority of three thousand votes, and upon the expiration of his term was elected a third time by twenty-three hundred majority. This be-

ing the year of the Republican landslide shows more fully the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Los Angeles. During his term of service the grand jury took up the matter of keeping money in various banks of the city, the city not owning a vault. This being against the law Mr. Workman had to provide for the occasion and he did so by hiring guards and a vault for the protection of the money. Although this movement withdrew from circulation over \$2,500,000 it proved no detriment to business interests. Mr. Workman was one of the stanch advocates of the scheme for bonding the city for \$2,000,000 in order to secure funds for the purchase of a water plant, and with the city attorney, W. B. Mathews, went east to float the bonds, but on account of the low rate of interest—three and three-fourths per cent—encountered many difficulties in disposing of them. They finally succeeded, however, in New York City, and this movement proved very advantageous in the growth and development of Los Angeles. After retiring from the office of city treasurer he assisted in organizing the American Savings Bank, of which he is now president. As a charter member and first vice-president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Mr. Workman has always maintained a prominent place in the advancement of this organization. Fraternally he is a Mason, having been made a member in 1861 and holds membership in the Los Angeles Lodge and Chapter.

Mr. Workman has been versatile in his talents and accomplishments. He has made his own way since the early years of boyhood and has won his way step by step to a position of honor among the representative citizens of Southern California. He has established a home and reared a family of children of whom any parent might well be proud. His children, three sons and four daughters, Boyle, Mary, Elizabeth, William H., Jr., Charlotte, Gertrude and Thomas E., appreciate fully their father's standing as a prominent citizen of their native city. The family home at No. 357 South Boyle avenue is in the center of a well-kept lawn, spacious grounds, and there their friends are always welcome and the

stranger given the warm hand of fellowship. Mrs. Workman presides over the home with a quiet dignity and has reared their children to ways of usefulness.

Mr. Workman is a pioneer and is justly proud of his connection with the Pioneer Association of Los Angeles County and the Historical Society of Southern California, the former of which he was instrumental in organizing. He has served as its president three terms and has always taken a deep interest in the preservation of early historical data. He recalls the days when a vineyard occupied the ground now a part of the railroad terminals of the city; in the early '70s he was a member of the board of education and assisted in having the first high school building erected in the city, where the present courthouse stands, since which time he has taken a never failing interest in the advancement of educational standards. He has contributed liberally toward all movements calculated for the growth of the city, having given lots for the building of five different churches regardless of denomination, and supports all charitable enterprises with equal liberality. To young and old he is "Uncle Billy." To celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as a citizen of Los Angeles he banqueted five hundred pioneers and served them with a Mexican menu from which to select their favorite dish, in memory of the early customs of Southern California. The event marked an epoch in the history of our beautiful southern city. Mr. Workman has truly won a place of exceptional prominence in the citizenship of Los Angeles, where he has been actively associated in business for many years. It has been said of him by those who know him best that he is generous to a fault, possesses the confidence of the people, and no man in Los Angeles stands higher in the estimation of the representative men. He has not been entirely free from reverses, but at the same time has ably managed his affairs and those entrusted to him; conscientiously discharged the duties of the offices to which he has been elected, often to the detriment of his personal affairs. In the evening of his days he can look back upon a life well spent

and forward without fear to whatever future awaits him, for he has lived in all conscience for and toward the right.

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CHARLES SUMNER GREENE. A leader in his kind of work, Charles Sumner Greene, the Pasadena architect, was born October 12, 1868, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, T. Sumner Greene, M. D., also a native of that city, was descended from the same stock as Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. His mother, Lelia A. Greene, *nee* Mather, is descended from Rev. Cotton Mather. Dr. Greene served four years in the Civil war. He entered as a private, but reached the rank of captain before the close of the war. It was in the South after the war that he met and married Miss Mather, who was at the time visiting relatives in Louisiana. Fourteen years after his marriage he commenced the study of medicine and after completing his college course he began to practice in Cincinnati. Later he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where after a few years he succeeded very well in his profession.

It was here that Charles Sumner Greene received his primary education in the public schools and afterwards took the course at the manual training school of Washington University. In 1889 he was sent to Boston to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After finishing his course there he began work with a Boston firm of architects. He remained in that city several years and was connected with a number of noted men of the profession, among them H. Langford Warren, R. Clipston Sturgis, and Winslow and Wetherell.

In 1891 Dr. Greene came to California for the benefit of his wife's health, and two years later he induced his two sons, Charles Sumner and Henry Mather Greene, to settle here. In 1893, in partnership with his brother, Mr. Greene opened a modest little office in Pasadena and began to practice his profession. For the following seven years he found but little encouragement. Year after year he battled and lost, but came off the richer in experience and still true to his ideals. In 1901 the office was moved to Los Angeles, but he still continued to be called

the Pasadena architect. In February of this same year he was married to Miss Alice Gordon White, of Pasadena, formerly of England. One month later they set sail for London, where Mr. Greene spent some time in studying the later art movements. Before returning home he visited France and Italy.

A new inspiration, gathered from the broadening influences of travel, was at once felt and soon brought success. The sympathy he so long sought began at last to make it possible to realize some measure of his ideal in house building for the home. It is this great vital theme that concerns the welfare and happiness of the nation. To him it is the one great interest. In his own words this is how he explains his attitude to man and art:

"I am an American. I want to know the American people of today and the things of today. It is my earnest endeavor to understand the lives of men and women; then perhaps I may be able to express their needs architecturally. I seek till I find what is truly useful and then I try to make it beautiful. I believe that this can not be done by copying old works, no matter how beautiful they may seem to us now. When confronted with the actual facts I have not found the man or woman who would choose to live in the architectural junk of ages gone. The Romans made Rome and the Americans—well!—they are making America. Who could live in a house of two hundred years ago and be happy if we had to conform to all the conditions of today? How in the name of reason, then, can we copy things two thousand years old? Is the Paris opera house built onto the front of a railway station or a Greek temple plastered over the entrance to an office building good art? One is apt to seize the fact for the principle today and ignore the very lesson time should teach. The old things are good, they are noble in their place; then let our perverted fingers leave them there.

"Let us begin all over again. We have got to have bricks and stone and wood and plaster; common, homely, cheap materials, every one of them. Leave them as they are—stone for stone, brick for brick, wood for wood, plaster for plaster. Why are they not better so? Why disguise them? Thought and care are all that we need,





*Herbert H. Kelley*



for skill we have. The noblest work of art is to make these common things beautiful for man."

In 1901 Mr. Greene built his own house on Arroyo Terrace, where one may get one of the finest views in Pasadena. Subsequently he designed most of the houses in that locality, which has been called "Little Switzerland," with, however, more readiness than propriety. And whether it is for sight of the village or the view it is certain that no appreciative tourist considers his itinerary complete without this little circuit.

Mr. Greene's influence on the domestic architecture of Southern California is plainly to be seen and to those who may appreciate his work it appeals mainly through its frank simplicity and its great originality.

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HERMAN W. HELLMAN. The enterprises sustained by the financial aid and unerring business ability of Herman W. Hellman have given to Los Angeles within the past few years a decided impetus toward a phenomenal growth and development. Fortunately a wise conservatism has held in check any movement which might have tended to inflate values, attract the speculator, and thus produce a condition disastrous to permanent development. Mr. Hellman's long association with the banking institutions of this city proving his peculiar fitness as a leader in financial circles. A résumé of the life of this substantial pioneer is one which cannot fail to interest those who have witnessed his rapid rise in the business world, his subjugation of obstacles in his path, and the position of esteem and respect which he has won among the citizens of the city.

Born September 25, 1843, in Bavaria, Germany, he was the son of natives of that country, by whom he was reared to the age of fifteen years, receiving a practical training in the common branches of study and also the foundation for the principles which have distinguished his business career. At the age of fifteen years he decided to try his fortunes away from the shelter of the paternal roof, and accordingly took passage on a vessel bound for California. The city of Los An-

geles and its vicinity attracted him first and practically continuous has been his residence since. From the time of his location in the city he was interested in commercial affairs, accepting, in June, 1859, a position as freight clerk in the forwarding and commission business at Wilmington, conducted by Gen. Phineas Banning. He held the position until acquiring some means, when he resigned and returning to Los Angeles he connected himself with the stationery business in partnership with a cousin. After conducting a successful enterprise for several years Mr. Hellman withdrew to take up the work on his own responsibility, also dealing in fancy goods, for which he found a constantly increasing market. Having been absent from his native land for nearly eleven years, he disposed of his business interests in March, 1870, and spent the following year in Germany and other countries of Europe, enjoying the associations of his boyhood years. Returning to Los Angeles in November, 1871, he entered into partnership with Jacob Haas, a former schoolmate of his, and established a wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Hellman, Haas & Co., and for the ensuing nineteen years catered to an extensive trade throughout Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, the strong, forceful management of the men who had proven their ability adding materially to the commercial supremacy of this section of the state. In the meantime Mr. Hellman had become associated with various enterprises in Los Angeles, an important movement being the purchase of stock in the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank. In 1890 he retired from the firm of Hellman, Haas & Co., disposing of his interest to Haas, Barnett & Co., and became vice-president and local manager of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, since which time he has become one of the most widely known bankers in the state of California. Shortly after his assumption of duties in this bank the financial panic of '93 brought disaster to many of the monetary institutions throughout the United States; the security with which this bank stood out among others whose doors were closed either temporarily or permanently, and the long era of

prosperity which has followed that crisis, are largely due to the wise conservatism and sagacious judgment of Mr. Hellman. That the deposits have increased from \$2,300,000 to \$8,000,000 since his association with the bank are an evidence of the confidence inspired by the policy which has been elemental in the building up of this bank. Outside of his association with the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank Mr. Hellman has been intimately identified with other financial institutions of the city, in July, 1903, accepting the presidency of the Merchants' National Bank, after his resignation in May, of the vice-presidency of the former institution. At the present writing he is acting as president, vice-president and director in twelve other banks, in this city and Southern California, in the business of all bringing to bear that energy and ambition which have assured his success in whatever enterprise he has been engaged. Mr. Hellman has also been associated with other business movements in Los Angeles, one of the most important being the erection of an imposing eight-story and attic building, fireproof and modern in every particular, and accounted one of the finest office buildings west of New York City. The material used in the exterior is a native light gray granite in the lower two stories, and hydraulic pressed brick and terra cotta in the upper stories; the corridors are floored and wainscoted with white Italian marble. The finish of the ground floor is of mahogany and all the office floors of quarter-sawn white oak. The Security Savings Bank, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the west, and other business enterprises, occupy the first floor, while above are well-equipped offices, well-lighted and ventilated, and with hot and cold water and every modern convenience; in the basement is one of the finest grille rooms in Los Angeles, The Bristol. This immense building was erected at a cost of \$1,000,000, and represents one of the largest individual investments of this character in California.

The home of Mr. Hellman is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Ida Heimann, with whom he was united in marriage in Italy, July 26, 1874. Mrs. Hellman was born in Tre-

viso, near Venice, Italy. She is a woman of rare culture and refinement and well endowed by nature with those qualities which have won for her a wide friendship and esteem. She is the mother of two daughters, Frida, married to L. M. Cole, of Los Angeles, and Amy, and two sons, Marco and Irving. Mr. and Mrs. Hellman are prominent members of the Reformed Jewish Congregation B'nai B'rith, Los Angeles, of which he was president up to 1901; under his administration there was erected on the corner of Ninth and Hope streets the elegant temple, one of the most beautiful houses of worship in the city of Los Angeles. The family are liberal supporters of all charitable movements, whether of the city, county or state, and are intensely loyal to the interests of Southern California.

Notwithstanding his engrossing business cares Mr. Hellman has found time to associate himself with clubs and fraternal organizations, being a member of the California, Jonathan, Concordia and several other clubs of the city and county, and is prominent in Masonic circles. He became an apprentice Mason in September, 1869, and on March 21, 1870, passed to the degree of Fellowcraft; and June 14, 1870, was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, in Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, of which he is still a member. On the 10th of July he was advanced to the honorary degree of Mark Master; inducted and presided in the Oriental chair as past master July 17, received and acknowledged Most Excellent Master August 8, and exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason August 14, 1883, in Signet Chapter No. 57, of which he is still a member. In 1906 he also took the Scottish Rite and is now a Thirty-second degree Mason; and is also a Shriner, belonging to Al Malaikah Temple.

In reviewing the life of Mr. Hellman an impression is gained not of the opportunities which presented themselves throughout his career, but by the manner in which he understood and grasped a situation. Practically empty-handed he came to the Pacific slope in boyhood, at a time when the country was lawless, when the survival of the fittest was the unwritten decree, when it was far easier to sink





Frank P. Flint

into insignificance with the multitudes than to rise to the heights which few were successfully attempting. That he proved himself capable of holding his own in the beginning, the later position which he assumed as factor in the most important enterprises of this section of the Pacific coast have demonstrated. The multifold duties which are his as one of the most prominent citizens and business men of the city have not overburdened him, but have rather spurred him on to stronger and more forceful thought and effort and have brought out all the latent ability with which nature endowed him. His position to-day is one acquired by the few even where opportunities have abounded as in Southern California, for it requires a quick, mental vision and an unerring decision to know and improve the opportune time. Loyal to the country of his adoption and the city wherein has been passed his eventful career, Mr. Hellman is honored as a citizen whose worth and works have been tested.

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HON. FRANK P. FLINT. The career of the Hon. Frank P. Flint, United States senator from California, has necessarily been brief as he is still a young man, his future, however, promising much if his past is a criterion. Although not a native son of California all but the first seven years of his life have been spent in the state, where his parents, Francis Eaton and Althea (Hewes) Flint, located in 1869. They were both descendants of old New England families, the paternal ancestor, Thomas Flint, having emigrated from England in 1642 and located in Salem, Mass., where members of succeeding generations became prominent in public affairs.

At North Reading, Middlesex county, Mass., July 15, 1862, Frank Putnam Flint was born, spending the first seven years of his life in his native state, when he accompanied his parents to their newly established home in San Francisco. In that city he attended the public schools and acquired a substantial foundation for the real experiences of life, later taking up the study of law, which he had decided to make his life work. Interrup-

tions came from time to time in the midst of his efforts, but nothing daunted he continued perseveringly, taking up the work again in 1888, having previously spent two years in Orange county, Cal., engaged in farming. In the last-named year he located in Los Angeles, where he entered upon a clerkship in the United States marshal's office. Three years later (1891) he was admitted to the bar and after one year's practice was appointed assistant United States attorney under Hon. Matthew T. Allen, with whom he formed a partnership the following year which continued until January 1, 1895. The election at that time of Judge Allen to the bench as a superior judge of Los Angeles county dissolved the relationship, when Mr. Flint became associated with Donald Barker under the firm name of Flint & Barker, which is to-day recognized as one of the leading law firms of the state. They have been associated with cases of state-wide importance, and the ability with which they were managed have brought the members of the firm prominently before the legal fraternity of the state. The extent of their clientele has brought them lucrative returns.

Mr. Flint first became identified with politics as a member of the political organization known as the Blaine Invincibles, being then a resident of San Francisco, where, in 1884, he cast his first vote for Blaine as president. His support has ever since been given to the principles of the Republican party, upon locating in Los Angeles at once taking an active interest in political affairs of municipality, state and nation. Combining with unquestioned ability the art of meeting men and issues in a frank, public-spirited manner, with none of the aggression which instinctively antagonizes, he has always held a high place among the prominent men of the Republican party, and has been chosen to represent them at numerous local conventions. He was made a member of the Republican state executive committee and was also an alternate to the national Republican convention at St. Louis, which nominated William McKinley for president in 1896. On the 8th of April of the following year Presi-

dent McKinley appointed him to the position of United States attorney for the southern district of California, which office he held acceptably for four years. In response to an urgent request of a large number of the citizens of Los Angeles, Mr. Flint consented, on the 9th of July, 1904, to become a candidate for the position of United States senator from California, and following covered the entire state during the presidential campaign of that year, delivering speeches in the interest of the national Republican ticket at all of the principal points in the state. The first joint ballot of the legislature, January 11, 1905, gave to Mr. Flint the senatorship, and March 4, 1905, he took the oath of office, succeeding Hon. Thomas R. Bard. The future promises much in the career of Senator Flint and the people of Southern California confidently look to him for support of measures which mean the further development of the country which he and they have reclaimed and made the garden spot of earth.

The home of Mr. Flint is brightened by the presence of his wife, formerly Katherine J. Bloss, daughter of Henry A. Bloss, and a woman of rare traits of character which have given her a prominence in social and church circles where she is best known. Their union, which was solemnized February 25, 1890, in Los Angeles, has been blessed by the birth of two children, Katherine and William. In addition to the many exacting duties of his practice and his association with the political affairs of the state, Mr. Flint is prominently identified with the growth and development of Los Angeles and of Southern California, upholding its interests as a member of leading clubs, fraternal societies and commercial organizations, being vice-president and a director of the First National Bank and the Equitable Savings Bank.

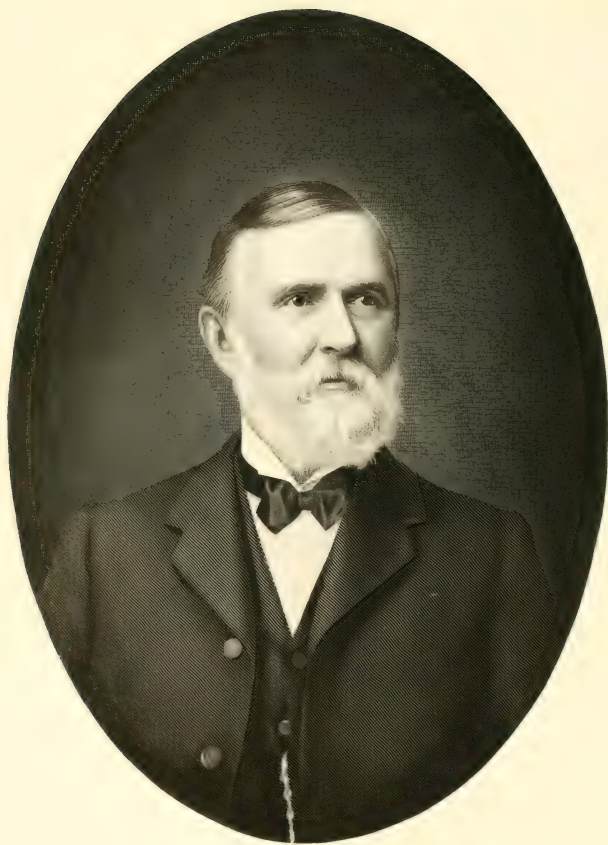
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HON. JAMES A. GIBSON. A man who has served with honor and credit in official position and made for himself an enviable reputation in private law practice is Hon. James A. Gibson, a member of the law firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask of Los Angeles. He is of

Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his father, Thomas Gibson, sacrificed his life for love of his adopted country. He enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment of volunteers in the Civil war, in which he was killed while in active service. As a young man he had settled at St. Johns, Newfoundland, where he clerked for an uncle, a leading merchant of that city. Later he removed to Massachusetts, and Boston became the native city of the son. The mother was born in Ireland, but in girlhood lived in Marblehead, Mass.; she passed away some months before the father's death and thus the boy was left an orphan at a very early age. He was cared for by an aunt until old enough to earn his own living, and was little more than a child when he accepted the first opportunity that offered and went on a cruise at sea. At seventeen years he secured employment in a large manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts with a view to becoming a mechanical engineer, and continued at the work until he had attained practically the management of one of the departments. At the same time he commenced the study of law, but had not finished his readings when he came to San Francisco in 1874. He remained in that city only a short time before removing to San Bernardino and having continued his law work was admitted to the bar in the district court of San Bernardino county June 13, 1879. Later he attained the right to practice in the superior courts and supreme court of California, and in the federal courts of the United States.

His first official honor was an election to the judgeship of the superior court of his county, having for several years conducted a private practice that convinced his constituents that he was thoroughly qualified to satisfactorily and honorably acquit himself of the duties of that important office. So well did he succeed in this that he was soon chosen for a higher position and on May 3, 1889, resigned from the superior bench and received the appointment as a member of the supreme court of California commission, retaining that position until January, 1891, when he resigned in order to again take up his private practice. He removed to San Diego and became a member of the firm of Works, Gibson & Titus and was not long in attaining the high position among the leading attorneys of





*Mr. Green*



that city that his talents entitled him to. Judge Works ultimately withdrew from the firm to establish a partnership with his son, and the two remaining members continued the law business as Gibson & Titus. June 1, 1897, Judge Gibson desiring to locate in a city of larger opportunities, dissolved his connection with the San Diego firm and removed to Los Angeles, where he joined Messrs. Bicknell and Trask in the formation of what is now recognized as one of the strongest law firms in Los Angeles—a city boasting many attorneys of more than usual ability and prominence. He has been especially prominent in connection with a number of important corporation cases, and the esteem in which he is held by the legal fraternity in the state is evidenced by his election to the office of vice-president of the American Bar Association for California. He has also been president of the Los Angeles Bar Association. While filling official position politics was necessarily held in abeyance by Judge Gibson, yet he is a strong believer in the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic lodge; and he has been connected with military affairs of the state, having held offices in the first brigade with the rank of major. He was also for two terms a trustee of the Southern California Hospital and is actively interested in all matters of social and civic interest to the public.

In 1882 Judge Gibson was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Waterman, who died some years later, having become the mother of two children, James A., Jr., and Mary W., both of whom survived her. He was afterward married to Miss Gertrude Van Norman, a native of Ohio, two children also blessing this union, Martha A. and Horace V.

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HON. P. M. GREEN. The death of Mr. Green March 23, 1903, closed a career of distinct usefulness which had extended over a period of many years, the greater part of which was associated with the origin and up-building of one of Southern California's most beautiful residence cities, Pasadena. His identification with its history dates back to the days of the Indiana Colony, or, as it was

also known, the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association. As early as 1873 he was one of the twenty who organized and incorporated the company, acquiring the right of title to over three thousand acres of land, which was subdivided into homesteads of from fifteen to sixty acres. In a word, this was the beginning of Pasadena, and from then until his death Mr. Green never ceased to cherish and strengthen its interests and enterprises, many of which he founded. The regard in which he was held may be best illustrated perhaps by quoting from the tribute from the officers of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, of which he was vice-president: "He was an honest man, a just man, firm in his convictions of right 'as God gave him to see the right,' and withal was possessed of a peculiarly sweet temperament. He was the friend of everybody. His sympathies were boundless and his charity for all mankind immeasurable. In his death the commonwealth loses one of its best citizens, and the financial community a splendid exponent of business right living, his home the exquisite tenderness of a model husband and father, and the bank a faithful officer and friend."

The history of the Green family can be traced to Nathanael Greene, the Revolutionary patriot and general from Rhode Island, and the friend and coadjutor of General Washington. From North Carolina, whither the family finally drifted, they removed to Kentucky, and it was in that state that Lot Green, the father of P. M. Green, was born and reared. From there he removed to the adjoining state on the north, and in Rush county, Ind., was known as a citizen of considerable importance, having served his community as an educator and as a justice of the peace. In politics he was a Whig and in religion was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His wife before her marriage was Annie Cooper, who from her birth until her marriage was a resident of Kentucky, her father being a minister in a Baptist church there. Of the eight children born to these worthy parents only one is now living, Mrs. A. O. Porter, of Pasadena.

Perry M. Green was born in Rush county, Ind., May 7, 1838, and was next to the young-

est in the family. When he was only about four years old his life was saddened by the death of his mother, and the death of his father three years later left him desolate indeed. From the age of seven until he was fourteen he was cared for by his older brothers and sisters, and then started out for himself by accepting a clerkship in a store. As the work was not to his taste he gave it up and hired out as a farm hand, receiving \$7 a month for his services. Subsequently, however, he resumed clerking for a time, but relinquished this to enter Richland Academy, for which training he had been saving his earnings for some time. When he was nineteen years old he began to read law in the office of Davis & Wright, of Shelbyville, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar of Indiana, thereafter engaging in practice in Shelbyville for five years. During most of that time he was city attorney, a position in which he made quite a brilliant record. In 1865 he removed to Indianapolis, where he became a member of the firm of Campbell & Green, manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in drugs. This association existed until 1873, when he disposed of his interests in Indiana and came to California, a change which was brought about by the ill-health of his wife. As a member of the Indiana Colony he was entitled to a choice of lots, and purchased sixty acres in the southern part of Pasadena, and there it was that he gained his first experience as a horticulturist. To one of his versatile abilities and large ambition it was difficult to confine himself to one line of endeavor, and thus it was natural that from time to time we find him adding to his responsibilities and business connections. In 1885 he organized the Pasadena Bank with a capital stock of \$50,000, and was made its president and manager. In the following year this was incorporated as the First National Bank of Pasadena, with a capital stock of \$100,000. In connection with the parent institution a savings department was organized in 1901 under the title of the Pasadena Savings, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, capitalized at \$50,000, Mr. Green also being president of this institution. He was a stockholder in the Los

Angeles Savings and Trust Company, and was a director and the vice-president of the Los Angeles National Bank.

A subject which was uppermost in the mind of Mr. Green during the early days involved a plan which would provide adequate irrigation facilities in order to cultivate the land to the fullest extent. The first enterprise of the kind organized in the locality was the Pasadena Land and Water Company, of which Mr. Green was a director for over twenty-five years. He was also one of the organizers and a director in the first gas company established here, as well as a director in the first street-car company in this city. In later years he became associated with M. H. Sherman and E. P. Clark in the construction of the Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Railway. Still another interest which was very close to his heart was the Throop Polytechnic Institute, of which he was president, director and one of its most liberal supporters.

From the foregoing it might be concluded that Mr. Green gave the best of himself and the most of his time to the multitudinous interests with which his name was associated, but in reality they took a second place in his esteem, no one being a greater lover of home and family than Mr. Green. His marriage occurred in Shelbyville, Ind., October 30, 1860, and united him with Miss Henrietta Campbell, whose father, John S. Campbell, was born in Delaware, reared in Philadelphia, and later became a pioneer of Indiana. One daughter, Mary, blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Green, and since the death of Mr. Green the mother and daughter have continued to reside in the old family residence in Pasadena, which has been the scene of so many happy gatherings. Upon the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pasadena in 1873 both Mr. and Mrs. Green became charter members, and from then until 1901 he held the office of trustee. For some time he was also a director of the Y. M. C. A. organization of Pasadena, greatly encouraging it by his ever-ready aid and sympathy. From its earliest days he was a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade and a warm ally of all organizations and movements for the commercial upbuild-

ing of Southern California. A strong advocate of Republican principles, it was on that party's ticket that in 1879 he was elected to the state legislature as representative from Los Angeles county. During the session of 1880 he introduced a bill for the establishment of a state normal at Los Angeles, a measure which did not carry at that time, although he had the satisfaction of knowing that it was carried during the next session. Among his friends he numbered Frank P. Flint, member of congress, Judge M. T. Allen, Judge Conrey, Gen. M. H. Sherman and E. P. Clark, besides many other men of equal note, including the bar of Los Angeles. As the last mark of respect to one of Pasadena's best-beloved citizens every business house in the city was closed during the progress of the funeral, and his body was laid to rest in the city which he had nurtured and tended as his own child.

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**MAJOR JAMES R. TOBERMAN.** No name is better known or held in higher appreciation in Southern California than that of Major James R. Toberman, one of the most prominent factors in the upbuilding and development of resources of this portion of the state. His life history, in view of his connection with the highest interests of the state, is of interest to all who know him either personally or through the influence of his far-reaching efforts, and it is fitting that his name should appear among the representative citizens of Southern California, where he has been located since the pioneer days of the state.

Major Toberman is a native of Virginia, and was born June 22, 1836, a son of John and Elizabeth (Campbell) Toberman; on both sides of the house he is the descendant of fine ancestry—German on the father's side and Scotch on his mother's, the paternal grandfather having served throughout the Revolutionary war in a Virginia company. John Toberman was born the year that Washington died, grew to manhood in Virginia, there married and learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and after his removal to Missouri in 1845 began making wagons. At the age of fourteen years James R. Toberman left school to assist his father in earning a livelihood for

the family, finding employment as a clerk in a small country store; the first year he received as remuneration only his board and clothes and the second year was transferred to another store on the Missouri river where he was paid \$10 a month for his services, a part of his work there being as clerk on the levee. He was evidently able to display considerable business ability even at his youthful age, because he was approached during this time by another merchant who offered him \$25 per month for his services. He accepted this position and for two years worked in a large wholesale house in Sibley. Resigning at the expiration of that time he returned to his home town—Carrollton—where a college had recently been built, intending to take a course in the institution, but after six months he changed his plans and instead entered the county clerk's office as assistant. During the three years he held the position he acquired a knowledge and experience which proved of far more benefit than any collegiate training could have done. He then became deputy circuit clerk, from which office he resigned and on October 25, 1859, he started for California, with two young men companions taking a hack to the nearest railway station, thence by Chicago to New York City, and there embarking on a steamer bound for Colon; after crossing the isthmus they again took passage on a steamer and subsequently arrived in San Francisco. There Mr. Toberman remained for a brief time, later went to Sacramento and from that point crossed the mountains to Virginia City, Nev., and there began mining when there were only three houses built in that place. Not successful in his efforts, however, Mr. Toberman was forced to sell his pack animal, as he had spent the greater part of his savings in the heavy expenses of the trip, and following this he engaged in prospecting over the country. Tiring of the life, he went by foot to Sacramento, spending the nights under the stars and traveling steadily by day toward his destination. When he reached Hangtown he had but \$12, but he continued his way to Sacramento, where he secured a position as night cashier in the Crescent City hotel. He remained in this employment until the fall of 1860, when he went to Napa, thence to San Francisco and finally to San Jose, where he worked in a store at the New Almaden

quick silver mines. In Santa Cruz he engaged in the sawmill business and made some money, with which, in the spring of 1863, with a friend, he came to Southern California and thence by ox-teams went to El Paso, where his friend had some mining claims. However, because of the Indians, they were finally driven out of that location and Mr. Toberman came to Los Angeles, where he had been appointed United States revenue assessor by President Lincoln, his term of office dating from May 4, 1864. He served six years in this capacity, but in the meantime (1865) he was appointed the agent for Wells Fargo & Co. Express, and two years later he was made secretary of a gas company which was just then organized. At this time he bought his first ranch and the following year he built his first house in Los Angeles, which is still standing. On the 2d of June, 1867, he married Miss Emma J. Dye, a daughter of George W. Dye, an emigrant of Missouri who crossed the plains with mule-teams, and they began their housekeeping days in their new home.

The commercial interests of Los Angeles have always had in Mr. Toberman an earnest and practical factor. As early as 1868 he engaged with Mr. Hellman in the organization of the first bank in Southern California, which institution was known as Hellman, Temple & Co., a private banking concern. When Mr. Toberman resigned from his connection with the express company he sent to San Francisco and asked a friend, William Pridham, a messenger of the company, to come south and succeed him and he is today the incumbent of that office. The banking interests eventually proved too wearing for Mr. Toberman and he early retired from the concern with which he had identified his interests, only to assume the weightier responsibilities of public office, being elected in 1866 councilman from his ward, and after an acceptable service, in 1872, was chosen to the position of mayor of Los Angeles. He was candidate for this office against a Mexican, who had served in this capacity for years, but an evidence of the major's popularity was recognized in the large majority he received at the election. His service as mayor is known to the early residents of the city and served to re-elect him in 1878 to the same office, during which administration he proved his loy-

alty and patriotism in his efforts to advance the best interests of the city, expending much of his own means in a legal contest with the gas company for the welfare of the city, and winning the suit. He was elected the third time to this office January 1, 1880, and served until 1882, among his most successful achievements during his third administration being his reduction of taxes from \$1.82 on the hundred dollars to one per cent on the same, putting the city out of debt. Near the close of his administration he signed a contract with a St. Louis man for an electric light plant, which he set in operation on the last day of his administration, by pressing a button. He was also one of the strong advocates for the Southern Pacific Railroad and finally secured its admission into the city by voting a tax of \$500,000. No man has been more prominent in his efforts to advance the interests of Los Angeles, and no man is given more credit for his unselfish interest in the welfare of the public. What he has accomplished cannot be written, for it is that upon which the present city's greatness is built. Be it said, however, that Major Toberman occupies a unique position in the minds and hearts of those whom he has helped in the past years by his conscious integrity in his official capacity, his faithful discharge of every duty that fell to him, and his manifest belief in the future of the city he has helped to build.

Mr. Toberman acquired his title of major by serving from 1864 to 1868 as quartermaster on the staff of General Banning, and it is as Major Toberman that he is known throughout Southern California. Since 1864 he has been identified with the Masonic interests of Los Angeles, having been made a Mason in the first lodge organized in this city. He has reared his two sons, Ralph S., born March 29, 1868, and Homer J., born July 7, 1872, in the same broad environment he believed in when he chose California for his permanent home; the elder is engaged in a grocery business in Hollywood while the younger, who married in 1898, died in 1900, leaving a son, James W. The major is a thorough Californian and intensely alive to the interests of his adopted state. It was not until 1871 that he made a visit to his eastern home and since his return to this state has been more than ever impressed with the possibilities of its future. Those who know him





*Shattard Jones*

best place him highest among the citizens of Los Angeles, where as a pioneer he witnessed the magnificent upbuilding and participated in the development of his adopted state.

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STODDARD JESS. The history of the Jess family in America dates back to the grandfather, John L. P. Jess, who was born in Nova Scotia, of English descent, and who there grew to manhood and established home ties. Subsequently he brought his family to the United States, and for many years the name was a prominent one in the vicinity of Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wis., where he then settled. Among the children who made the trip from Nova Scotia to Wisconsin was George Jess, the father of Stoddard Jess. Among the adventurers who came across the plains in 1850 as a result of the discovery of gold was George Jess. An experience of two years in the mines, however, satisfied him that his forte did not lie in working in the mines, and it was with a good deal of satisfaction that he turned his steps toward Wisconsin. For some time he carried on farming and merchandising in Dodge county, both of which enterprises he gave up later to establish a bank in Waupun, that state. From then until the year 1885 the banking firm of George Jess & Co. was one of the solid monetary institutions of Dodge county. Relinquishing his interests in the state in that year he came to California, spending the remainder of his life in Pomona. From whatever standpoint his life was viewed it showed him to be a man of versatile qualifications, and while he was a resident of Wisconsin he represented his district in the state legislature, besides filling many city offices of trust. Politically he was a Republican, and fraternally he was a Royal Arch Mason. His religious home was in the Unitarian Church. The lady whom he chose as his wife was before her marriage Maria Theresa Judd, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and a daughter of Stoddard Judd. The latter was a practicing physician in New York state until settling as a pioneer in Wisconsin. Under President Polk he received the appointment of United States land office receiver at Green

Bay, going from there to Fox Lake in the same capacity some time later. Well known alike in the political and legislative affairs of the then territory he was worthy of much credit for the part he took in the organization of the state during its formative period. He was a member of the first and second constitutional conventions that formed the constitution of the state, and served several terms in the state senate from his district. Politically he was a Republican, and fraternally he took an active part in the work of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been a member of the order for many years.

Stoddard Jess, who bears the given name of his illustrious maternal grandfather, was born in Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wis., December 3, 1856, and was the only child born of the marriage of George and Maria T. (Judd) Jess. His initial school training was received in the public schools of Fox Lake, after which he matriculated with the University of Wisconsin, graduating therefrom in the class of 1876. Immediately thereafter he became associated in the bank of George Jess & Co. in the capacity of cashier, during this time also serving as a member of the city council for a number of years. During 1883 and 1884 he filled the office of mayor of Waupun, an honor indeed, for he was then less than thirty years of age.

Coming to California with his parents in 1885, Stoddard Jess organized the First National Bank of Pomona in 1886, remaining as its cashier until January, 1898. In whatever locality Mr. Jess resided his qualities for guiding and directing affairs of a public nature were soon recognized and thus it was that while he was still a comparatively late acquisition to Pomona, he was made its first treasurer. He took an active part in the organization of the board of trade, and for the first two years of its existence was its president. For many years he was a member of the board of library trustees, and during the last three years of his residence there was president of the board. The strenuous life which he had lead finally began to tell upon his health and a complete rest and change of scene were prescribed as the only restorative. Resigning his position as cashier of the bank



in 1898 he began a course of travels that extended over six years, during which time he completely recovered his former health. It was in 1904 that he was tendered his present position of vice-president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, and the same year he located in this city with his family. The First National Bank of Los Angeles ranks high among the monetary institutions of the state, and is the largest bank in the city, thus Mr. Jess' call to the position of vice-president was a double honor. Since locating here he has also become interested in a number of other interests and has been made a director in the following institutions: Los Angeles Trust Company, Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, L. D. Powell Company (law book publishers), and the Huntington Beach Company; of the latter company he is also vice-president.

In Monroe county, Wis., in 1879, Mr. Jess was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Helen Chenoweth, a native of that part of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Benjamin Chenoweth, representative of one of the old families in the southern part of that state. One son, George Benjamin, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jess. As will be seen from the foregoing Mr. Jess is thoroughly conversant with banking affairs, and at one time he was a member of the executive council of the California Bankers' Association. He is also well known in fraternal circles and was made a Mason in Pomona Lodge No. 37, F. & A. M. He has since taken all of the degrees of the order, now belonging to the chapter and commandery at Pomona, the consistory of Los Angeles, and also to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Los Angeles. He is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Pomona. The Republican party has a staunch supporter in Mr. Jess, and the business element of the city of Los Angeles find his membership in the Chamber of Commerce of material assistance in discussing the matters that come before that body. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of affairs that enter into the life of Mr. Jess, he yet finds time for recreation of a purely social nature, the Jonathan Club, Union League Club and California Club all welcoming him as one of their members. Mr. Jess is

of the same religious belief as was his father, and is a member of the Unitarian Church of Los Angeles.

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FRANK M. KELSEY. As an off-shoot of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, so to speak, the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company of this city came into being May 1, 1905, with a capital stock of \$250,000, and a surplus of \$25,000. The entire stock is owned by the parent organization, and the directors of the former bank hold the same relation in the newer organization, these two facts combining to give it the stability and prestige which, though so young an organization, places it among the reliable monetary institutions of the city and state. The Metropolitan gives considerable attention to the enlargement of its trust department, while at the same time it transacts a general commercial and savings bank business. The bank building is a three-story structure on the northwest corner of Sixth and Spring streets, owned by the company, and admirably located in the heart of the business district. Under the direct supervision of its president, Frank P. Flint, and Frank M. Kelsey, vice-president, a conservative business is conducted which reflects great credit upon the wise judgment and keen discrimination of its officers.

Mr. Kelsey is proud of the fact that he is a native Californian, for he is intensely loyal to the state and devoted to its progress along every line of advancement. He was born on a farm in the San Joaquin valley March 31, 1857, a son of Dr. J. M. Kelsey, who though a native of Ohio spent his most active and influential years in the Golden state, whither he came as a pioneer. Having received his diploma from one of the most celebrated medical colleges of the Union, Dr. Kelsey located for practice in Stockton, where his reputation as a practitioner of merit made his services in great demand, which incidentally made him a man of large means. He was also well known in political and business circles, having served for two terms as county treasurer of Santa Clara county as a Republican candidate, and at the time of his death, in 1877, he was president of the Stockton Savings and Loan Society. His marriage united him with Miss Algie







*Niles Pease*

C. Childers, who though born in Missouri spent the greater part of her life in California.

Mr. Kelsey's earliest recollections take him back in memory to Stockton, where he attended the public schools and prepared himself to enter as a student in the University at Berkeley. Two years in that institution marked the limit of school days, for upon leaving the university in 1878 he entered upon a business career by establishing himself in the real estate business in Abilene, Tex. His efforts in this undertaking resulted in a flourishing business, but thinking he saw even better prospects in the growing city of Los Angeles he gave up his interest in the south and located in Los Angeles in 1886 and engaged in the real estate, insurance and surety bond business until becoming connected with the banking business. While still continuing his interests in this line he promoted the plan which finally resulted in the organization of the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, assisting in the perfection of the new institution under the banking laws of the government, since which time he has held the office of vice-president.

Mr. Kelsey's married life began in 1879, during which year he married Miss Ada Field, a daughter of Benjamin F. Field, an old resident of Stockton. Three children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, as follows: Jack M., who was born while his parents were residing in Texas; Van R., and Lawrence F., the latter of whom is still in school. Following in his father's footsteps in the matter of politics, Mr. Kelsey is a Republican in his views, and fraternally is identified with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees. By right of birth he is eligible to the Native Sons of the Golden West, a privilege which he is proud to avail himself of, hence his membership in Ramona Parlor. In Los Angeles, where he has made his home for so many years, he has a host of warm personal friends, to whom his prosperity is a source of gratification.

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NILES PEASE. The commercial activity of Los Angeles has had in Niles Pease, formerly president of the Niles Pease Furniture Company, one of its strongest and most successful men and one who has added steadily

to its prestige for the past twenty years. When he first came to the Pacific coast it was after a period of twenty-four years of successful work as a manufacturer and merchant in his native town, and with the capital and experience thus gained easily established himself in a secure business position here. The success achieved by Mr. Pease has been the result of earnest, indefatigable labor, sturdy application and well-directed zeal, and bespeaks possession of the strongest characteristics of manhood.

Mr. Pease is of eastern birth and ancestry, the name being widely known and honored in Connecticut, where his grandfather, Simeon Pease, enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war. His parents, Wells and Betsey Pease, were also natives of Connecticut, where in the vicinity of Thompsonville, on the 13th of October, 1838, their son was born. He was reared to young manhood in his native locality, receiving his education in the public schools until he was eighteen years old, when he became apprenticed to learn the trade of tinsmith. Three years later he engaged in this occupation, establishing a manufactory and dealing in stoves and tinware. He met with success in his enterprise and gradually enlarged his operations until he was well known throughout the state and largely identified with its business interests. In 1876 he suspended this branch of his business, and devoted his efforts entirely to the sale of furniture.

Finally deciding to locate on the Pacific coast, Mr. Pease sold out his interests in 1884 and in the same year came to California, where he identified himself with the Los Angeles Furniture Company as a partner in the concern. They established a store at No. 122 South Spring street and began business. At the end of the year Mr. Pease purchased the entire interest of the business, and as his trade increased enlarged his operations and added to his stock. In 1887 he removed to the Harris block, between Third and Fourth streets, on South Spring, and there he had a well-equipped carpet and furniture salesroom. With the splendid increase in patronage which came with the passing years Mr. Pease found

it necessary to seek more commodious quarters, and accordingly, in 1897, moved into the large five-story building at No. 439 South Spring street, this being built by L. Harris at that time to accommodate the Niles Pease Furniture Company. On the 25th of September, 1897, this business was incorporated under the latter name, his children being taken into the concern. With the passing of years they built up one of the largest and most extensive trades in Southern California, their patronage extending also to Arizona. December 1, 1905, the business passed into the hands of the Pacific Purchasing Company, the latter representing the combined business of five similar enterprises in this city.

In February, 1905, Mr. Pease incorporated the Niles Pease Investment Company, a close family corporation. This company has erected a magnificent reinforced concrete building on Hill street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, seventy-five feet front and eight stories, which is occupied by the Pease Brothers Furniture Company and is the finest establishment of its kind west of Chicago. His two sons, Sherman and Herbert, have large interests and manage the business.

Aside from his other interests Mr. Pease has been interested for a number of years in various enterprises. He served for some years as a director of the Columbia Savings Bank; is at present a director in the Central Bank of Los Angeles; the Dollar Savings Bank and the Provident Building and Loan Association; is a prominent member and a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; and for four years, ending January 1, 1906, served as president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Ever since deciding to cast in his fortunes with those of the commercial interests of this city, Mr. Pease has taken a deep interest in the advancement of its best interests, and has added the force of a solid and substantial man of affairs to the municipality's growth. In his political convictions he is a Republican, and while a resident of Connecticut, in 1876, was chosen by his party to the state legislature, where he served with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constituency. Frater-

nally he is a Knight Templar and a Thirty-second degree Mason and stands exceptionally high in the organization. For some years he has been identified with the Unitarian Church, to whose philanthropies he is a liberal contributor, and served as trustee of the church for some time.

The marriage of Mr. Pease occurred in Thompsonville, Conn., March 25, 1860, and united him with Miss Cornelia Gleason, a native of that place, and born of this union are the following children: Grace G., Jessie F., Sherman, Jewell, Anna, Herbert and Florence. Mr. Pease is passing on to a peaceful and happy old age, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries which his years of labor and effort have brought him, serene in the conviction of duty cheerfully done wherever met in his noteworthy career; of success achieved; of friendships won; and ranking as one of the representative men of Los Angeles and of Southern California.

In the fall election of 1906 Mr. Pease was urged very earnestly by prominent citizens to be a candidate for councilman of the Fourth ward of the city. He did not desire any public office, but as a matter of duty to a city he loved he consented and was elected for a term of three years, ending January 1, 1910. At the time of organizing he was unanimously chosen as their president, a position which will occupy much of his time during these years.

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EDGAR EUGENE SELPH enjoys a high position in the citizenship of Los Angeles county, where he has been located since 1898, and from that date to the present writing he has taken an active part in the advancement and development of this section of Southern California. Although not a native Californian, he was born on the Pacific coast and all his life has been passed here. His father, William Selph, came to California in the early days of the state in search of gold, crossing the plains from Tennessee, his birthplace, and following this pursuit for some time. Deciding to locate in Oregon, in 1852 he went north to that state and there combined his trade of blacksmithing with the occupation of farming. He was first located in the vicinity of Salem, but finally





*W. C. Harper*

removed to Jackson county, where he is still living at an advanced age. His wife, formerly Julia Chitwood, a native of Iowa and of English descent, went to Oregon in 1853, there married, and there her earth life came to close in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Selph became the parents of four children, three of whom attained maturity, one daughter and one son only surviving at the present time.

Born in Salem, Marion county, Ore., in 1860, Edgar Eugene Selph spent the years of boyhood and young manhood in his native state. Because of the moderate means of his parents he was early compelled to depend upon his own efforts, and, nothing daunted by the prospects, he set out in the world at the age of twelve years. His first employment was on a farm, where he worked for some years. In the meantime he secured a common school education through an attendance of the district school nearby and qualified himself for a teacher. Not content with what he had gained he worked his way through McMinnville College, which he entered in 1880, and where he remained for five years. While teaching he began the study of law under W. D. Fenton, one of the foremost lawyers in Portland, Ore. Being admitted to the Oregon bar in April, 1890, he began his professional career in his native state. He had built up a large general practice when, in 1898, he decided to locate in Southern California because of his wife's health. He first made his home in Pasadena, but later came to Los Angeles and here he has since resided.

Mr. Selph succeeded in building up a large general practice in this section, and now ranks among the ablest attorneys of Southern California. At the same time he has taken a keen interest in public affairs, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles. In February, 1906, he was appointed deputy attorney-general to succeed J. C. Daly of Ventura and was re-appointed in January of the following year by Attorney-General Webb, an appointment which he held until March, 1907, when he resigned to accept the office of justice of the peace of Los Angeles township. Politically he is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and seeks in every way to advance their best interests. Fraternally he is also prominent, having been made a Mason in Tillamook, Ore., and

is now a member of Palestine Lodge No. 351, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles, of which he was the first master; Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.; Southern California Commandery No. 49, K. T.; and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was made an Odd Fellow in Sheridan, Ore., and is now a member of Commercial Lodge in Los Angeles; and is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Brotherhood. Personally Mr. Selph has won a wide circle of friends through the demonstration of the highest traits of character both as a man and citizen, and as a representative of the best in American citizenship he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

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ARTHUR C. HARPER, the present mayor of Los Angeles, is a man and citizen who has ably demonstrated his ability along both business and municipal lines, although deeply engrossed in financial enterprises of importance throughout his commercial career in this city, keeping in close touch with the municipal affairs. Because of this observation and past interest he was in possession of such information as enabled him to assume intelligent and practical control of the city government when entering upon his administration as the city's chief executive. Mr. Harper is one of the early residents of this section of Southern California, where he has practically spent his entire life, being but two years old when brought to the state by his parents, Charles F. and Martha W. (Mullen) Harper. Both father and mother were of southern birth and lineage, the former born in North Carolina July 14, 1832, and the latter in Mississippi, June 17, 1838. The maternal grandparents were George and Mary (Cross) Mullen, residents of the south, where they passed their entire lives. Charles F. Harper engaged as a hardware merchant in Mississippi after the close of the Civil war (in which he participated first as a soldier in the Fourteenth Regiment Mississippi Infantry, and later on detached service), and upon disposing of his business enterprise in 1868, came to Southern California. He at once established a similar enterprise in Los Angeles, at the corner of Spring and Temple

streets, and from this small beginning has grown one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in this city. He finally retired from the active management of affairs, which had been incorporated in 1880 as the Harper-Reynolds Company, and is now making his home in Hollywood on a beautiful estate known as the Ceilia Vista, so called because of its location on the mountainside overlooking the beautiful Cahuenga valley. His wife enjoys with him the evening of their days in their beautiful home. Five of their ten children survive, and in Southern California are active in various pursuits.

Arthur C. Harper was born in Mississippi March 13, 1866, and in the month of June, two years later, was brought to Los Angeles. Here he received his education through the medium of the public schools, becoming a student in the high school and graduating therefrom in June, 1885. From boyhood he had received business training from his father, and upon leaving school he at once entered his father's store and prepared to master the details of the business. That he succeeded is demonstrated by the fact that he soon became known among the most prominent business men of Los Angeles, gradually relieving his father of much of the management, and to-day is recognized as a business man of unusual ability and executive requirements. During his years of business association he kept in close touch with all municipal improvements, and when in 1906 he received the election of the Democratic voters to the office of mayor, there were many who marveled at the ease and confidence with which he assumed the reins of government. It was not, however, a misplaced judgment from a careless or superficial study of the conditions, but was rather the thoughtful research of a man and citizen bent upon the practical enlargement and improvement of affairs. No citizen at the time of his election could have been found to more perfectly grasp the details and more intelligently manifest his ability to cope with the situation. His popularity as a citizen and a business man has followed him into his official position and he is more than justifying the high regard which placed him there. Much is expected of him,

and from his past record much will be received during his administration.

In addition to his interests in the Harper-Reynolds Company, Mr. Harper is associated with various business concerns, being president of the Consolidated Pipe Company, was cashier of the State Bank & Trust Company, of which he is now vice-president; organized the Southwestern Packing Company and was a prominent factor in the organization of the St. Louis Brick Company, and is also largely interested in many important real estate deals, as well as oil wells and gold mines. Socially he is a member of the Jonathan and Athletic Clubs, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Democratic Club, in which he is an officer, and fraternally is identified with the Masons, being a Shriner; belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Eagles and Fraternal Brotherhood, and in spite of the many demands made upon his time is actively interested in all of them. His home is located in Los Angeles at No. 1128 West Twenty-eighth street, and is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Minnie Hamilton, whom he married in this city. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. Both as a man and a citizen Mr. Harper enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens, honored for his sterling integrity, and with the confidence and trust of the people whom he is serving, bids fair to bring to his adopted city a material improvement and betterment in the municipal conditions.

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HON. JAMES McLACHLAN, M. C. The heights to which men can rise are limited by their mental endowments and their physical powers. A rugged and stalwart physique, capable of long endurance, is not less necessary to success than a strong intellect and broad mental gifts, and the man who possesses the two qualifications enjoys the open sesame to power and prominence. In studying the success which Mr. McLachlan has attained and the prominent position to which he has risen we find that he owes much to a "sound mind in a sound body," for he inherited from a long line of Scotch ancestors a robust constitution, remarkable power of will, and a mind re-



sponsive to training and cultivation. With these qualities, backed by tireless industry and energy, he has steadily worked his way forward unaided by moneyed friends or prestige until now he is in a position commanding the respect of all who know him.

The bleak and rock-bound coast of the shire of Argyll, Scotland, was the home of generations of the McLachlan family, and Congressman McLachlan was born there in 1852, being a son of poor parents of honored name and honorable ancestry. When he was three years of age the family sought the larger opportunities of America and crossed the ocean to New York, where they settled on a farm in Tompkins county. In that locality he learned the first lessons of life, attended country schools and aided in the farm work at home. Eager to acquire knowledge, and being a diligent student, he was ready to begin teaching when only sixteen years of age, and at that time took up the calling near his home. In his leisure hours he continued his studies so that he fitted himself for a college course, and with the money earned in teaching he paid his expenses while at Hamilton College. From that institution he was graduated in 1878, after which he took up the study of law, and in 1880 was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state of New York. Opening an office at Ithaca, N. Y., he built up a growing practice in that city and continued there until 1888, when he removed to California and took up professional practice in Pasadena, his present home.

Ever since early youth Mr. McLachlan has been an active worker in the Republican party and has been prominently identified with political affairs in the various places of his residence. He is a forceful and convincing speaker and is considered one of the best campaigners in the state. The first office he filled was that of school commissioner of Tompkins county, to which position he was elected on his party ticket in 1877. Two years after coming to Los Angeles county he was elected district attorney and the splendid record which he made in that office not only established a precedent difficult to be surpassed by his successors, but also it brought him before the public in such a favorable light that his name was deemed worthy of consideration for higher offices. The seventh district chose him to be their

representative in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and again he was chosen to serve in the Fifty-seventh session. The ability with which he met his duties and the support which he gave to measures for the upbuilding of the coast country deepened the admiration of the people for his sterling qualities and led to his re-election as a member of the Fifty-eighth Congress. At this election he received nineteen thousand four hundred and seven votes, while the Democratic candidate, Carl Alexander Johnson, received eight thousand and seventy-five; the socialist candidate, George H. Hewes, twelve hundred and sixty-one; and the Prohibitionist candidate, Frederick F. Wheeler, eleven hundred and ninety-five.

In 1904 Mr. McLachlan was elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress by an increased majority; in 1906 was re-elected to the Sixtieth Congress, and now devotes his attention largely to the discharge of his responsible duties as representative of his district in the capital city of our nation. Most conspicuous among his services may be mentioned his efforts to secure the harbor at San Pedro and the million dollar appropriation for a postoffice at Los Angeles. In committee work he has been prominently connected with the river and harbor committee and as a member thereof he has worked in the interests of Southern California. In every association of statesmanship his uprightness and sincerity of purpose have never been questioned, even by those whose opinions bring them into affiliation with other parties than his own.

On the 26th of December, 1887, Mr. McLachlan was married to Minnie J. Jones of Groton, N. Y., and they came to California on their wedding trip. They had no intention of remaining permanently, but finally concluded to make Pasadena their permanent home. Mr. McLachlan did not return east again until seven years later, when he went to Washington as representative to Congress. Mrs. McLachlan died of pneumonia January 30, 1907, while Mr. McLachlan was hastening home from Washington to be at her bedside. Four children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. McLachlan: Anita J., Gladys K., Marjorie J. and Douglas J. The family occupy a comfortable residence in Pasadena set in the midst of a well-kept lawn and attractive surroundings.

J. BOND FRANCISCO. Nowhere on the American continent has Nature so combined and blended her inexhaustible store of attractions as in Southern California, a fact which Edwin Forrest, the noted actor, realized when he prophesied that actors, artists and singers, after searching the world over for an ideal spot, would finally locate in Southern California in preference to Southern France or Italy. It is unnecessary to enumerate the numerous instances of the fulfillment of this forecast further than to say that the histrionic profession was until recently here represented by the famous Modjeska, while art and music combined are represented by J. Bond Francisco.

It is shown from the early records that the Francisco family is of Spanish origin, although the representative from which Mr. Francisco descends subsequently established the family in France. From there its members found refuge in England as a result of the persecutions of the Huguenots, to which sect they belonged, and the first representative in the United States was Henry Francisco. For many years the family was identified with the Empire state in the vicinity of Whitehall, but in time became equally well known in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father of J. Bond Francisco, Andrew W. Francisco, Sr., was born and lived the greater part of his long and useful life. A man of versatile talents and accomplishments, he was well known in newspaper circles as the founder of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and as editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati *Penny Press*, the Cincinnati *Times* and the *Ohio State Journal* of Columbus, and also the *Commercial Telegram* of Toledo. While connected with the latter paper he became interested in the Los Angeles *Times* through the influence of his friend General Otis, and in the year 1883 he took up his residence in this city. Always an ardent Republican, his friends of like belief soon recognized his ability and fitness for public office, and the fulfillment of these duties resulted in his retiring from newspaper work altogether. At the time of his death he was serving as the collector for the port of Los Angeles, to which he had been appointed by his old-time friend William McKinley. Mr. Francisco passed away in Los Angeles in 1897, while his wife, formerly Miss Ella C. Clark, died here in 1893.

Of the six children born to Andrew W. and Ella C. (Clark) Francisco, J. Bond is the fourth in order of birth and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, 1864. Coming to California with his parents during boyhood, he early displayed a taste for both music and drawing, his first training in the former art being under the direction of Prof. Herman Eckhardt, a noted violinist, who came to this country with Jenny Lind. He further pursued his musical studies abroad with Professor Wirth in Berlin, Benno Walter of Munich, and with the famous Leonard of Paris, during this time appearing frequently as the principal artist at musical gatherings in these three cities. While abroad he also studied painting with Hans Fechner and Franz Lippisch of Berlin, Nauen of Munich, and while in Paris he attended the famous academies Julian and Colarossi, studying under such masters as Bouguereau, Fleury, Rixens, Coutoir, Dagnan and Blanc. While Mr. Francisco confines himself to no particular line of painting, the fact that he is a great lover of mountain and marine scenery finds these subjects more often depicted than any others, and while in Europe he made many sketches of the natural scenery in Switzerland, Tyrol, France and Germany. Probably none of the many California scenes which have been produced under his brush has attracted the attention and favorable comment bestowed on his "Matilija," which shows a sunset in the mountains. This now hangs in the rooms of the California Club, of Los Angeles, the gift of J. S. Slauson, Sr., who paid \$2,000 for it. For several years Mr. Francisco maintained a studio in the Blanchard building, where he received pupils from all over the United States, lessons being given in charcoal and oil, from cast, still life, heads, costumed figures and the nude.

As is natural to expect Mr. Francisco's home is a "thing of beauty" and that it is a perpetual joy to him is best told in his own words: "The hours in which I may enjoy it are all too few." Here many musicians, artists, actors and numerous other persons of note have been hospitably received and entertained. Mr. Francisco's marriage was celebrated in Los Angeles and united him with Miss Nanette Gottschalk. They have one daughter living, to whom they have given the name Nanette Louise. Their first born,





H. H. Beckett

Yvette, died at the age of three years. Mrs. Francisco comes of a family well known in Los Angeles, she being the daughter of the late Judge Lonis Gottschalk, of St. Louis, Mo., who before coming to the west had served as lieutenant-governor of Missouri and consul to Stuttgart. Socially Mr. Francisco is a member of the Sun-set and University Clubs, and fraternally is a Mason. Mr. Francisco and his wife are honored wherever known, for the talents which have brought him professional prominence are no less conspicuous in private and social life.

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WESLEY W. BECKETT, M. D. The medical profession of Los Angeles has in the above named gentleman a skilled and successful practitioner, who has done no little toward establishing the prestige which the city enjoys in this particular. Dr. Beckett is a native of the Pacific slope and although not born in California has spent all but the first few years of his life in the state. His father, Lemuel D. Beckett, who was born in New Jersey in 1818, became a farmer and merchant upon attaining years of maturity. In his native state he married Miss Sarah S. Chew and together they made the trip across the plains to Oregon in 1852. Their home remained in that state for some years, when they located in California, where Mr. Beckett died April 27, 1885, being survived by his wife until February 22, 1905, when her death occurred at the home of her son, Dr. Beckett. Benjamin Chew, who was for many years Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, was a great uncle of Dr. Beckett.

May 31, 1857, in Forest Grove, Washington county, Ore., occurred the birth of Wesley Wilber Beckett, whose later boyhood years were spent principally in California, whither his parents removed. His elementary education was received in the public schools of the state, after which he became a student in Cooper Medical Collège, intent upon following the line of work which he had mapped out for himself. Later he matriculated in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, graduating April 11, 1888. In the meantime he went to New York City and

pursued a complete course of special studies in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, receiving there the practical experience which so ably fitted him to take up the practice of his profession, which he did immediately upon his location in Los Angeles in February, 1889, following his graduation. His work as physician and surgeon has won for him merited fame and financial returns and brought him a constantly widening circle of influence and usefulness. As a surgeon he ranks exceptionally high in Southern California and has successfully performed many difficult and dangerous operations. In the prime and vigor of progressive manhood, he takes the keenest interest in the advancement of his profession and is accounted one of the most thorough students in his line of work, devoting much time to the study of various medical journals which always form a large part of his library. He has also won a position of prominence as a contributor of valuable articles to the Southern California Practitioner and to eastern publications, while as a member of the State Medical Society, in which he has served as vice-president, the Los Angeles County Medical Association, and the Southern California Medical Association, in both of which he was formerly president, his opinions are highly esteemed.

Not alone for his work as a professional man, however, is Dr. Beckett held in high esteem, but also through his identification with many of the most important movements in public affairs. He is associated as director with various enterprises, among them the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Broadway Bank & Trust Company, the California Hospital Company, and others of equal prominence. He holds the chair of gynecology in the medical department of the University of Southern California, in which institution he is also officiating as trustee, and has also served for one term as a member of the board of health of the city of Los Angeles. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is specially active along educational lines, his early training, which was that of a school teacher for six years in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., and also as deputy

superintendent of schools in that county for two years, having served to keep his interest alive to advancement along this line. As a Republican in politics he gives his support to the men and measures of this party, although he is broad-gauged in his views and always interested in the maintenance of good municipal government. He is held in high regard by the Masons, of which organization he is a member, while in the work of religious advancement he is just as active. He belongs to the Westlake Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he officiates as trustee, and as has truly been said of him his hand is always giving support and help to those in need about him. His genial nature and genuine sympathy have combined to make of him a characteristic physician—successful but never de spoiled of the gentler qualities of manhood; firm but never harsh in the treatment he gives his patients; honest, liberal and optimistic in the face of much that might have changed his early views of life.

Dr. Beckett's residence is architecturally one of the most beautiful in Los Angeles. It is on Harvard Boulevard, commanding a magnificent view of mountains, valley and city. It is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Iowa Archer, whom he married on New Year's Day in 1882. She is the daughter of William C. and Mary M. Archer, early pioneers of California, who came to the state when their daughter was but four years old, her birth having occurred in Iowa. She is a woman of education and refinement and has impressed upon her sons, Wilber Archer and Francis H., the qualities of manhood which have given to this family their place among the representative citizens of Los Angeles.

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RUFUS LONDON HORTON. Noteworthy among the younger generation of influential men in Los Angeles is Rufus L. Horton, one of the leading attorneys and counsellors at law in this city. The record shows the Horton family to be of English origin, the immigrating ancestor to the new world establishing the family name in the beautiful Mohawk valley, N. Y., during the early days of that now prosperous commonwealth. A son of Wilbur Horton, the father of our sub-

ject, Richmond Horton, was a native of the Empire state, but the pioneer spirit of his forefathers was strong within him and led him to seek a home in the newer surroundings in Michigan during his early manhood. He was accompanied on this removal by his wife, who prior to her marriage was Anna M. Smith, a native of New Jersey. In Berrien county Mr. Horton became well known in commercial circles, having established a large flour and lumber business there which netted him a good income and placed him among the financially strong men of his community. Throughout his life he was a strong supporter of Masonic principles, and both in Michigan and in California, whither he came in 1887, he took a prominent part in the work of the order, especially in Los Angeles. Here as well as in Michigan he also became an integral part of the business community.

During the residence of his parents in Michigan Rufus L. Horton was born in Niles, September 2, 1861. He received his common and high school education in Ohio and attended college in Dallas, Tex., where he lived for ten years before he removed to Los Angeles in 1887. As his father was in comfortable circumstances he was free to follow his studies unincumbered by the thought of self-support, a condition which, coupled with the fact that he realized his privileges and made the most of his opportunities, resulted in his gaining a good education in the public and select schools. A predilection for the study of the law having early manifested itself he took up its mastery in earnest, passing the examinations with honors and being admitted to the bar in 1887. Opening an office for the practice of his profession in this city during the same year, his practice has since had a steady and continuous growth, with the result that today he is classed among the highest legal authorities in Los Angeles. His office is located in the Henne building.

Aside from his profession there is probably no subject in which Mr. Horton takes such a keen interest as in the matter of education, an interest which has been practically demonstrated in his service on the school board of this city. While a member of that body he was chairman of the high school course of study and purchasing committee. It is safe to say that the Republican party







*George Parker*



has few if any more staunch defenders than Mr. Horton, whose campaign speeches ring forth party principles with no uncertain sound, and being an emphatic and convincing speaker naturally, his words have weight not only with those of like faith, but those of the opposite party are also led to adopt his views. Though he is actively interested in both local and state political affairs he is in no sense a politician, as that word is usually interpreted, and aside from his position on the school board has never consented to hold public office. He is a member of the University Club, the Chamber of Commerce and is also affiliated with the Masonic bodies.

Mr. Horton was married July 15, 1890, to Millie Kurtz, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Kurtz, one of the pioneer physicians of Los Angeles. On the 10th of December, 1893, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Horton, to whom they have given the name of Joseph Kurtz, in honor of his maternal grandfather. The family home is pleasantly located at No. 1633 West Twenty-fifth street.

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GEORGE W. LASHER, M.D. There are many who claim that no city in the United States can vie with Los Angeles in respect to the ability and skill of its physicians and surgeons. Certainly it is true, that as a class, they are unsurpassed in intelligence and broad, professional knowledge. In the list of these men the name of Dr. Lasher occupies a prominent position. During the long period of his residence in Los Angeles he has established a valuable practice and a reputation for skill in his profession. Not only is he held in high esteem by permanent residents of the city, but there are frequent demands made on his time and professional services by visitors from the east, who have sought our genial clime in the hope of regaining health.

The doctor is a descendant of an old and honored eastern family. The first American representative probably came from Germany prior to 1710. This was Sebastian Loscher the spelling of the name afterward being changed to its present form; he located in New York state, where he reared his family. Conrad B., who represented the fifth generation,

married and spent his entire life in that state. He was a participant in the Revolutionary war, serving in the Eleventh New York regiment. By occupation he was a farmer, following this calling throughout his active years. At the time of his death he had reached the ripe age of ninety years, longevity being a distinguishing characteristic of the family. His son George C. married Catherine Decker, the daughter of German parents. In their family was a son, Robert W., who in young manhood followed his early training and engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native state, where he now resides. He married Miss Eva Phillips, who was of Scotch-Irish and German parentage and transmitted the best qualities of these sturdy nations to her descendants. Born of this union were eleven children, five sons and six daughters, all of whom attained maturity. Two sons, Madison and Harmon, served in the Civil war, the former being deceased, while the latter is now a resident of Germantown-on-the-Hudson.

Born in Columbia county, N. Y., May 15, 1845, George W. Lasher passed the years of his boyhood on the paternal farm on the banks of the Hudson river. He received the rudiments of an education in the nearby district school, while at the same time he was the recipient of a practical training which has been no small factor in the success of his years of maturity. His common school course was supplemented by attending Hartwick Seminary, Otsego county, N. Y., three miles south of Otsego lake, and in one of the most beautiful localities of the state. Grounded in the principles of his studies he finally took up teaching, following this for several terms, after which he read medicine with Dr. J. B. Hamilton, professor of surgery in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and ex-surgeon-general of the United States Marine service. In 1872 he completed the course of study in Rush Medical College and was graduated therefrom with honors, when he began the practice of his profession in Carrollton, Ill. For ten years he remained in that location and became widely known throughout Greene county as one of the most successful physicians and surgeons it afforded. In 1883 he was attracted

to the west and accordingly came to Los Angeles, Cal., where he has ever since remained. He at once established a practice which with the passing years has grown to remunerative proportions, bringing him large financial returns and at the same time extending his circle of acquaintances and friends until he is one of the best known of the medical men of Southern California. He is identified with various medical societies, among them the American Medical Association, California State Society, District and County Medical Associations, and was one of the founders of the school of medicine of the University of Southern California, in which he has been a professor of surgery since its organization.

The doctor is a courteous gentleman, an upright and progressive citizen and a man of such firm principles and honorable course of living that he deservedly enjoys the confidence of all who know him, and holds a high place in the citizenship of Los Angeles.

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**FRANK RALEIGH STRONG.** Everywhere throughout the state of California may be found the descendants of the pioneers of 1849 and almost invariably they occupy positions of honor and high esteem among their associates, while in every instance chief among their characteristics is a deep affection for their home state and a lofty pride in its constant progress. None is more loyal to his city and commonwealth than Frank R. Strong, who is a native son of California and one of the leading real-estate operators of Los Angeles. Descended from Vermont ancestry, he is a son of Dr. Daniel Strong, a pioneer of 1849 via Cape Horn to the Pacific coast. In common with the large majority of pioneers he tried his fortune in the mines and, like them too, he gained little save experience from his mining ventures, yet in other lines of activity he met with gratifying success. As early as 1869 he became interested with Thomas Scott in the development of San Diego and there he remained a citizen until his death in 1888, meanwhile accomplishing much in the interests of the city's permanent growth. At the time of the building of the Central (now the Southern) Pacific Railroad he was interested in the project,

bought stock in the company and served as a member of its board of directors. Other movements of like importance received the benefit of his encouraging sympathy and practical aid.

After coming to the west Dr. Strong met and married Miss Mary Cadien of Stockton, a native of Milwaukee, Wis., and in later years a resident of San Diego, where she died two years before his demise. Two daughters and one son were born of their union, namely: Mildred, deceased; Lottie, wife of Warren F. McGrath of Los Angeles; and Frank R., who was born in San Diego, January 5, 1871. The last-named received his education in the grammar and high schools of San Diego and in a commercial college. On starting out to earn his own livelihood he turned his attention to the real-estate business and secured employment with the Easton-Eldridge Company of San Diego, under whom during the four years of his service he gained a thorough knowledge of local land values as well as the laws regarding titles, sales and deeds of sale.

After a brief experience as a real-estate broker in San Diego, under the firm title of Strong & Arms, in 1895 Mr. Strong gave up his office in that city and came to Los Angeles, which with shrewd foresight he believed to be the best opening for operators in real estate. For five years he conducted a partnership with F. B. Wilde, one of the originators of the Easton-Eldridge Company and when their relationship was discontinued he formed a partnership with George W. Dickinson as Strong & Dickinson. In his well-equipped office on Second and Broadway he superintends large interests and negotiates important transfers of property, also engages in the handling and subdivision of large tracts of suburban real estate, and fills the office of president of the Los Angeles Abstract and Title Company. Few men have wider interests than he in real-estate operations, and his name is now on the directors' list of twenty-five different land corporations, which indicates the wide range of his activities and interests. Indeed few men have gained greater success than he in the management of real-estate affairs and while selling and buying for others he has also bought to a large extent for himself, so that he now owns considerable valuable city property. While living in San Diego in 1892 he married Miss Parl Flagg of that city, by





*John D. Becknell.*

whom he has one daughter, Mildred. Reared in the Republican faith, he has always allied himself with that party and has been actively identified with its local affairs. The only fraternal organization with which he is identified at this writing is the Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, while socially he is a member of the Union League and Los Angeles Country Clubs. Movements for the development of his home city receive his staunch support. Loyal to the city, optimistic regarding its future, keen and discriminating as to investments, he finds in his chosen occupation a congenial field for his energies.

JOHN D. BICKNELL, answering our request for the data for a brief sketch of his life, wrote us as follows:

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 5, 1907.  
Historic Record Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Gentlemen: Answering your request that I furnish you a sketch of my life to be used by you in your History of Los Angeles and Environs, will state that I was born in Chittendon county, Vermont, June 25th, 1838. About the year 1850 my parents removed to Wisconsin. Was educated in the public schools, Albion Academy, and the State University of Wisconsin. Moved to Howard county, Missouri, early in 1859. In the spring of 1860 joined a company of immigrants and crossed the plains from Missouri river to California with an ox train. I had charge of the train. Was five and one-half months making the trip to Sacramento. In 1862 was prospecting in the wilderness lying north and east of Fort Walla Walla, in the State of Washington. Returned to Wisconsin in the year 1863 and entered the University of that state. Was admitted as an attorney at law in the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin in 1865. Commenced practice of law in Dade county, Missouri, in the spring of 1867, and remained there until 1872, when I moved to Los Angeles, and ever since that time until very recently have been in the active practice of my profession in this city. Whatever record I have made as an attorney at law is incorporated and forms a part of the records of the courts of this state. While it is true I have had more or less to do in helping our citizens in building up Los Angeles, from a town of about eight thousand inhabitants in 1872, to its present population, yet it does not occur to me that there are any facts other than above stated which would be of any general interest. Ordina-

arily I deem it well for a person to leave his biography to be written by others after he has completed his career.

Yours very truly,

JOHN D. BICKNELL.

JOHN HYDE BRALY. In the colonial days of our history John Braly, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, left the land of the Covenanters and founded a home among the pines of North Carolina. He reared a family of four sons, of whom the youngest, James, was born during the war of the Revolution. He grew to manhood in his native state and in 1799 married Ruth McCullough, a daughter of one of the first families of the Carolinas, and like himself reared in the Presbyterian faith. The spirit of immigration was strong upon them, and in 1811 they became pioneers of the territory of Missouri, then the frontier, eventually locating in St. Louis county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They reared a family of seven children, namely: Frank, John E., James, Finis, Carolina, Ann and Ruth. The second son, John Eusebius Braly, was born in North Carolina January 28, 1805, and was therefore a little more than six years old when the family removed from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi valley. Among the primitive surroundings of a beginning civilization he grew to manhood, and May 6, 1829, was united in marriage with Susan Hyde. She was also a native of North Carolina, her birth occurring July 3, 1805. Her father, John Hyde, born in South Carolina, was a descendant of Lord Hyde, of England. He married Elizabeth Shuck, of Pennsylvania, and in 1816 they moved with their family of ten children to the territory of Missouri, and settled in Franklin county, where Mr. Hyde was shortly afterward assassinated by Indians. The life of the pioneer mother in the rearing of her large family, in the midst of trial, privation and danger, was one which surely tried her soul, but as surely proved her right to be enrolled among the beginners of a nation. Both herself and husband were strong Methodists and reared their children in this faith.

Their heritage of pioneer instinct proved stronger than the comforts of a well-established home, and in 1847 John E. Braly and his wife, with their seven children, followed the westward

trend of civilization for the land that then was but little known—California. They began the journey in the spring of the year, equipped with ox-teams and all necessary provisions; at Fort Hall they met General Harney, who told them of the California revolution and the Donner disaster and persuaded them to change their course toward Oregon. The trials of that journey can never be realized by the present generation, who cross the continent in less than three days, enthroned in the luxury unsurpassed by all the comforts and elegance of home,—Pullman, dining and observation cars. They might be said to have crept westward, covering a small portion of their journey each day, traveling across barren tracts of land, under a burning, pitiless sun, with danger always with them and a constant outlook required to guard against a surprise from the Indians; however, they reached Dr. Whitman's mission in October, all surviving the strain and hardships of the wearisome trip. After resting they went on to The Dalles, and there learned of the dreadful massacre by the Indians of the mission they had just left. Everything but beds and clothing were left at The Dalles, while the party worked their way in Indian boats under the pelting rains and snows down the Columbia river to the present site of Portland, arriving on Christmas Day, 1847, after a journey of nearly nine months.

Oregon did not remain their home long, for on Christmas of 1850 they were permanently located in the Santa Clara valley, where the father and mother passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Braly was a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher and one of the organizers of the first church of that faith in Oregon in 1848, also one of the three ministers that organized the first Cumberland Presbyterian presbytery of California at his own home in Santa Clara in 1851. Throughout his entire life he was a devoted exponent of his religious beliefs, and better even than his precepts was the exemplification in his life of the highest Christian ideals. He was universally honored for the qualities of his manhood, demonstrated in all his walks of life,—his patience and courage in the midst of a pioneer civilization; his persistence in the face of all obstacles; the triumphant culmination of his life—June 10, 1898,—“falling asleep in Jesus.” In

his wife he had a worthy helpmate and one who never failed him in all their years of union,—a tender, gracious, womanly woman, a faithful Christian, and unselfish in her wifehood, motherhood, and the sisterhood which she gave to all mankind. She was spared to bless the younger generation for an unusual number of years, passing away in 1898, when nearly ninety-three years old. Her seven children were all natives of Franklin county, Mo., and named in order of birth were as follows: Sarah Ann, James Columbus, John Hyde, Margaret Elizabeth, Frank Clark, Susan Isabella and Eusebius Alexander. Some years prior to their passing away both herself and husband made their home with their eldest daughter, Sarah, who married Dr. Benjamin Cory, of San Jose.

The third child in the family of his parents, John Hyde Braly was born in Franklin county, Mo., January 24, 1835, and as a lad of twelve years accompanied his parents across the plains to the section of country which has ever since remained the scene of their activities. The trip, which to the elder members of the family meant grave responsibilities and burdensome duties, was to him one long summer of novelty and interest—the camping places, the gorgeous scenery, the gayly decorated tribes of Indians who forced them to pay tribute in the shape of flour and bacon, all remain in his memory as links in a chain which led to their far-away home in the Mississippi valley. Their arrival at the mission in Oregon was not so much an event in their journey as their leaving it, a movement impelled by the premonition of the mother of the family, who, although ill with the mountain fever, was so importunate in her desire to go that she was placed on a bed in a wagon, and the march was resumed toward The Dalles, which place was reached in about three weeks. There the news had preceded them of the terrible massacre at the mission, which meant the beginning of the Cayuse war.

Leaving their wagons, cattle and nearly all of their effects at The Dalles, they took Indian canoes and moved down the Columbia river, finally reaching the Cascade Falls. There the men built a flat boat on which they floated down below the falls to the mouth of the Willamette river, and worked their way up to where Portland now stands. It was then a dense forest. On

Christmas eve, for the first time in nearly nine months, the Braly family found themselves under the shelter of a roof, and the pattering of the rain above them must surely have sounded like the sweetest music in their ears, knowing they were safe from its discomforts. The early spring of '49 found them en route once more for California, and in July they reached a little settlement on the Sacramento river called Fremont, where they stopped, built a log house and called the place their home until December of the following year. The Santa Clara valley held out attractions which made them seek that spot for a permanent home and near the old mission of Santa Clara was established the family homestead, which so remained up to the death of the father. While living in Fremont the two sons, James and John H., freighted provisions and all kinds of miner's supplies to the mining camps of Roses Bar, Nevada, Grass Valley, etc., finding it a lucrative occupation. On one six days' trip one wagon and team earned \$600, while a driver, hired for one trip, was paid at the rate of \$16 per day, or one ounce of gold dust.

Mr. Braly was seventeen years old before he acquired the rudiments of an education, beyond such instruction as that received in the home, as there were no school facilities in those early pioneer days. About that time a county subscription school was organized and the elder Mr. Braly subscribed for five scholars. John H. Braly became a student and there acquired the thirst for knowledge which led him eventually into the paths of an educator. Until attaining the age of twenty-one he availed himself of the opportunities presented by the schools of the Pacific coast, among them the University of the Pacific, when he gained the consent of his parents to return east to complete his education. In November, 1856, he took passage on the John L. Stevens to Panama, crossed the Isthmus, and on another steamer made the journey to New Orleans via the beautiful bay of Havana. At New Orleans he took passage on one of the magnificent steamers on the Mississippi river to Tennessee, where in Lebanon he spent the ensuing three years of his life as a student of Cumberland University. Diligence and persistence won him the honors of his class in his graduation, and in the summer of 1859 he once more found

himself a resident of California. Shortly after his return to the state he was called to the management of a little college in Old Sonoma Town, in Sonoma county, known as Cumberland College, where he presided as president for two years. Mr. Braly had not contemplated following this occupation upon his return to California, having planned to take up the study of law, but finding himself without means and with the ability to enter this field of labor he felt impelled to take this step. It is certain that he could never regret the active, earnest service of the ensuing twenty-five years, for his usefulness could not have been surpassed in any other field of labor. He brought to bear in his work of instructor a characteristic enthusiasm and energy, a conscientious preparation and oversight, which accomplished results that placed him among the successful educators of the state. Resigning his position in 1861 he was married in the fall of that year to Miss Martha Jane Hughes, of Hayward, Alameda county, Cal. Together they established a boarding and day school in the beautiful little valley of San Ramon, Contra Costa county, in which location Mr. Braly continued for two or three years. Disposing of these interests he then returned to his farm in Santa Clara county and at the same time that he carried on agricultural pursuits taught the neighborhood school. In 1865 he rented his farm and assumed charge of the St. Helena schools in Napa county, in which occupation he continued for two years, when he once more returned to Santa Clara county, where he was elected county superintendent. He was one among the first trustees of the State Normal School when it was located in San Francisco, and also became a member of the board of trustees when it was located in San Jose, being one of the building committee that erected the first normal building. In the spring of 1873 he was elected vice-president of the San Jose Normal School, which position he held for eleven years, resigning December 20, 1883.

Mr. Braly's retirement from educational work was for the purpose of taking up some line of business which would enable him to give his children better advantages. He had met with constant success as a teacher, his enthusiasm and energy as well as ability, a motive power in many of the noteworthy achievements in the county. He



loved his work and gave himself to it, retiring before enthusiasm was lost. In 1883 he located with his family in Fresno, organized the first bank there, the First National, and also planted an orchard and raisin vineyard just outside the town. Success accompanied both efforts and Mr. Braly found himself well launched upon the business life which he had essayed. During his residence in Fresno he organized the Selma Bank and the Bank of Tulare, and had the management of all three banks until his removal to San Diego in the winter of 1887-8. In the latter city he organized the Bank of San Diego and soon consolidated it with the First National of that place, of which he had the management for two years, during the terrible tumbling of values and depression following the bursting of the boom.

Perhaps the most trying part of Mr. Braly's life was passed in San Diego. In April of 1888 he lost a daughter and the following spring Mrs. Braly's mother, Mrs. Hughes, who was making her home with the family, also passed away. His health became impaired and he found it necessary to give up all business. After resigning his position in the bank and selling out his interest in San Diego, he returned to the old home in San Jose. There they spent the winter of 1890 in the midst of the scenes of his early activities and brightest days. In the following spring they returned to Southern California and in Los Angeles became identified with business interests, chief of which was Mr. Braly's connection with the Southern California Savings Bank. Through this movement great things have been accomplished, the bank growing from a modest beginning to one of the most substantial banks of this character on the Pacific coast. This bank was organized on the 16th day of January, 1885, and was first located on the corner of Spring and Court streets, in a small room 20x40 feet. In 1891 Mr. Braly and his son, Arthur H. Braly, became actively identified with its affairs, two years later Mr. Braly becoming president and his son cashier. Through the trying times of '93 Mr. Braly gave his strongest efforts to sustaining the bank and succeeded in keeping its doors open, continuing in business and at the same time enlarging its quarters and adding equipment. Nearly one year passed before the bank felt safe in risking a small mortgage loan. Gradually con-

fidence was restored, business improved and the future assumed a brighter outlook. Prosperity returned in full measure and with it the fortunes of the Southern California Savings Bank were assured. The business continued to grow until in March, 1902, the directors, believing in the future of the city of Los Angeles and Southern California, concluded on the erection of a substantial building. Today one of the most beautiful business blocks in the city is the result of this decision. It stands at the corner of Fourth and Spring streets, a twelve-story, fire and earthquake proof building and is owned by the Union Trust Company, until recently bearing the name of the Braly Building, in honor of the man who was a prime factor in its erection. The first floor of this building is occupied by the bank which has for its home one of the finest rooms west of the Mississippi river; the public space is wainscoted in oriental marble, the counter fronts being of the same; the screens above the counters are of solid bronze metal of beautiful design and workmanship, while the interior fittings are of solid mahogany. A waiting room, equipped with cozy seats, desks and telephones, is a feature of note. Lighting and ventilation have received particular attention and are among the most noteworthy features of the building. The offices above are especially handsome, roomy, light and well ventilated, and both attractive and convenient for the conduct of business.

Mr. Braly's home is located at No. 38 St. James Park and well indicates the refinement and culture of its occupants. Mrs. Braly is a woman of gracious dignity and kindness and during the years of their married life has proven a faithful helpmate in all her husband's undertakings. She was born in Washington county, Mo., November 23, 1842, a daughter of Zachariah Hughes. He was a native of Blount county, Tenn., born in 1795, a high-grade, Protestant, Irish gentleman, in quality and character a great and good man. He was twice married and was the father of thirteen children. His second marriage, with Permelia Edgar Jamison, occurred in April, 1832, he being a widower with six children and she a widow with two. She was a niece of the Rev. Finis Ewing, founder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. She was born in Gallatin county, Ky., May 26, 1806, and in her eighteenth year







*W. H. Clarkham*

was married to John Jamison, by whom she had two children. Left a widow when twenty-four years old, she married Mr. Hughes two years later and became the mother of seven children: Jabez, Fisk, George, Wesley, Martha Jane, Lucy and Frank. Mr. Hughes died at his beautiful home at Eden Vale, Alameda county, September 22, 1867. Mrs. Hughes shortly afterward became a member of her daughter's home, where she remained until her death at San Diego, before mentioned. She was a woman of rare worth of character, revered and beloved by husband, children and neighbors. It has been beautifully said of her, "love controlled her heart and love controlled her tongue." With her husband she had become a pioneer of California in 1852, he having previously made a trip in 1849, returning home in 1851, and bringing his family across the plains a year later. In Eden Vale they established one of the most beautiful homes in Alameda county, where he and his wife lived and toiled for their children until the day he passed to the still brighter home beyond.

The name of John Hyde Braly swells the roll call of men who build for all time, and whose interests are of such practical and essential nature that their successors must follow closely in their footsteps or lag behind in the march of progress and civilization. The superstructure of his life is founded upon the resources of a great, new state, and upon those universal principles of toleration and humanity which man, from the age of civilization, has cherished as his highest ideals. He has always been devoted to the cause of education, encouraging a high standard and personally interesting himself in the erection of many schools in both Santa Clara and Los Angeles counties. It has been said of him that no appeal for assistance in behalf of a worthy public enterprise of whatever nature was ever made to him in vain. He is a man of great generosity of heart, contributing liberally and cheerfully of his means toward the relief of suffering wherever he sees it. In religion he is a member of the Emanuel Presbyterian Church. His religion is a part of his life, living and giving the two principles upon which he has done business. He is widely known as a man of unimpeachable honor, and all his transactions in business are free from that

narrow and selfish spirit so characteristic of the modern commercial world. He is liberal in character, broad in his friendships, and in spite of engrossing cares has never allowed business to be the chief and only aim of his life; he is a prominent Mason, being a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; is a valued member in social circles; and a husband and father whose happiest hours have been passed in the sacred atmosphere of home. He has two sons and one daughter living (having lost two daughters and one son): Arthur H., vice-president and cashier of the Southern California Savings Bank; Harold H., a mining and civil engineer; and Emma Louise, who is now the wife of H. G. Bundrem, a harness merchant of Los Angeles. They have been faithfully reared in the belief of their ancestors, all being members of Emanuel Church. From whatever point of view Mr. Braly's career be regarded it may safely be said that he is one of the representative men of Los Angeles. The record of his well-spent and nobly inclined life is one to which his descendants may revert with feelings of pride, conscious of the knowledge that he is entitled to a conspicuous place in the historical literature of the state of California, in whose early development he took an active and important part.

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HON. HENRY H. MARKHAM. The Markham family, represented in California by Hon. Henry H. Markham, former congressman and governor of the state, was established in America during the colonial period of our history. In Connecticut the name flourished for many generations, a motive power in political, professional and business life of New England. In Brookfield, Conn., March 2, 1738, occurred the birth of Brazilla Markham, to whom manhood brought the responsibilities of business life. He settled in Pittsford, Vt., and later in Essex county, N. Y., his death occurring in the latter state, in the town of Wilmington, June 1, 1824. His wife, formerly Ann Whittaker, was born September 1, 1758, and died in Wilmington in 1804. In their family was a son, Nathan B., who was born in Pittsford, Vt., April 27, 1796, and who in manhood followed the training of his youth

and engaged in a business career. For many years he was located in Wilmington, N. Y., as an iron manufacturer. Later in life he removed to Manitowoc, Wis., where his death occurred January 22, 1882. He was a man of strong integrity and honor and became one of the most prominent citizens in the community he made his home. Fraternally he was a Royal Arch Mason; politically he was a Whig during the existence of that party, and afterward became a staunch Republican. He was early taught the principles of patriotism, and as a lad of eighteen years served as a minute man in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Plattsburg, in 1814. The musket he carried is now in the possession of his son, Hon. H. H. Markham, who values it highly. The fortunes of Nathan B. Markham were allied by marriage with those of an old Scotch family long established on American soil. Susan McLeod, to whom he was united in Wilmington, New York, May 10, 1827, was born in Sullivan, N. H., September 22, 1801, a daughter of Deacon Thomas and Patty (Wilder) McLeod, natives respectively of Boston, Mass., and Sullivan, N. H. In 1790 Mr. McLeod located in Sullivan, where he remained for some years, later removing to Essex county, N. Y., where he engaged in farming until his death. He was an influential man in the county and held a prominent place in the Presbyterian Church. His wife, born in 1794, was the representative of an old colonial family of New England. On October 15, 1882, less than a year after her husband's death Mrs. Markham passed away. She was the mother of ten children, six sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. Four of the sons became lawyers and were prominent in their profession. J. D. is a practicing attorney in Manitowoc, Wis.; Alice married John Killen and died in Manitowoc, Wis.; Byron, deceased, was a business man of New Lisbon, Wis.; Perley resides in Benzonia, Wis.; Elisha Alden resides in Groton, Mass.; Clarissa became the wife of Nelson Darling and died in New Lisbon; Delia died in New York; Henry H. is the subject of this review; Earl died in Neenah, Wis.; and George C. is an attorney and

first vice-president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

Henry H. Markham was born in Wilmington, N. Y., November 16, 1840, and was there reared to young manhood. A common school education was supplemented by a course in Wheeler's Academy, Vermont, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1862. Removing to Manitowoc about this time, in the same year he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry, for service in the Civil war, and from Madison was ordered into camp in Tennessee. His services following were those of hardship and danger, but were borne with the courage and fortitude which were a part of his inheritance. He marched with Sherman to the sea, and thence started north through the Carolinas, receiving a wound at River's Bridges, Salt Kahatcha river, S. C., February 3, 1865, which incapacitated him. He was sent to Beaufort, S. C., whence upon his recovery he went north and was mustered out of service in Milwaukee July 23, 1865, with the rank of second lieutenant.

Immediately following his return to civic life Mr. Markham entered the law office of Waldo, Ody & Van, of Milwaukee, and pursued his studies with such persistence that he was admitted to the bar of the state and the United States supreme court in 1867. He at once began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee and two years later took into partnership his brother, George C. Markham. They were successful in building up a large and constantly increasing clientele, whose demands upon the time and attention of Mr. Markham told seriously upon his health. Much against his desire he was compelled to relinquish his practice in 1879 and on the 22d of February of that year he came to Pasadena, Cal., where he hoped to recover his strength and vigor. Shortly after his arrival he purchased twenty-two and a half acres between Fair Oaks and Orange Grove avenues. In 1887 he erected a magnificent residence on Pasadena avenue, and has since then beautified the grounds and surroundings until he has made of his home one of the most delight-

ful and attractive places in Southern California.

It was almost impossible for Mr. Markham to do otherwise than take a prominent part in political affairs of his community, as he was peculiarly equipped by education and experience to become a leader among men. In 1884, chosen by his party as a candidate for congress from the Sixth District (which included the counties from San Mateo to San Diego, fourteen in all), he threw himself actively into the canvass and visited all but three of the counties. He was elected by a majority of five hundred votes, his predecessor, a Democrat, having received thirty-two hundred plurality. Significant of his success was the fact that upon the expiration of his term his own party held the convention open two days waiting for his acceptance and the Democrats telegraphed him that they would put no one in nomination and the election would be his without opposition. He declined the honor, however, and returned to his California home. Although as a congressman Mr. Markham accomplished much for his district the greatest feature of his work was the recognition he secured for Southern California, which up to that time had scarcely been regarded as a community of any size or power. Through his efforts a United States court was established in Southern California and also as a member of the committee on rivers and harbors he was instrumental in starting a movement in favor of a harbor here. Loyal to the cause of the soldiers who served with him in the Civil war he was active in securing the establishment of one of the National homes in Santa Monica, which has since become known as the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, and he was afterward elected by congress as a manager of these homes and devoted much time to their direction, exercising supervision of the one at Santa Monica. Upon being elected governor he resigned his office as manager. Through Mr. Markham was secured the transfer of the headquarters of the regular army from Arizona to Los Angeles, and in this city they remained until the second administration of Cleveland, which meant the bringing into the state of

about \$3,500,000 annually. In order to assist the old soldiers in securing pensions he hired an assistant and paid him \$75 per month out of his own pocket. In the meantime, finding the appropriation for the Home to be insufficient, he went to Washington, D. C., at his own expense and secured an appropriation of \$187,000 for its completion.

He became candidate at the earnest demands of the citizens of Southern California, and in opposition to ex-Mayor Pond, of San Francisco (Democratic), he was elected governor in 1890, receiving a majority of eight thousand votes, and on the 7th of January of the following year took the oath of office. In January, 1895, his term of service completed, he retired once more to private life. During his administration occurred the Columbian Exposition at Chicago and for this he secured an appropriation of \$300,000, which was the largest raised by any state, with the exception of Illinois, and selected a board of commissioners, to whom he gave entire charge. This exhibit was a motive power in the attraction of thousands to the state of California. Among other important movements he secured the adoption of the Australian ballot system in the state, which is now a part of every party platform. He compelled the Southern Pacific Railroad to pay back-taxes amounting to \$1,300,000, and in countless ways gave to the upbuilding of the state and the development of its best interests. One important pledge made by him in the executive position was carried out—that the state tax should not exceed fifty cents on the valuation of \$100.

In Chicago, Ill., Governor Markham was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Dana, who was born in Wyoming, Ill., and educated in Rockford Female Seminary, from which institution she was graduated. Her father, Giles C. Dana, a business man of Waukesha, Wis., traced his ancestry to an old eastern family, among other colonial men of power and prominence claiming relationship with Israel Putnam. Mr. and Mrs. Markham became the parents of the following children: Marie, a graduate of Leland Stanford University in the class of 1900; Alice A., educated at Throop Institute; Gertrude; Hildreth; and Genevieve,

who died in Sacramento in 1891, at the age of seven years. In his fraternal relations Mr. Markham is identified with the Masonic organization, being a member of Corona Lodge, F. & A. M.; Pasadena Chapter, R. A. M.; Pasadena Consistory, Pasadena Commandery, K. T.; and Al Malaikeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Los Angeles. In memory of his "days and nights on the battlefield" he is a member of John F. Godfrey Post, G. A. R., and the California Commandery Loyal Legion. In local affairs no citizen has taken greater interest in the upbuilding of the city of Pasadena and the general welfare of Southern California. He was instrumental in organizing the First National Bank of Pasadena, in which he served as a director, while he was also identified with the movement which resulted in securing the street railways for Pasadena, and the building of the Santa Fé Railroad. He was most active in his efforts to secure a harbor for Southern California, realizing keenly the need of one, and in this connection it is impossible to estimate the value of his labors. In April, 1904, he was again elected by congress as manager of the National Home for the period of six years.

It is not necessary to eulogize on the life of Governor Markham, for wherever his name is known it is honored. His life has been one of prominence, and through it all he has maintained the high standard of excellence which has made it possible for him to stand fearlessly in the light of public scrutiny. He seemed endowed by nature with those qualities essential to leadership—a keen, forceful, logical mind, an unusual executive ability, and added to this an unswerving integrity and honor which have given him a wide and lasting influence. No public man of California has retired to private life with more of honor or esteem by his fellow citizens, whether of his party or another; so strong has been the impression made by him that his deepest interest lay in an advancement of the state's welfare rather than his own.

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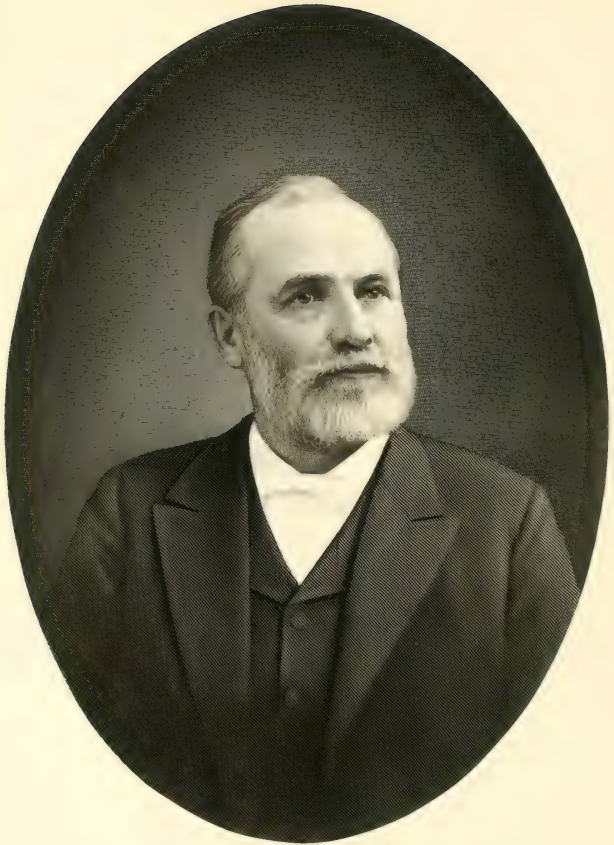
CHARLES CASSAT DAVIS. Among the leading attorneys of Los Angeles is Charles Cassat Davis, who is prominent in legal, financial

and social circles. Of a strong personality, great force of character, and rare mental attainments, he is justly entitled to the honorable position that he holds as one of the most brilliant lawyers of the city; through persistency of purpose and zeal, intelligently and unerringly directed, he has achieved success at the bar and in financial circles. He is and has always been an inveterate worker, deep thinker and great traveler; has a high sense of honor and integrity; belongs to a good family; is of a genial and hospitable nature; extremely cool, self possessed and calculating under trying conditions; and a gentleman under all circumstances. His caution is large, but it is offset by a large hope; his moral faculties are strong and active; his intuitions and first impressions and presentiments have almost invariably been correct and have been his guide in a large measure in his successful dealings with strangers and with men in general. He is possessed of unbounded benevolence, is philanthropic, large-minded, liberal and public-spirited and has always been in advance of his times in all matters relating to public welfare. He is a natural critic and has an analytic mind; is a high idealist and a man of great order, a lover of art, books and nature. There is an undercurrent of thought and philosophy permeating his nature; he spares neither time nor labor in any cause or other business in which he is engaged.

Mr. Davis was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851, of Welsh and Huguenot stock; his parents were Timothy J. and Caroline M. (Cassat) Davis, both natives of Ohio. His paternal grandparents came from Wales, where the estate has been in the family for more than five hundred years; they located in Ohio during President Madison's administration. On the maternal side the family can be traced back to the Guizot family in France, Huguenots who were forced to flee to Holland at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; later the family immigrated to America, where they changed the name to Cassat. Mr. Davis' grandfather, David Cassat, was a tanner in Ohio; he married Miss See of an old Virginia family, who, when they became pioneers of Ohio, freed their slaves. Mr. Davis is the oldest of a family of five children and was educated in the public schools until he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he was







*John Miner Gony Muelke*



graduated in 1873 with the degree of A. B. and in 1876 received the Master's degree. Entering Columbia College Law School he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of LL. B., and at once began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. He rose rapidly to public notice and in 1880 was elected to the Ohio state legislature, and also for five years of the time that he was located in his native city he served as attorney for the Ohio State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In 1885 Mr. Davis removed to Los Angeles, since which time he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of law. For six years he was a director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 he was a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, serving for the last three years as president of that body; upon his election to the school board he found affairs so corrupt that with Judge N. P. Conrey he started an investigation which resulted in the removal of Webb and Adams and broke up the unlawful ring. In 1904 he was elected on the Non Partisan ticket as a member of the Board of Education, resigning in the spring of 1906. He served efficiently as president of the Los Angeles Highway Commission in 1904 and 1905; was director of the Municipal League from 1900 to 1905 and attorney for the League in the Davenport "Recall" suit; also president of the Economic League for two years; director of the Landmarks Club; member of the advisory board of the Southwestern Archaeological Society; and socially belongs to the Sunset, Jonathan, University and Sesame clubs.

Mr. Davis has taken an active and prominent part in every reform movement that has been started in Los Angeles. Since the time when he was prime mover in the cleansing of the Board of Education from its corrupting influences he has been ready to give of his time and means towards any purpose that tends to raise the moral status of the social and political world. Though comparatively young in years his strong personal attributes have long since been generally recognized, and these characteristics, taken in conjunction with his manifest public spirit, his breadth of mind in viewing all public affairs, and his generosity of heart, have given him a place in

the esteem of thoughtful and discriminating men which few attain at his time of life. His work is making a marked impress upon the trend of events in Southern California, and the record of his life is entitled to a place of distinction in the annals of the state.

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COL. JOHN M. C. MARBLE. Among the prominent financiers of Los Angeles mention belongs to Col. John M. C. Marble, who has been a resident of the city and an upbuilder for nearly twenty years. Mr. Marble is the descendant of two old Eastern families, among the earliest settlers of New England. The paternal ancestor, his great-grandfather, was born in Boston and married Sally Bullard. They had a son, Eleazer, born May 4, 1762, who became a resident of Vermont, and removed from that state to Wyoming Valley, Pa., and married a widow Thomson, whose maiden name was Mary Richards. Their youngest son was Ebenezer Marble, born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1805. He married Hannah Carey, of Careytown, now a part of Wilkesbarre; their second child, the subject of this sketch, was born July 27, 1833, and having lost his father in infancy, was then raised by his mother's family until the death of his mother's grandfather, John Carey, of Careytown, in 1844.

The Carey family is of English origin; good authority in the mother country says they have nothing to oppose that the family was founded in England by the son of the Roman general, Carus, who was a general in Briton in A. D. 282. The pedigree of the family was drawn up by the Royal College of Heralds by command of Queen Anne Boleyn, commencing with date 1170, Adam de Kari.

The emigrating ancestor was John Carey, a descendant of Sir Robert Carey, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth of England, who upon the completion of his education in France sailed for the new world to try his fortune. He landed in Massachusetts in 1634 and soon after joined the Plymouth colony, where he became active in public affairs, was highly respected and influential. He married Elizabeth Godfrey, daughter of Francis Godfrey, and ear-

ly acquired large land holdings at Bridgewater. He reared a large family of sons and daughters, of whom Francis, his second son, was born in Duxbury, Mass., January 19, 1649, and was reared in Bridgewater, where he married Hannah, daughter of William Brett. Born of this union were two sons and four daughters, of whom Samuel, the eldest, a native of Bridgewater, married Mary Poole in 1704. With the removal of his son, Eleazer (next to the youngest in a family of nine children) to Dover, Dutchess county, N. Y. (Eleazer married Miss Sturdevant), the name was carried westward, for from Dutchess county he went on to Wyoming Valley, Pa., in 1769. The family suffered in common with all the pioneers of that valley, so awfully stricken by privations and by Indian atrocities during the Pennemite and Revolutionary wars. One of the family, Samuel, was captured at the Wyoming massacre; was first adopted in the family of a chief, later bartered back and forth and held in bondage by his savage captors; finally turned over to the British as a prisoner of war and at the close of the war liberated as such. The second son, John, was born at Bonds Bridge, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1756, came with his father to Wyoming Valley in 1769, enlisted in boyhood in the Continental service, serving during the entire Revolutionary war. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and participated in many of the important engagements of the struggle. He was in the companies that were ordered to the relief of the Wyoming Valley settlers and although they made forced marches, still arrived too late to prevent the massacre. He owned considerable land in Luzerne county and was a man and citizen widely respected and esteemed. He reared a family of children, one son, John, marrying in young manhood and passing away at an early age. He left a daughter, Hannah, who was reared by her grandfather; she married Ebenezer Marble and was left a widow in early womanhood.

Their son, John Minor Carey Marble, as has been previously stated, was reared in the home of his great-grandfather until he was in his twelfth year, when the latter passed to his reward. With his mother he then removed to

Putnam county, Ohio, where two of his uncles had located; his education was received in the private schools of the period and Wilkesbarre Academy, later supplementing this training with a course in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, and the public schools of Ohio. In Ohio he accepted a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment, after which, at the age of seventeen years, he became a partner in the business at Kalida, and the following year went to New York City and purchased his first stock of goods. His first marriage occurred in 1861 and united him with Mary L. Coleman, daughter of Dr. G. D. Coleman, of Maysville, Ky., her grandparents being residents of Lebanon, Ohio. At her death in Delphos, she left one son, Guilford, who became a prominent attorney and politician of Ohio, and died at the age of forty years.

Mr. Marble's civic pursuits were interrupted by the Civil war, when he enlisted for service in the One Hundred Fifty-first Regiment, Ohio Infantry, in which he was commissioned colonel, and which took a prominent part in the defense of Washington. He continued actively in the mercantile business until 1864, when with others he organized the First National Bank of Delphos, he being cashier and later president. In 1872 he removed to Van Wert, Ohio, when he purchased an interest in the First National Bank of that city and succeeded his father-in-law, Dr. Charles Emerson, who had removed to Colorado, in the presidency. He continued at the head of this institution until he disposed of his interests, when he organized the Van Wert National Bank, in which he served as president. Because of his wife's health (he having in the meantime married a daughter of Dr. Emerson) he made a trip to California, and so impressed was he with the climate and the opportunities he believed the country had in the future, that he decided to locate here permanently. He returned home and in October, 1888, having disposed of considerable of his property, he returned with his family to the Pacific coast. In Los Angeles he began at once the organization of the National Bank of California, and opened business on the corner of Second and Spring streets in September, 1889. He continued as presi-





*W. H. Thompson*

dent of this institution until 1906, when he resigned and disposed of his interests. In the meantime he had also been instrumental in the organization of the Home Telephone Company, and served as its president from the time of inception to 1906, when he resigned; was likewise one of the organizers of the Union Home Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, in which he acted as president until his resignation in September, 1907. His entire life in manhood has been passed in active business affairs and through his efforts has come a large development of natural resources. While a resident of Ohio he assisted in the organization of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinac Railway Company, built the first five miles of road, and remained with the enterprise until it was successfully completed to a system of three hundred and forty-six miles. He then declined the presidency, which was accepted by his old friend, Hon. Calvin Brice. In Los Angeles he has lent his aid freely to the advancement of public interests and no man is more depended upon to give his support as a liberal, public spirited citizen.

Mr. Marble's second marriage occurred in 1870, in Van Wert, and united him with Elizabeth Emerson, who was born in Ohio; her father, Charles Emerson, was born in Marietta, Ohio, August 6, 1812, a son of Caleb and Mary (Dana) Emerson, early settlers of Ohio from Massachusetts. The great-great-grandfather, William Dana, was captain of artillery during the Revolutionary war. Caleb Emerson was a prominent attorney and journalist of Marietta, while Charles Emerson was a physician and merchant, first in Gallatin, Ohio, and from that point he went to Van Wert, where he was active in banking circles for many years, being president of the First National Bank. In 1870 he removed to Greeley, Colo., where he organized the pioneer bank of the city, and conducted same until his retirement to Denver, in which city his death occurred August 23, 1896. His wife was in maidenhood Margaret Bayman Grier, a widow when she married Dr. Emerson; she died in 1869. Mrs. Marble received her education in the Ohio Female College at College Hill, Ohio, and is now the mother of three children, name-

ly: Elizabeth Dana, John Emerson and William Carey, the two sons engaging with their father in The John M. C. Marble Company. Mr. Marble is a member of the California Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the Revolution, and Grand Army of the Republic, and in religion both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an ardent supporter of Republican principles in his political convictions.

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CHARLES F. HARPER. One of the most enterprising citizens of Los Angeles is Charles F. Harper, whose association with the business interests of this city have resulted in the development of one of the largest hardware concerns of the section. Mr. Harper is of southern birth and lineage, having been born in North Carolina in 1832, a son of John Suggs and Nancy (Gibbons) Harper, both also natives of that state. The father died many years ago, survived by the mother, who made her home in Los Angeles until 1871, when her death occurred. She had two children, of whom only Charles F. is now living. The family eventually became residents of Mississippi, in which state Mr. Harper entered the service of the Confederate army, intending to join the Fourteenth Regiment Mississippi Infantry, but was at once put on detached service, being in the arsenal for a year and a half. Later he was transferred to the navy works, remaining there until the close of the war. Among the engagements in which he participated was that of Selma, Ala.

Upon the declaration of peace, Mr. Harper returned to Columbus, Miss., and again took up the hardware business he had established in 1854, and which he conducted successfully for three years. Attracted to the Pacific coast by the glowing reports of opportunities there, Mr. Harper brought his family to California in 1868 after disposing of his business interests in Mississippi. In Los Angeles he at once established a hardware enterprise in the Allen block, at the corner of Spring and Temple streets, then the center of the business district. This modest beginning of nearly forty years

ago bore little promise of attaining its present large proportions, but its growth has been commensurate with the advancement and progress of the city, and in proportion to his efforts in behalf of the latter the same measure of prosperity has been meted out to Mr. Harper. This enterprise was incorporated about 1880 as the Harper-Reynolds Company, of which Mr. Harper still retains the leadership, although until recently the active management of the company has been in charge of his son, Arthur C. Harper.

Since 1895 Mr. Harper has been a resident of Hollywood, where he owns a beautiful estate of four hundred and eighty acres known as Ceilia Vista (named by Bishop Fitzgerald, and meaning sky view), lying on the mountainside, from whose base to the summit extends one of the finest orchards to be found in the state. Wide driveways, lined on either side by stately palms of large size, add grace and beauty to the landscape. Here with his wife, Mr. Harper is enjoying the evening of his days. Before marriage Mrs. Harper was Miss Martha W. Mullen, she too being of southern birth, born in Mississippi, June 17, 1838. They became the parents of ten children, of whom only five attained maturity: Edward J., who was born in Mississippi, is a minister in the Presbyterian denomination, and now is pastor of the Knox church of Los Angeles; Arthur C., who was also born in Mississippi, had charge of his father's interests in the hardware store until elected to fill the office of mayor of the city; Albert G., whose birth occurred in Los Angeles, is interested in the Consolidated Pipe Company, of which his brother, Arthur C., was president, and of which Augustus D., the next child in order of birth, is manager; the youngest of the children, is Benjamin W., who was also born in Los Angeles, and is now a practicing dentist of Hollywood.

In his political convictions Mr. Harper is a staunch advocate of Democratic principles, and has always taken an active interest in the advancement of his party. The only fraternal organization with which he is identified is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his wife belongs to the Rebekahs. He is a mem-

ber of the Pioneer Society of Los Angeles County and a member of the Confederate Veterans, Camp No. 77. Mr. Harper occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens, appreciated alike for his splendid business qualities and his personal character.

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HON. BENJAMIN W. HAHN. Illinois has been generous in her supply of notable residents to Pasadena, and among these Mr. Hahn takes high rank. He was born in Chicago August 28, 1868, and is a son of Samuel and Barbara Hahn. During his earlier years the father was a carpenter and builder, a trade which he followed in Chicago with splendid success for many years.

Benjamin W. Hahn attended the common schools of his native city, and from the time of leaving school until he reached his majority he was employed with the Chicago White Lead and Oil Company, gaining versatile knowledge during this time. Coming to California in 1887, he located in Pasadena and some time later began the study of law under the direction of Messrs. Metcalfe and McLachlan. The latter, Hon. James McLachlan, is now a member of congress from Los Angeles county, Cal. On April 3, 1891, Mr. Hahn was admitted to the bar of the superior court, later to the supreme court, and finally to the United States supreme court. It was with this prestige that he opened an office in Pasadena and began the practice of his profession, first alone, but later in partnership with his brother, Edwin F. Hahn, under the firm name of Hahn & Hahn. The firm conduct a corporation practice almost exclusively, having interests all over California and Arizona. Benjamin Hahn has charge of the Los Angeles office, in the new Citizens National Bank building, where he has a large private law library and a fine suite of rooms, and numbered among his clients are many of the influential and wealthy corporations and residents of this western metropolis. The brother, Edwin F. Hahn, has charge of the Pasadena office.

Mr. Hahn has always been a staunch defender of Republican principles, and it was on the ticket of his chosen party that, in 1902, he was nominated state senator from the Thirty-sixth senatorial district of California, in which body he





Edw. Clark



was a recognized leader. He served on several important committees, notable among them being the committees on finance, judiciary, corporations, banks and banking, and code revision. In addition to his public life Mr. Hahn has filled an important place in the private affairs of his home city, and among other interests directed the organization of the Metropolis Trust and Savings Bank, Bankers Savings Bank, the Sierra Land and Cattle Company, as well as the Universal Order of Foresters. He is also well known in the realm of journalism as the founder of the *Pasadena Daily News*, which is now one of the leading news sheets of the city.

In San Bernardino, Cal., November 9, 1892, Mr. Hahn was united in marriage with Miss Grace Virginia Gahr, of that city, a daughter of R. P. Gahr, who is well and favorably known there. One son, Herbert L., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hahn.

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ELI P. CLARK. One of the most important movements contributory to the growth and development of Los Angeles has been that fostered by Eli P. Clark, whose association with the promotion of railroad enterprises in this city for the past fifteen years has given to him a prominent place among the representative men of Southern California. A résumé of his life is in brief a history of the progress of the city, for the enterprise with which he has been connected is one of the strongest factors in its upbuilding, and as such is interesting to read by those who know either the man or the city.

The Clark family were among the pioneers of Iowa, where, in Iowa City, on the 25th of November, 1847, Eli P. Clark was born. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Grinnell, Iowa, then but the beginning of a city, and there he attended the public schools and later Iowa College, which was established there. His first experience in the battle of life was teaching one term of school in his eighteenth year, and in this work he acquired the discipline and self-control which have marked his success in other lines. About 1867 the family removed to southwestern Missouri to escape the rigors of Iowa winters, and following this Mr. Clark remained at home engaged

in farming with his father during the summers, while he taught school in the winter months. Becoming interested in the possibilities held out to the man of courage and hardihood by the newer sections of the southwest he decided to locate in Arizona for a time, and accordingly, in the spring of 1875, became one of a party to cross the plains for that territory. This experience was one which required courage in as great measure as in the earlier days of the country, because travel was fraught not only with danger from the Indians, but as well from lawless white bands. They came through safely, however, and after a three months' journey, made by way of the old Santa Fé and Fort Wingate trail, arrived at Prescott.

The associations Mr. Clark formed in that city proved the foundation for his operations later in Los Angeles, as one of his first acquaintances was his present partner, M. H. Sherman, who was then principal of the Prescott high school, the first public school organized in the territory. He met with success, also, in his ventures in that city, following mercantile enterprises for a short time, and also serving as postmaster for nearly a year. In the winter of 1877, under the firm name of Clark & Adams, he began the manufacture of lumber, operating three sawmills and selling his product extensively throughout the territory. The prominence of Mr. Clark was not only a commercial one, for he quickly rose to a position of importance in political affairs, as a staunch Republican being chosen territorial auditor in 1877, succeeding himself four terms and serving for ten years. It was during these years that he formed the acquaintance of General Fremont, while he was governor of Arizona, and counts the friendship which grew out of their official relations as one of the most pleasant in his life. Through his association with the interests of the territory as ex officio state assessor (made so by territorial enactment) he was instrumental in bringing about many improvements which are now the law of the land. It was in that city also, on the 8th of April, 1880, that he was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Sherman, a sister of his friend,

M. H. Sherman, and there he made his home until January, 1891.

In the month and year just mentioned he joined General Sherman in Los Angeles, in answer to the latter's oft-repeated requests that he do so, and became the vice-president and manager of the newly organized Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company. Mr. Clark had already established prestige for himself in the matter of promoting railroad facilities for Arizona, having been active in procuring favorable legislation to encourage the building of a road from Prescott to Maricopa, and afterward was instrumental in having a bill passed in the legislature of 1885, granting a subsidy of \$4,000 per mile for a road to be built from Prescott to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. He helped to organize the first company and became its first treasurer and secretary, and finally turned over the organization to Thomas S. Bullock, who financed and built the Prescott & Arizona Central Railroad, which afterward gave way to the Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad, one of the best railroad properties in the west. After locating in Los Angeles Mr. Clark co-operated with General Sherman in the building of the present street railway system, known as the Los Angeles Railway, their sale of a half interest in their property to the bondholders having taken place in 1895, after its successful financial establishment. To them is due much credit for this enterprise, because at the time of the foundation of the work Los Angeles was only a small city and to all intents and purposes gave no evidence of a future which could make this venture a safe investment. In face of hostile opposition and discouraging obstacles they carried the enterprise to completion and but a little later were justified in their gigantic undertaking. In the year 1895 Mr. Clark conceived the idea which has resulted in the famous "Balloon Route," his first step being the purchase of the old steam road known as the Los Angeles & Pacific Railroad, and following this with the construction of the Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Playa del Rey, Hermosa, and Redondo lines, via the beautiful city of Hollywood, comprising a system of nearly two hundred miles

which traverse one of the finest, if not the finest, section of Southern California. With the completion of further improvements now in prospect the Los Angeles Railway will be known as the finest electric road system on the Pacific coast. The dominant characteristics of Mr. Clark are in a large measure responsible for the success of this enterprise, which has probably meant more to Los Angeles as an attraction for tourists than any other one feature of the section. Mr. Clark well merits the position he holds among the prominent men of Southern California, all promoters and financiers instinctively looking to him and others of his class for an upholding of the prestige which has made Los Angeles famous wherever the name is known.

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HON. WALTER R. LEEDS. Although young in years Hon. Walter R. Leeds has already won for himself a position among the representative citizens of Los Angeles and Southern California, establishing himself as a successful exponent of the law and proving so able an advocate of Republican principles that he was elected to the state legislature and served efficiently during the session of 1907. He is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Cincinnati September 19, 1876. His preliminary education was received in the public and high schools of Los Angeles, whither he was brought by his parents in childhood, and after his graduation from the latter he began the study of law (1895) in the offices of Davis & Rush. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, being then just twenty-one years old. In 1900 he was appointed secretary of the Republican county central committee, was reappointed for three terms and served steadily until May, 1906, when he resigned. In the fall of 1906 he received the nomination on the Republican ticket to the state legislature, as representative from the Seventieth district.

In Los Angeles, November 25, 1903, Mr. Leeds was united in marriage with Miss Anna Fay, a native of Muskegon, Mich., and the granddaughter of the late T. D. Stimson, a prominent capitalist and lumberman of Michigan, Washington and Southern California. She is a





James M. King

woman of rare worth and culture, finely educated, having graduated from Notre Dame College in Indiana. One son, Walter R., Jr., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Leeds. Fraternally he is a member of East Gate Lodge No. 290, F. & A. M., Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., Southern California Commandery No. 9, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the County Bar Association and the California Club.

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**CHARLES W. SMITH.** Preceded by over forty years of activity in railroad circles in the central and eastern states, Charles W. Smith came to Pasadena in 1897 with the expectation of retiring to private life, but as on a previous occasion he again acceded to the importunities of friends to once more associate himself with the work, with the result that he was made president of the Pasadena & Los Angeles Electric Railway, later known as the Los Angeles & Pasadena Electric Railway Company, of which he is still the president. Prior to 1902 he was vice-president of the Pasadena & Mount Lowe Railway Company, and general manager of the Los Angeles Railway Company.

At the time the colonists settled in New England a representative of the Smith family left Litchfield, England, and locating in Connecticut, there founded a settlement to which he gave the same name of his home town in England. A son of this immigrant, William D. Smith, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1805; later he removed to Berkshire county, Mass., where he grew to manhood and followed carriage manufacturing. Still later in his career he made his home in Homer, Union county, Ohio, where, in March of 1848, he and two of his children died of cholera. During young manhood he had married Almira Gott, who was born in Austerlitz, Columbia county, N. Y., the daughter of Story Gott, born in Connecticut of English and Scotch descent. After his service in the Revolutionary war he took up farming in Columbia county, N. Y. Of the nine children born of the marriage of William D. and Almira Smith, six grew to mature years and three of the number are now

living, those besides Charles W. being Mrs. Mary A. Fairbanks, mother of Charles W. Fairbanks, vice-president of the United States, and Mrs. Cecilia J. Ritchie. One son, William Henry, became well known in the literary field, his initial training along this line gaining a great impetus while making verbatim reports of the proceedings in the Ohio legislature during the early '60s. Later he became an editor and publisher in Cincinnati, and in 1869 originated the Western Associated Press of the United States, of which he was manager until within two years of his death, which occurred in 1896. At the time of his death he was engaged in the compilation of a History of American Slavery, which was almost completed; as was also the biography of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, a work which he had undertaken in compliance with a request found in the latter's will. These have both been completed since his demise.

Austerlitz, N. Y., was the birthplace of Charles W. Smith, and September 5, 1831, the date of his birth. When he was eleven years old he removed with his parents to Union county, Ohio, and there until he was eighteen years old he studied under difficulties in the primitive schools of pioneer days. At this latter age he began to turn his education to some account by teaching during the winter months, and later he learned the trade of harness-maker and saddler in Woodstock, Ohio. The completion of his trade was almost identical with his introduction into a field which had no connection whatever with his previous years of training, namely, the beginning of his railroad career. This was brought about by the building of railroads into the section of country around his home. On March 1, 1855, he was appointed agent at Woodstock for the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad, from there went as their agent at Columbus, and a year later became general freight agent of the road with headquarters at the same place. Between the years 1857 and 1870 numerous changes and consolidations were recorded in connection with the company, but through them all he was retained in his position. The opening of the Union and Central Pacific led to his acceptance of the position of general

freight agent of the Central Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters in Sacramento, but on account of failing health he was obliged to resign his position two years later and return east. Subsequently he was general manager of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, with headquarters in Indianapolis, a position which he later resigned to accept a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as traffic manager, with headquarters in Chicago. For one year, dating from May 1, 1880, he held the office of traffic manager of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, with headquarters in New York, resigning this to become general manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters in Richmond, Va. January 1, 1886, he was elected vice-president and general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, headquarters in Topeka, Kans., in addition to which in 1888 he also acted as general manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. The great physical and mental strain which he had been under for so many years began to make inroads upon his health to such an extent that a change was imperative, and accordingly in 1890 he resigned his positions.

It had been Mr. Smith's intention to discontinue railroad work permanently when he resigned from the Santa Fe employ, but late in 1895 he was persuaded to act as receiver for the Atlantic & Pacific road, which in the mean time had failed and was in the hands of a receiver distasteful to the bondholders. Under the careful management of Mr. Smith the affairs of the company were brought to a satisfactory conclusion and July 1, 1897, the road was absorbed by the Santa Fe system. It was at this juncture that he came to Pasadena with no thought of ever again taking up railroading, but once again he was persuaded to enter the field, through the importunity of friends who owned the bonds of the Pasadena & Los Angeles Electric Railway, his election to the presidency following. On February 1, 1900, he was made general manager of the Los Angeles Railway Company, and at once assumed the duties of the office, with headquarters in Los Angeles. After holding the

position for about eighteen months he resigned, August 1, 1901, and was elected vice-president of the company, a position for which his extensive knowledge and excellent judgment well qualify him, and he still occupies this worthy position. He also held the same office in the Pasadena & Mount Lowe Railway, which by purchase became a part of the Los Angeles system June 1, 1901. In February, 1902, all of these roads except the Los Angeles Railway were consolidated into the Pacific Electric Railroad Company. His son, William Henry, was formerly manager of the northern division.

The multiplicity of interests in railroad circles which have made such large demands upon Mr. Smith's time and energies have in no way impaired his interest in the welfare of his home locality, and the Pasadena Board of Trade and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce have received much encouragement and benefit from his membership therein. At the time of the Civil war he was a member of the Union League, and a staunch believer in the principles of abolition, while in politics he is now a staunch Republican. In his religious inclinations he is a believer in Universalism, and while in Chicago became a member of St. Paul's Universalist Church, from which his membership has as yet not been transferred. He belongs to the California Club and is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. In 1852 he was made an Odd Fellow and has passed all the chairs, becoming a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio.

In Woodstock, Ohio, Mr. Smith married Miss Marceline M. Sprague, who was born in Woodstock, Vt., the descendant of a family which had been represented in New England for many generations. They became the parents of three children: Kate, who became the wife of Chauncey Kelsey and who died in Richmond, Va.; Ella, who died at the age of five years; and William Henry, who is a resident of Pasadena. In taking a retrospective glance at Mr. Smith's life it will be admitted that the success which has followed him throughout his business career has been little short of marvelous. When only a boy in years, at the age of fifteen, he was compelled to de-







*Joseph Scott,*

pend on his own resources, working as a farm hand for a shilling a day at first. His rise from this humble position to his present standing in railroad circles tells more effectively than can words of his fitness for the career which he has followed, and California may be congratulated upon claiming as a resident one of the successful railroad men of the country.

JOSEPH SCOTT. Strickland W. Gillilan, the famous humorist, now on the Baltimore *Sun*, was doing newspaper work in Los Angeles, and referring to Mr. Scott, had the following characteristic comment to make:

"To arrive friendless in a strange land, to fail in finding newspaper employment even though armed with a letter from John Boyle O'Reilly; to reach one's last \$2 bill and take a job of hod-carrying, and to resign the position as deputy hodman to accept a position as professor of English and rhetoric in a college—sounds romantic, doesn't it? Sounds as if it were fiction rather than real life. But it isn't, and the man who had this career, full of pluck, perseverance and pathos, lives in Los Angeles today. You probably know him. He is a successful lawyer, and he is called 'Joe Scott.'

"No matter how many years ago, he landed at New York. He was a stocky, sturdy, athletic chap, twenty-one years old, a graduate of Ushaw College in the north of England, and modestly bearing the honor of having matriculated with a gold medal in London University. He had been a leader in athletic sports in his college, had specialized in history and literature, and had left with the idea that he would come to this country and be a great journalist. He went to Boston soon after his arrival, and there met John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet-refugee, who gave him letters to the newspapers of the 'Hub.'

"The managing editors," said Mr. Scott, "to whom I presented this raft of letters, all took my name and earnestly assured me that they would let me know when there was an opening. I was so verdant I believed them. I said to myself, 'It's coming; It's coming.' They haven't sent for me yet. O'Reilly then armed

me with a letter to the New York newspapers. He said, 'We all came here as helpless as you. You are sure to strike into the swim sometime.' I met the newspaper moguls on Park Row—*The World*, *The Herald*, *The Sun*. All took my address. The managing editor of *The World* gave me some desultory work for a little while. When the little work at *The World* was over, I had only \$2 left and was absolutely friendless."

R. H. H. Chapman, formerly managing editor of *The Herald*, Los Angeles, draws the following pen picture of Mr. Scott:

"That a sound mind is master of a sound body is well evidenced by the subject of this sketch. To the keenness with which he pursued athletics in his youth, Joseph Scott attributes that physical vigor which today enables him to get through a vast amount of work and preserve excellent health. Sturdy ancestors who feared God and loved their fellows are responsible for this fine specimen of muscular Christianity. His father's people have lived in Cumberland for many generations, and form a line of what is known as Border Scotch. His mother, Mary Donnelly, is pure Irish, from the country of Wexford, of Vinegar Hill stock. And judging not only by the distinctive Hibernian traits in Joseph Scott's character, but also by a charming photograph of his mother, his son and himself, which was taken during his trip to the old country several years ago, he 'favors' his mother.

"When just twenty years of age, possessing only rugged health, an excellent education, and a few letters of introduction, Mr. Scott sailed for New York. Ambitious as he was, no toil was too lowly for him to try, and for ten months his energies were spent in shoveling coal and carrying a hod.

"At last his opportunity of deliverance came, and the transition was as sudden as it was extraordinary. One Tuesday in February, 1890, he was carrying a hod; on the following Thursday he was instructing the senior class of rhetoric at Allegany College. For three years he occupied the chair of professor of rhetoric and English literature in that institution, pursuing his work with the same dili-

gence and enthusiasm as he had used in shoveling coal. In his spare moments he studied law, too, and in June, 1893, came to California. Ten months later he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, and commenced to practice his profession in Los Angeles."

Joseph Scott has risen to a position, both in his profession and in public affairs, of which any man might well be proud. He was born in Penrith, Cumberland county, England, July 16, 1867. Mr. Scott is essentially a self-made man, and his indomitable traits of character—honesty and integrity—have made him one of the most prominent figures in the state of California. At the time when Joseph Scott entered upon his labors at the bar of Los Angeles, it comprised many of the ablest lawyers of California, among whom was the late Stephen M. White; but the young man rapidly fought his way to the front, for his honest countenance, straightforwardness of speech and forceful oratory made him a power before a jury. He won his cases and grew in favor and popularity until he stands today as one of the most successful practitioners at the bar, for he has the reputation of being a lawyer whose presence in a case means honesty and fair dealing. In his intercourse with his brethren at the bar he is manly, kind and considerate, and before the court he is modest and courteous, but marked by a dignity which makes him a leader among men.

Withal, Joseph Scott is a man among men and is very much beloved by his fellow townsmen. He is now serving his second term as a member of the non-partisan board of education, being the president of the present board. He is the president of the Newman Club, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, director of the Equitable Savings Bank and a member of the California Club. He was a member of the Charter Revision Committee, which shaped the present charter. Joseph Scott has served this community well and it is probable that in the future he will have opportunities to serve it better. He is a man of domestic tastes and a firm believer in the Rooseveltian theory. He was married June 6, 1898, to Miss Bertha Roth, a native daughter of the Golden West, and six

beautiful, sturdy children, viz.: Joseph, Jr., Mary, Alfonso, George, Cuthbert and John Patrick, grace their home.

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HON. ABBOT KINNEY. The genealogy of the Kinney family is traced to England, whence some of the name came to America as early as 1634. In religious faith they were Nonconformists and possessed the zeal, fervor and enthusiasm characteristic of those who refused to conform to the established church. Seeking freedom of religious thought and worship they naturally were attracted to New England, and there and in New York the descendants of the original emigrants ever since have been prominent in the most select social circles. One branch of the family became established in New Jersey and at Brookside, that state, Abbot Kinney was born in 1850. Not only is he a descendant of colonial ancestors through his father, but his maternal progenitors also were pioneers of the new world, having crossed the ocean to this country in 1636. As a boy he was singularly favored. It was his privilege to pass several years in the home of his uncle, United States Senator James Dixon, at Washington, D. C., where he became acquainted with the families of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and other men illustrious in the annals of the nation. After having availed himself of the educational advantages of Washington he was sent abroad to study and for a time was a student in Heidelberg, also had the privilege of a Parisian education. The chief benefit accruing from his studies abroad was the acquisition of ability as a linguist, yet there was another advantage scarcely less important, viz.: the gaining of a thorough knowledge of European races and customs. At the completion of his language and scientific studies he made a walking tour of parts of the continent and by this mode of travel he gained an insight into the daily life of the people, their habits, peculiarities, pleasures and toils.

Returning to the United States with a mind broadened by the highest culture and by cosmopolitan experiences, Mr. Kinney engaged in translating for President Grant a history of the Civil war written by the Comte de Paris, and the time devoted to this congenial work proved as delightful as any period of his youth. After-

ward he engaged in commercial activities with an energy as noticeable as that characteristic of his literary pursuits. As a member of the tobacco house of Kinney Brothers, he made his office headquarters in New York City, and for a time was a buyer for the firm in the south, but ultimately went abroad for the firm. While procuring the famous brands of Turkey for the New York establishment, in 1875 he witnessed the massacre of the Bulgarians and was the last man to leave Salonica, in Macedonia, before the general slaughter took place in that city. In 1877 he relinquished the work of wholesale buyer and began upon a tour of the world, which lasted for three years. During one year of the time he remained in Egypt, where he acted as commissioner to ameliorate the condition of an Egyptian province, whose people were suffering from a fearful plague of small-pox and famine. After leaving Egypt he traveled in other countries and made a special study of their government, progress and prosperity.

The progress of Mr. Kinney's world wide tour brought him in due time to Southern California, which he speedily decided was the most attractive country visited in all of his travels, and he determined to establish his home in the midst of an environment so picturesque. It was during 1880 that he became a permanent resident of the state and since then he has engaged extensively in horticultural pursuits. Among his first purchases was that of five hundred acres near Sierra Madre, of which tract he planted two hundred acres in citrus fruits. More recently he has acquired other holdings, his principal orange grove being known as Kinneloa rancho near Pasadena. Since coming to the state he has been deeply interested in the welfare of the Indians. During 1883 he and Helen Hunt Jackson were appointed commissioners to report upon the needs of the Southern California Indians, and his report induced the government to endeavor to ameliorate their needs. Largely through his efforts the reservation plan was abandoned and lands were allotted in severalty to heads of Indian families, with time limit, to insure the preparation of the red men for civilization.

The interest constantly maintained by Mr. Kinney in the preservation of the forests of California has led him to accept positions of an official

nature connected with that work. From 1884 until 1887 he acted as chairman of the state board of forestry and had charge of the first surveys for forest reservations. The beautiful valley of Yosemite, with its remarkable natural beauties, he believes to be one of the wonders of the world, and it has been his persistent aim to rid the park of the abuses of overcharge, poor roads, the herding of stock on the lands, and the inadequate stage accommodations. Under appointment from Governor Budd he became a member of the Yosemite commission in June, 1897, and immediately afterward was chosen presiding officer of the body, in which capacity he labored with rare intelligence and unwearying energy to effect reforms needed in the management of the park. At the time of his appointment there was only one regular stage service to the park. The road over which this ran was improved and two other roads were fitted out with regular service via stage-coach. All of the old indebtedness was paid, and for the first time in many years the park was out of debt. The herding of stock on the land was forbidden, and prices for the entertainment of visitors were reduced to reasonable rates. While the commission did not attain all of its ambitions, its work was performed with zeal, discrimination and executive ability, and was the means of arousing the people from the indifference regarding the valley and awakening in them a pride in its beauties.

Fond of the best literature, Mr. Kinney has been interested in securing good reading matter for the people. For two years he maintained a reading room at the Soldiers' Home, and he also established public libraries in Santa Monica and Pasadena. While advocating the acquisition by all of the broad culture gained from the best books and from travel, he is nevertheless intensely practical and has little sympathy for the mere "book-worm," who remains blind to the practical affairs of everyday. His love for literature has not been allowed to shut him out from sympathy with his fellowmen, but on the other hand he is keen to promote any reform for the benefit of the people and quick to aid any movement for the upbuilding of the race. While he has accomplished much as an author and litterateur, he has also been a prominent figure in affairs of his city and state, and has thus gained a rounded

character devoid of eccentricities. The title of his works indicate the wide range of his mind. Among them may be mentioned "The Conquest of Death," which he wrote especially for his children and which deals with the attainment and perfection of the best of the race; "Tasks by Twilight," a plea to save the children from the attempt to make their minds perform what their bodies cannot bear up; "Money," "Under the Shadow of the Dragon," "Protection vs. Free Trade," "Australian Ballot," "Forestry," "Eucliptus," etc. All of these works are written after deep study upon their varied subjects and they prove the author to be a deep thinker as well as the possessor of a fine command of language.

For two years Mr. Kinney devoted much of his time to assisting in the enactment of the Australian ballot law. During that time he wrote many pamphlets and newspaper articles on the subject and made frequent addresses to public assemblies in order to familiarize the people with the Australian system of voting. Through membership in the Citizens' League as well as in other organizations, he has aided numerous movements for the general welfare. One of his projects was to secure the removal of local and state taxes on ocean-going ships owned by Californians, his position being that, as the state cannot protect property on the open ocean, it cannot justly impose taxes on the same. In order to relieve the drought crisis he favored the issuing of permits to stock owners. Each permit-holder by law would be responsible for a specified district and would be obliged to guard against fire. By adopting a system of that kind constant fighting over public pastures would end.

Four years after coming to California Mr. Kinney married the daughter of Judge James D. Thornton, and their union has been blessed with five sons. Mrs. Kinney traces her ancestry in a collateral line to Thomas Jefferson and is a direct descendant of Mildred Washington, a niece of George Washington. Both in this country and abroad Mr. Kinney has been acquainted with many men of renown. During his travels in the old world he met Von Moltke, Victor Emanuel, Napoleon III, Emperor of Austria, Abdul Aziz, Ismael Pasha and others, while in our own land he knew Lincoln, McClellan, Grant, Hancock, Farragut, Seward, Sherman, Thurman, Bayard,

Randall, as well as many statesmen of later fame. With some of these he was intimately acquainted and their memory is enshrined within his heart among the priceless recollections of earlier years. During his half-century or more of life he has traveled in many lands, won the friendship of many of the greatest intellect of the day, tasted of life's joys and successes, and with patriotic fervor has labored to promote the welfare of his country and his fellowmen.

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EDWARD H. GROENENDYKE. The Union Savings Bank of Pasadena, of which Mr. Groenendyke is the efficient cashier, was launched on the financial sea January 3, 1895, under the guidance of H. M. Gabriel and Robert Eason. With a board of directors composed of men no less capable than themselves they weathered the storms of ten years, in the meantime increasing their original capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. At the end of this time the stockholders disposed of their interest to the present owners, who came into possession March 1, 1905. The officers of the institution are now, Holloway I. Stuart, president; C. W. Smith, vice-president; and Edward H. Groenendyke, cashier, all of whom are men of known financial ability. The present capital stock of the bank is \$100,000, the same as at time of purchase, and the surplus and undivided profits amount to \$75,000. The location of the bank in the center of the business district makes it easy of access for all patrons of the commercial and savings departments, as well as the safety vaults. This latter department is the most complete and up-to-date of which any bank in the city can boast. Everything connected with the vaults is of the latest manufacture, and all of the finishings and furnishings are of the most improved character.

Edward H. Groenendyke, the cashier of the Union Savings Bank, is a native of Indiana, born in La Fayette in December, 1877, and is a son of John and Ellen Groenendyke. While he was still a youth his parents removed to the west, his primary and common-school education being received in the schools of Pasadena. This training was followed by a course of three or four years in Throop Polytechnic Institute. Upon leaving college he went to Los Angeles and





*Geo D. Howan*



there put into practice his years of business training as a clerk in a real-estate office. Subsequently he branched out into business on his own account, in 1902 organizing the Los Angeles Trust Company. For three years, or until March, 1905, he filled the position of secretary in the latter company, resigning on the date last mentioned, however, to accept his present position as cashier of the Union Savings Bank of Pasadena.

In April, 1894, Mr. Groenendyke was married to Miss Vera M. Morehous, a daughter of Col. C. P. Morehous, who is a well-known and much respected citizen of Pasadena. A thorough business training and complete understanding of the intricacies and details involved in banking have been the secret of Mr. Groenendyke's success, and when to this is added his charm of personality, which makes a friend of every acquaintance, the reason for his rise in the business and social world is explained.

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GEORGE D. ROWAN was born in Corfu, N. Y., in 1844. He was reared in Batavia, N. Y., where his father, James Rowan, was engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the age of twenty he went into business in partnership with his brother-in-law, E. B. Millar, at Lansing, Mich., where they conducted a wholesale grocery.

In 1873 Mr. Rowan married Miss Fannie Arnold, a native of Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, N. Y., where her father, George Arnold, was engaged as a woolen manufacturer. A few years later the firm of E. B. Millar & Co. moved to Chicago, where they are still one of the largest concerns of the kind in that city. The city interests were looked after by Mr. Millar while Mr. Rowan went to the Orient, and in Yokahoma made his home for a little over a year.

In 1876, owing to his health, Mr. Rowan came to Los Angeles and opened a grocery store on North Main street, which he conducted until 1884. He then moved to San Francisco, and for a short time was engaged as a commission merchant with the firm known as Jennings & Rowan. In 1885 he returned to Los Angeles, and went into the real estate business, which he conducted until 1888, during

which time he became associated with Col. J. B. Lankershim and O. H. Churchill in a number of transactions. In 1889 he retired from active business and became a resident of Pasadena. In 1893 the partnership with Col. J. B. Lankershim was dissolved. In 1898 Mr. Rowan returned to Los Angeles, where he made his home until his death, which occurred September 7, 1902.

Politically Mr. Rowan was an adherent of Republican principles. He also was one of the early members of the Chamber of Commerce. He left a family of eight children, Robert A., Fred S., Earl Bruce, Paul, Philip D., Benjamin, Fannie F. and Flossie, all of whom are now living.

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ROBERT A. ROWAN was born in Chicago, August 27, 1876. At the age of three months he came to Los Angeles with his parents, and his education was received in the public schools of Los Angeles and Pasadena. His first business experience was in New York City, where for about a year he was employed by the firm of Ward & Huntington, exporters of hardware to South America.

In 1897 Mr. Rowan went into the real estate business, and in 1905 the business was reorganized and incorporated under the name of R. A. Rowan & Co., real estate brokers, with R. A. Rowan as president, F. S. Rowan secretary and P. D. Rowan treasurer, with offices on the second floor of the Herman W. Hellman building. In partnership with A. C. Billeke, the Hotel Alexandria was built during the years 1905-1906.

Mr. Rowan was married February 28, 1903, to Miss Laura Schwarz, of Los Angeles, a daughter of Louis and Lena Schwarz.

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PROF. GEORGE R. CROW. The life of Prof. George Rush Crow reflects the highest ideals and strongest principles that animate mankind toward a plane of better morals, a kindlier brotherhood, a broader living, and in the evening of his days it is possible for him to look back over a fast-fleeting vista of years without regret, and forward without fear to that which awaits him in the Providence of God. For over twenty



years he has been a resident of Southern California, in the "land of sunshine and flowers" renewing his youth and adding by the power of the genial clime, the fragrant-laden winds of the sun-kissed Pacific, to his mental and physical being, until today he is not known among his friends as a man of advancing years, but rather as one who has within him the perpetual fountains of springtime.

Professor Crow is a native of Ohio, in which state his grandfather, William Crow, a native of Virginia and a member of a distinguished family of the Old Dominion, settled in the early days of the Northwest territory. He became a pioneer farmer of Pickaway county and besides acquiring financial independence for his family, early assumed a place of importance among the upbuilding factors of that portion of the state. His death occurred January 15, 1814, his wife, Susanna, having passed away five years earlier, the last resting place of both being in Pickaway county. The professor's father, David Crow, was also a native of Virginia and was only a lad in years when he accompanied his parents to Ohio in 1802. Ten years later he served in the War of 1812, after which he married and established a home among the pioneer conditions of Pickaway county. Like his father he engaged in farming and like him, also, was successful in his labors and became known as one of the prosperous citizens of his community. His wife, Mary Connelly, was a native of Maryland, from which state she accompanied her parents to Ohio, and there married, in the vicinity of Salem Church, and passed the remainder of her life. Mr. Crow died October 31, 1860, and his wife passed away on the 21st of January three years later. They became the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters.

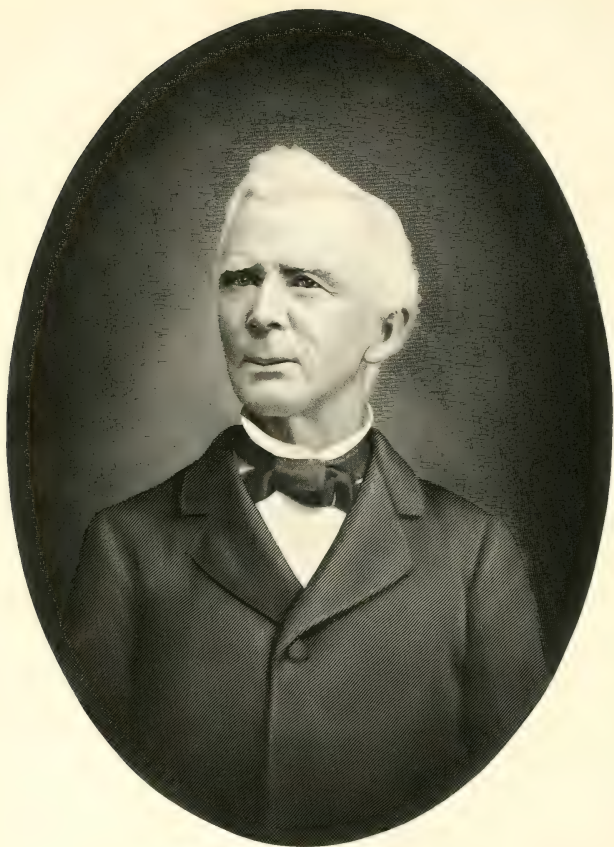
George Rush Crow was born near Circleville, Pickaway county, September 26, 1832, and on his father's farm spent the years of his boyhood. His preliminary education was received in the district school in the vicinity of his home; this amount of training was sufficient for the average farmer lad, but, endowed by inheritance from strong, colonial ancestors, with pronounced literary ability and studious habits, he was never satisfied until able to take the course at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which institution he

was graduated with honors in the year 1861. His studies were shortly afterward interrupted by his enlistment in 1862 for service in the Civil war; he participated in all of the important engagements of the Army of the Cumberland, and for distinguished services at the battle of Murfreesboro was raised to the rank of captain. On account of his special qualifications he was assigned to the corps of engineers, and suffice it to say he acquitted himself with the honors which had become recognized thus early as the result of the personal excellence he always sought in whatever he undertook. After the close of the war he located in Illinois and in Logan county engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. In the meantime, four years after his graduation, his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts for merit in literary work. These interests he had kept up and had gradually come to be known as a man of erudition and one who was always in close touch with advancement in every line. In August, 1870, he was elected to the chair of Latin language and literature in the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill., and for ten years rendered exceptional service toward the advancement of educational work in this institution.

The resignation of Professor Crow from his position in the Illinois Wesleyan University was induced by his desire to locate on the Pacific coast; in 1883, after severing business connections in the east, he came to Los Angeles and since that date has been largely identified with the progress and development of this section of the state. As president of the Long Beach Land & Water Company he took a prominent part in the erection of the first hotel and the building of the first steam railroad to that resort. Here in 1885 he inaugurated the Chautauqua Assembly of Southern California, which has ever since held annual assemblies at Long Beach. Great praise is due Professor Crow for his wise management in freeing the assembly from a burdensome debt and placing its affairs on a solid financial basis. A summer school has also been established at Long Beach, to which enterprise in numerous ways the professor largely contributed.

In his religious life Professor Crow has given the added impulse of active living, relying not





*L. C. Porta*

alone upon his own faith, but exemplifying every day his belief in the religion of the Apostle James that "faith without works is dead." During his entire life he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for almost the life of the average man he has proven a factor in its development and upbuilding. For a number of years he has served as a member of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, and as president of the same for a large part of this time was instrumental in advancing the best interests of the denomination in Southern California. Pre-eminently of an aggressive spirit, it has been the part of Professor Crow to be actively identified in all movements with which his name is connected; and characteristic of his strongest traits is also the success which has attended his efforts in all lines, for he gives to everything that claims his attention the same energy and thought which have distinguished his entire career. He is broad-gauge, thoroughly in touch with modern methods and thought, and still found foremost among the men seeking to advance the country's best interests. His aims and ambitions have always been high, and however far short he may fall of a perfect attainment he has still steadily bent his steps toward the standard of excellence chosen by him in the early morning of life as the most priceless possession the world could give him. Such men cannot fail to have their influence and the world cannot but be better for their having lived.

In Topeka, Kans., October 14, 1869, Professor Crow was married to Elizabeth M. Kanaga, a native of Urbana, Ohio. Four children have been born of their marriage, Marie, Chauncey, Florence Elizabeth and G. Maurice. The second daughter, Florence E., became the wife of Bert F. Mull, of Columbus, Ohio, their marriage being celebrated August 24, 1898. The youngest son, G. Maurice, was married in June, 1903 to Edna Davenport, of Los Angeles, and the following children have been born to them, Virginia Florence and Elizabeth Davenport Crow.

remembered by the pioneers of Pasadena and revered by those who knew him personally in his citizenship, as well as by those who knew only his name as connected with the upbuilding and development of this section of Southern California. Mr. Porter was a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Lawrenceburg July 17, 1819; he was there reared and educated and launched in a business career. In the early '50s he was attracted to California by the discovery of gold, engaged in mining for some years, and then in 1857 returned to his Indiana home. Later he located in Shelbyville, Ind., and was there engaged as local agent for the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad, now the "Big Four." A man of business judgment and energy, he also engaged in the grain business and invested in real estate, purchasing land for \$25 an acre which he later sold for \$90. Later he associated himself with William Elliott and others in the conduct of the Shelby Mills, much of the management devolving upon him, his splendid integrity and trustworthiness being relied upon to protect his partners' interests. The reputation he early established in business remained with him throughout life, and never was his trust misplaced or betrayed.

After fifteen years spent in his eastern home, in 1873 Mr. Porter came again to California, being one of the twenty-eight pioneers of Pasadena who formed a company and purchased four thousand acres of land upon which the town now partly stands. The colony established by these men was called the Indiana colony. Many of them are still living in Pasadena and have reason to look with pride upon the results of their early efforts. Mr. Porter had great confidence in the future of Southern California and without hesitation invested his means in real estate, which as time passed rose in value and eventually made him a wealthy man. In 1875 he built one of the first substantial and beautiful homes on Orange Grove avenue, in what is now South Pasadena, located on elevated ground which afforded a magnificent view of the city below, the valley and mountains. He originally owned quite a large tract here, but as property increased in value for residence purposes he sold the land

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ANDREW OLIPHANT PORTER. Although many years have elapsed since the death of Andrew Oliphant Porter, he is still

until he had left but three acres surrounding his home, and which was cultivated and improved with all the trees, shrubbery and flowers native to the state. The death of Mr. Porter occurred January 17, 1888.

Mr. Porter was twice married, a son by his first marriage, Omer T. Porter, having died in Los Angeles. He married in 1865 Miss Anna Green, and they became the parents of three children, one a son, William, having died in California at the age of eight years, and Don Carlos is now a prominent lawyer of Pasadena and Los Angeles, connected with the firm of Porter, Sutton & Cruickshank, with offices in both the above named cities. Mr. Porter was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a consistent Christian, and a citizen of worth and works. He was universally known as the peacemaker because of his pacific disposition and was often called upon to settle disputes; he was public-spirited, kind and generous to a fault and unostentatious in all his gifts. He gave his best efforts toward the advancement of public interests of Pasadena, being instrumental in securing the water supply of Pasadena in the early days, and was also interested in the organization of the First National Bank of that city.

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PROF. THADDEUS S. C. LOWE. The name of Prof. T. S. C. Lowe is well known among the scientific men of the United States, he being the inventor of the Water Gas System, on which has been built up some of the largest industries of the world, and also the original inventor of the Compression System of artificial ice making and refrigeration, now in general use. He is a native of New Hampshire, his birth having occurred in Jefferson, August 20, 1832. He received a preliminary education which was only the foundation for the information which he afterward acquired through reading observation and experience. As a very young man he was named among the scientists who would effect changes beneficial in the economic life of the nation, and as early as 1856 he constructed balloons in order to study atmospheric phenomena. During the Civil war he was chief of the Aeronautic Corps, which he himself

organized, and in 1862 devised a system of signalling of much value to the cause. Later he invented valuable instruments for atmospheric investigation. He constructed and operated the largest aerostat ever built, same having an atmospheric displacement of more than sixteen tons. He invented also the compression ice machine system and with it made the first artificial ice and fitted out the first steamship with his refrigerating machinery for food preservation and transportation, which has marked a revolution in the world's food supply. The patent of the water gas revolutionized the gas industry, and for some time he has been putting into use his discovery of a new system for the production of coke and gas of high quality from petroleum oil products. This led to the organization of the Lowe Anthracite Gas and Power Company. This oil-coke will take the place of charcoal for all purposes, in fact there is no use either domestic or manufacturing where coke or anthracite coal is employed, for which this will not prove far superior. The Lowe system can produce gas as a by-product, free of cost in any portion of the United States, from oil where it is the cheapest, and from bituminous coal while making metallurgical coke and other smokeless fuel as a substitute for anthracite.

Professor Lowe has also given to the world the beauties of the famous Lowe railway, which, climbing a dizzy height of about three thousand feet by means of a double cable and known as the "inclined railway," the line then winds several thousand feet higher amid the grandeurs of a scene unsurpassed among even the beauties of scenic Italy. This inclined railway was the first ever operated by water power and gas engines. It is also the first instance of an all up-grade railway operated by rail, which has now become common on all mountain scenic roads. In honor of his achievement the peak was named Mt. Lowe by government officials. He has also perpetuated his name by the erection of the Lowe Observatory, slightly above the head of the inclined railway.

Personally Professor Lowe has not allowed his intellectual qualities to supplant those of a warmer nature, and although he has of necessity given the greater part of his time and attention to scientific pursuits, yet he possesses a kindli-





Wm F. Edgar



ness of character, and simplicity of manner which have won him many friends, especially among those who have visited the observatory and seen him at his work.

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WILLIAM FRANCIS EDGAR, M. D. The life history of Dr. Edgar is one of unusual interest. Full of incidents, stirring and adventurous, it possesses that fascination which attaches to all lives that present the spectacle of small beginnings and large achievements, and of success wrested from adverse circumstances. Through a career which began in 1823 and ended in 1897 he was a witness of much of the remarkable development of the United States, no part of which was more interesting to him than the Golden state, where the happiest years of his life were passed. A surgeon among surgeons, few there are if any who saw more active service than did he during the twenty years passed on the frontiers of Oregon and California and in the Civil war.

On both sides of the family Dr. Edgar was descended from military antecedents, one grandfather being a captain of light artillery in the Revolutionary war, and the other a captain of infantry in the war of 1812. The martial spirit of the paternal grandfather was strongly implanted in his son, for at the age of seventeen years William Hamilton Edgar enlisted from his native state, Virginia. After his honorable discharge from the service and when peace once more reigned, he settled for a time in Kentucky, but later went to Missouri. A man of unusual strength of character, honest and industrious, he impressed all with whom he came in contact, and none more so than his own children, who honored and revered him to the end of his days. The last years of his life were spent under California skies, and it was while living in San Bernardino in 1866 that he answered the final roll-call. In death he was not long separated from the wife of his youth, for two years later she too passed away. After the death of her husband she made her home with her son William in Drum Barracks, near Wilmington. Five children were originally comprised

in the parental family, but all are now deceased. The only daughter died in infancy; one of the sons, who was a soldier, died in Santa Fe in 1846; another, who was a lawyer by profession, died in Los Angeles in 1862; still another died in 1874 at the Edgar rancho at San Geronio, Cal.; the eldest child in the family and the last survivor was William F.

William Francis Edgar was born on a farm in Jassamine county, Ky., in March, 1823. Nothing worthy of note occurred in his life until he was eight years old, when he became a pupil in the log schoolhouse about three miles from his father's home. The path was cut through a heavy dark forest, and this the child traveled over twice a day alone in pursuit of his early schooling. When the family located in Missouri he enjoyed better privileges, completing his non-professional course in Bonne Femme College in Boone county. After the panic which swept over the country in 1837 the family removed to St. Joseph, and there he made his first step toward self-support. The thought paramount in his mind however was to secure the means with which to pursue his studies, for ere this he had made up his mind to become a physician. While working in a drug store as clerk he devoted every spare moment to the study of medicine and chemistry and in this way prepared himself both financially and mentally to enter the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which in 1848 he graduated with high honors under Prof. Samuel Gross. At the beginning of the second session of his college career he with two fellow students was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy, an appointment which he held until he entered the army. Life on the frontier in Missouri gave him an excellent opportunity to get an insight into army life and after making the acquaintance of several army surgeons the trend of his professional training had been decided. After taking his degree he presented himself before the army examining board in New York and out of scores of candidates he was one of four who successfully passed the the rigid test.

The public life of Dr. Edgar began with his appointment as assistant surgeon in the United

States army in the spring of 1849. At Jefferson Barracks he was assigned for duty first at Fort Leavenworth, but was later transferred to Oregon, traveling by steamer to old Fort Kearny. While en route Asiatic cholera broke out among the passengers, and both on board ship and on the well-trodden path to the gold fields the doctor tended many a sick and discouraged wayfarer, giving his services gratuitously. Subsequently he was ordered to Vancouver, later to The Dalles, and while at the latter place, in the spring of 1851, orders from the government brought about changes which finally placed Dr. Edgar under command of Major Philip Kearny, with headquarters at Sonoma, Cal. There he was associated with men who years afterward became famous for their gallant services in the Civil war, notably Joseph Hooker and George Stoneman. From Sonoma Dr. Edgar was stationed successively for a short time at Fort Miller, the Yosemite valley, and toward the close of 1853 was ordered to Fort Reading, where now stands the town of Redding, Shasta county. The severe physical strain which he had been under during the past years had begun to tell on his constitution and made him an easy prey to the malarial tendencies by which he was surrounded in camp. One chill December night while suffering with malarial fever he arose from his sick bed in answer to summons to attend a comrade who had met with a severe accident, and upon his return to his own quarters at daybreak he was seized with vertigo and fell unconscious, stricken with paralysis. At this time he was a young man of only thirty years. In response to orders from his commandant he was relieved from duty and taken to the home of a friend in Tejon valley, where he received careful nursing and by the last of March following was able to walk. The three months leave of absence which was granted him was spent for the most part in Kentucky and Missouri, and upon its expiration he reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. Assigned to the Second United States Cavalry corps he there became associated with such men as Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, William J. Har-

dee and George H. Thomas, who were later to shine with such brilliancy in the Civil conflict. After a brief stay in Texas, whither the command had been ordered, Dr. Edgar was sent to Fort Meyers, in Florida, where there was a scarcity of medical men. In the latter part of 1856 he was ordered to New York, and the year following he was once more at his post at Fort Miller, Cal., under command of Captain Ord.

The breaking out of the Civil war was responsible for the events in the next epoch in the career of Dr. Edgar. In November, 1861, he was ordered to report at Washington, being among the last of the regular troops to leave the Pacific coast. As surgeon with the rank of major he was assigned to General Buell's command in Kentucky, reorganizing and taking charge of the general hospital at Louisville. Once more his health failed under the pressure of professional duties, exposure and fatiguing travel, and against his wishes he was retired from active service, being assigned to duty in the medical director's office in the department of the east, with headquarters in New York. It was in the latter city, March 8, 1866, in the Church of the Nativity, that he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine L. Kennifer, a lady of many excellent qualifications. Memories of the delightful climate and sunny skies of California made Dr. Edgar a willing victim, when, after the close of war, he was once more ordered to this state, a pleasure which was enhanced by the fact that his parents had located here to spend their remaining days. With the exception of a few years of private practice in Los Angeles Dr. Edgar spent the remaining years of his professional career at Drum Barracks. In the meantime he had purchased a large ranch at San Geronio, San Bernardino county, which until 1874 was managed by his brother Francis Marion, but upon the death of the latter in that year he himself assumed charge of the property. Selling a portion of it in 1881, he finally disposed of the remainder, in 1886 selling it to the San Geronio Investment Company. Los Angeles never had a more true-hearted, devoted citizen than Dr. Edgar, his love for his adopt-





Joseph Kintz

ed city expressing itself in endless ways. Besides being a member of the County Medical Society he was a member of the Southern California Historical Society, the Library Association of Los Angeles, the first agricultural society of this city and also its successor the Sixth District Agricultural Association, and the Main Street and Agricultural Park Railroad Company. Not only was he a member of the foregoing organizations, but in nearly all he served in some official capacity, being a director of the last-named for more than fifteen years. The death of Dr. Edgar, August 23, 1897, closed a career filled with noble deeds and self-sacrificing devotion to his fellowmen, and was a complete fulfillment of the motto which he had adopted as his guide in early college days:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part; there all the honor lies."

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JOSEPH KURTZ, M. D. It has been the privilege of Dr. Kurtz to witness the development of the west during the more than forty years of his identification with its history. With a robust constitution and a good education in the university of Giessen as his chief assets he left the Fatherland in young manhood determined to make a name and place for himself in the new world. The history of his life in the years which have intervened attests more plainly than can words that his ambition has been realized, for today he ranks high in the medical circles of Southern California, being known as one of the most able and one of the oldest practitioners in this section of country.

As has been intimated Dr. Kurtz is a native of Germany, born in Oppenheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1842, the son of parents who were also natives of the Fatherland. His boyhood training was not unlike that of the average German youth and as is customary in that country he attended the gymnasium. During his school days he recognized a predilection for the medical profession and following his gymnasium course he attended the medical college at the University of Giessen for two years.

In 1862, when twenty years of age, he came to the United States, and for about a year was employed as a pharmacist in Pottsville, Pa. The year following he served as a steward in the Jarvis army hospital in Baltimore, and in 1864 went to Chicago, where for several years he was engaged in the drug business. A desire to see the far west prompted him to make the trip by way of Panama in 1867, landing at San Francisco, but early in the following year he came to Los Angeles, a city which was destined to be his future home and the scene of his brilliant career. Soon after reaching this city he resumed his interest in the drug business, following this until he was once more enabled to take up his medical studies. Going to San Francisco he matriculated in Toland Medical College and upon the completion of the course, in 1872, graduated with the degree of M. D. It was with this preparation that he returned to Los Angeles and opened an office for the practice of medicine and surgery and from the first his practice has continued to grow until he is now ranked as one of the brightest lights in the medical profession in Southern California. Of late years, however, he has made more of a specialty of surgery. In 1889 he went to Europe to take a special course in medicine and surgery, studying in Munich, Berlin and Heidelberg, and again in 1903 he went abroad, this time to attend the clinics of Dr. Lorenz, the celebrated orthopedic surgeon in Vienna, at the same time continuing his researches in Berlin, Munich and Paris. To Dr. Kurtz is due not a little of the credit for the establishment of the medical college carried on in connection with the University of Southern California, he being one of the most active advocates and workers in its organization, and ever since its founding he has held the chair of surgery. In addition to this he is president of the Los Angeles College Clinical Association. For fifteen years he was surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and is now consulting physician for the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

In Chicago in 1866, Dr. Kurtz was united in marriage with Miss Ida Felbert, who like himself was a native of Germany, her birth

occurring in Carlsruhe, Baden. Five children, two sons and three daughters, have been born of their marriage and all are worthily filling their respective places in the world. The eldest son, Carl, who graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, is a practicing physician in Los Angeles, and is professor of gynecology in the medical college connected with the University of Southern California. The other son, William, is in the employ of the Home Telephone Company in San Francisco. Millie is the wife of R. L. Horton, of Los Angeles; Christine is the wife of J. M. McGary, also of this city; and Catherine, the youngest member of the family, is still at home with her parents. Mrs. Kurtz and her daughters are members of the Episcopal Church, taking an active part in all the activities connected therewith. As is natural to suppose Dr. Kurtz is actively interested in whatever tends to advance the science of medicine, and he holds membership in the American Medical Association, State Medical Association, Los Angeles County Medical Association and the Southern California Medical Association. The organization of the German hospital of this city is due to the earnest efforts of Dr. Kurtz, who has been its manager ever since, and he was also one of the organizers of the Turn-Verein of this city, the meetings which finally brought about the organization being held in his office over thirty-seven years ago. Another social order with which he is connected is the University Club. The subject of education for the young is one which appeals very strongly to him and for about ten years he served on the board of education of either the city or county, and for four years of this time was president of that body. He also served as coroner of Los Angeles county for three terms of two years each, a position for which he was well qualified, and one which he filled creditably to all concerned. Though nominally Dr. Kurtz is a Democrat he is not a partisan, and in the casting of his ballot the fitness of the candidate for the position has more weight than party name. During his long connection with the city of Los Angeles Dr. Kurtz has gained and maintained a high

position in medical annals, and in business and social affairs he is also well known and highly respected.

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JOHN NEWELL HUNT. Among the public officers of Los Angeles county who have distinguished themselves for their faithfulness to the duties imposed upon them by their acceptance of official position, is John Newell Hunt, the present incumbent of the office of county treasurer. He was born in Dewitt county, Ill., near Clinton, February 20, 1863, the youngest in a family of ten children. The paternal family were residents of New Jersey, from which state the grandfather immigrated to Springfield, Ohio, and there engaged as a hotel man until his death, which occurred in 1845. His son, John B., born in Springfield, Ohio, became a physician in young manhood and in the year of his father's death located in Illinois, where he pursued his profession for some years. In 1882 he came to the Pacific coast and as a retired citizen located in Los Angeles, where his death occurred in 1891. He is survived by his wife, formerly Sarah Barnett, a native of Springfield, Ohio, and daughter of Samuel Barnett; she still makes her home in Los Angeles.

One of two living children, John Newell Hunt was reared in his Illinois home and educated in its public schools. He accompanied his parents to Southern California, where his first occupation was as a horticulturist in South Pasadena. A part of the property upon which he was employed he sold in 1886 as acreage and a part as a subdivision to the city, and in the following year he entered the Southern California Savings Bank as teller. He rose to the position of cashier, remaining connected with the institution for seven years. In the meantime he had established himself among the citizens of worth and ability and was taking an active part in the affairs of the Republican party, of whose principles he was always a staunch adherent. In January, 1895, he accepted a position in the office of the county tax collector, the incumbent at that time being A. H. Mervin, acting as cashier until January, 1899, when he received the appointment to the position of chief deputy tax collector under John H. Gish. Re-appointed in

January, 1903, by Col. W. O. Welch, he served in this position until January, 1907. In the meantime, in the fall of 1906, he was nominated on the Republican ticket and endorsed by the other parties, for the office of county treasurer, and being elected took the oath of office in January, 1907. Although but a brief time has elapsed, the preparation that Mr. Hunt had received for the office along the splendid line of business training, and the manner in which he has grasped affairs, speak well for a successful tenure of office.

In Los Angeles Mr. Hunt was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Collins, a native of Pontiac, Ill., and they are the parents of the following children: Harry, Grace and Edward. In his fraternal relations Mr. Hunt is identified with the Masonic organization, having been made a member of the order in South Pasadena Lodge No. 367, F. & A. M., in which he is now acting as secretary, and socially is identified with the Union League Club. He is prominent in politics and active in the advancement of the principles he endorses. In religion both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are liberal in their support of all its charities.

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BRADNER W. LEE. The records of the Lee family since its location in America during the colonial period of our history form an interesting account of one of the most prominent names of the western world. The emigrating ancestor was Nathaniel Lee, who was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, of English ancestry, in the year 1605. He was a commissioned officer in the British army, and at the time of the Rebellion and accession of George the First, he sided with the "Revolt;" his property was confiscated, and while yet a single man, in 1725, he emigrated to America and settled on the banks of the Hudson, near the village of Fishkill, in Dutchess county, N. Y., where he soon married Margaret De Long. Of this union were born three sons, Thomas, Joshua and John (who died at the age of twelve years), and four daughters, Margaret, Patience, Polly and Sally. The father attained the advanced age

of ninety-eight years, and both himself and wife were interred in the cemetery at Dover, Dutchess county, N. Y.

Thomas Lee was born at the family residence November 15, 1739, and before attaining his majority—on the 22nd of July, 1760, he married Watney Shearman (or Sherman, as it is variously spelled), born December 9, 1743. Shortly afterward Mr. Lee purchased a farm near Fishkill, at a point called Quaker-town, and there made his home for some years. At the outbreak of the War of the Revolution he was among the first to respond to his country's call, and in the years of that long, and at times well-nigh hopeless struggle, his name appears frequently in the published military records of the part taken by New York. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Capt. Jacob Rosecrans' Dutchess County Company, Col. James Holmes, Fourth Regiment, New York Continental Line, June 30, 1775. This was one of the first four regiments of the Continental Line organized in the Colony of New York upon the Establishment of 1775, by act of the Provincial Congress at its session of June 30, 1775. He was promoted to first lieutenant, same company and regiment, August 3, 1775, serving in this command until November, 1776. At the session of the Provincial Congress, November 21, 1776, four additional battalions of the Continental Line of the State of New York were authorized, and a list of the officers and their rank arranged. In this list appears, in the Fourth Battalion, Col. Henry B. Livingston, William Jackson's Company, Thomas Lee, first lieutenant, ranking tenth in the battalion. The minutes of this session further show that Col. Lewis Du Bois was being urged for appointment as colonel of one of the four battalions, but was left out of the arrangement, the records saying: "That from the quota of this state being assessed so low as four battalions many good officers will be unprovided for. That sundry applications have been made to your Committee for Commissions by Young Gentlemen of Fortune and Family whose services your Committee are under the disagreeable necessity of declining to accept."



It resulted finally in a fifth battalion or regiment of the Continental Line for the state of New York being authorized and Col. Lewis Du Bois appointed colonel thereof with the "rank of fourth colonel of the New York forces." In this regiment Thomas Lee was commissioned captain of the Eighth Company of date November 21, 1776, and following this participated in the battles of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, White Plains and other engagements along the Hudson. The muster roll of his company is preserved in the New York archives at Albany, N. Y., and is published in Vol. I, New York in the Revolution, Albany, 1887. He was a member of a general court martial held by order of General Washington near White Plains. This court was composed of Brigadier-General McDugall, president, a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, a major and ten captains. Col. Morris Graham was tried before this court on the charge of cowardice at the Battle of White Plains, preferred against him by Col. Joseph Reed, General Washington's secretary, and was acquitted, the evidence showing that his movement of troops from which the charge arose was directed by his superior officer. Captain Lee was also a member of a general court martial held at Fort Montgomery, April 30, 1777, by order of Gen. George Clinton, composed of Col. Lewis Du Bois, president, fifteen captains and two lieutenants. Nine men were tried before this court, charged with treason, convicted and sentenced to death. This court again met May 2, 1777, and proceeded to try sixteen additional men charged with treason, convicted them, and sentenced them to death, but recommended seven of them for mercy. Gen. George Clinton, however, disapproved the recommendation, urging a severe example to deter others from like crime. His recommendation was followed, and the prisoners ordered executed.

The weekly returns of forces at Fort Montgomery for the months of May, June and July, 1777, show the presence there of Captain Lee and his company, and he continued at this post and participated in the battles of Fort Montgomery and Clinton. After this latter engagement the regiment went into camp at the Heights of New Windsor. On October

14, 1777, at this place, Captain Lee served as a member of a general court martial appointed by Gen. George Clinton. The court was composed of Colonel Du Bois, president, two majors and ten captains. Daniel Taylor, charged with being a spy, was tried before the court, convicted and sentenced to death. This sentence was approved and ordered carried into execution. In a letter dated November 24, 1777, from Gen. George Clinton to Gen. Israel Putnam, from New Windsor, statement is made that "Captain Lee was permitted to return with his Family & Effects to New York agreeable to your first letter." On March 1, 1778, returns of the regiment show Captain Lee at New Windsor. On May 19, 1778, Captain Lee resigned. On February 18, 1779, at Fort Ranger, Capt. Thomas Lee served as president of a court martial of inquiry for the purpose of trying Melkiah Grout, a justice of the peace, who had attempted to exercise jurisdiction within New York in the disputed territory known as the New Hampshire grants, when he had been appointed to office in New Hampshire. He was found innocent and set at liberty. On the 19th of October, 1779, Captain Lee was transferred to Col. Zephania Platt's regiment, New York Militia, Dutchess County Associated Exempts, in which command he served for some time. The returns from the regiment November 9, 10, 14 and 17, of the year 1779, show Captain Lee and company at Camp Fishkill. Subsequently he was commissioned and served as captain in Col. Lewis Du Bois' Regiment, New York Militia Levies of the State to re-inforce the Armies of the United States, July 1, 1780.

After the close of his services in the army Captain Lee removed to Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. In the spring of 1790, with his large family, together with a few of his friends, he emigrated to western New York, settling upon the western shore of Seneca lake, in the then county of Ontario, in what is now the town of Milo, near the present village of Penn Yan, now in Yates county. He purchased a tract of three hundred acres of land, erecting thereon a log house and a flour mill, near the falls of the outlet of Crooked lake,

or Lake Keuka. The following spring he built a large residence of Colonial architecture upon another portion of his farm, in which he resided until his death, when it passed to his son, Dr. Joshua Lee, who later rebuilt it and lived there until his death, and it continued for many years a prominent landmark. It was destroyed by fire a few years since. Captain Lee was one of the most prominent of the early settlers of western New York, and his name is frequently mentioned in the history of Yates county. He served as supervisor of the town of Jerusalem in 1792, being its first one. He died January 22, 1814, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife on October 14, 1833, at the age of ninety. Their last resting place is in the cemetery at Penn Yan, N. Y. They had reared a family of six daughters and four sons, namely: Abigail, Nancy, Mary, Patience, Elizabeth, Thomas, Jr., Watey, James, Joshua and Sherman. All of these children attained years of maturity, married and reared large families, and resided in Yates county, N. Y., in the vicinity of Penn Yan, and the sons of Captain Lee became prominent in the early civil and military history of their state, and all acquired comfortable competences. Abigail married Joseph Ross and while a widow removed, with her family, to Illinois, where her sons, Joseph, Ossian M., Nathan, and Thomas, became prominent among the early pioneers of that state. Her grandsons, Hon. Lewis W. Ross and Gen. Leonard Fulton Ross, attained distinction and prominence in the political and military history of Illinois. Among others of her descendants who have attained distinction are Commander William Kilburn, of the navy, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; his son, Capt. Dana Willis Kilburn, of the Army, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy; Gen. Charles L. Kilburn, also a graduate of West Point, now deceased; and Hon. Paris Kilburn, formerly Surveyor of Customs, Port of San Francisco, and president of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners. Hon. John Wesley Ross, LL. D., was formerly postmaster of Washington, D. C., and president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and lecturer in the law de-

partment of Georgetown University. Nancy married Hezekiah Keeler. Mary married Joshua Andrews, and her grandson, Charles Asa Babcock, was educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, holding the rank of commander in the Navy at his death. Patience married Lewis Birdsall, a son of Col. Benjamin Birdsall, prominent in the Revolutionary and early political history of New York. Her granddaughter, Sophia Birdsall, daughter of Dr. Lewis A., formerly director of the mint in San Francisco, became the first wife of Hon. Milton S. Latham, formerly governor of California and United States Senator therefrom. Elizabeth married Lambert Van Alstyne. Dr. Joshua became a distinguished physician and surgeon, and was one of the popular men of his day in Yates county. He was surgeon of the One Hundred and Third New York Regiment in the war of 1812, was at the battle of Queenstown, and was one of the first who crossed the river on that occasion in the discharge of his duties. He was a member of the New York Assembly for 1816, 1817, 1833, and a member of the Twenty-fourth United States Congress in 1835-1837. He was elected to the assembly in 1817, defeating his brother, Thomas, Jr., who was the opposing candidate. Thomas Lee, Jr., was a man of great force of character and engaged in large business enterprises. He was a colonel in the war of 1812, and afterwards served as a colonel in the New York militia. He also held many town and county offices, and served in the New York Assembly in 1816, finally emigrating in 1822 to Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, where he was a member of its first Constitutional Convention. He afterwards resided at Dexter, Mich. Sherman Lee was a major in the war of 1812, and afterwards colonel of the One Hundred and Third New York Militia Regiment. James Lee was commissioned by Governor Morgan Lewis as an ensign in the New York Militia in 1805. This commission is now in the possession of his grandson, Bradner Wells Lee, of Los Angeles, Cal. Many of the descendants of Captain Lee and his children have served with distinction in the civil and military departments of the government, adding

honor to the name bequeathed to them by the Revolutionary hero.

James Lee, the second son of Captain Thomas Lee, was born January 15, 1780, and in young manhood married Sarah Smith, who was born August 3, 1784, daughter of Richard Smith, of Groton, Conn., who removed to Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1790. He was one of a committee of three sent out from Connecticut in 1787 who purchased a large tract of land near Penn Yan for a Society of Friends. He became one of the most prominent of the early settlers of that county, and was a man of large property interests. His son, Col. Avery Smith, was colonel of the One Hundred and Third New York Regiment in the War of 1812, and also served in the New York Assembly several terms. James Lee died in Milo, N. Y., in 1868, his wife having passed away January 11, 1858, in her seventy-fourth year. They reared a family of ten children, viz.: Elizabeth A., Daniel S., Mary, Avery Smith, Sarah Jane, David Richard, Susanna Wagner, James Barker, Russell Joshua and Sophia P., all of whom married and reared large families. Their sixth child, David Richard Lee, was born at Milo, N. Y., January 27, 1815, and in young manhood became a farmer and merchant. He settled at East Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., in 1849, and made that place his home until his death, which occurred March 11, 1886. By marriage, June 14, 1849, he allied himself with an old and prominent family of America, Elizabeth Northrum Wells becoming his wife. She was a daughter of Isaac Titchenor and Charity (Kenyon) Wells, and her paternal ancestry can be traced back to the time of William the Conqueror.

The Roll of Battle Abbey contains the name of this ancestor of the Wells family, "R. de Euille" or Welles. Euille or Welles bore the same arms with slight variation. The name ramifies in many directions, and among many different families, Vallibus, Welles, Lee, Millburn, Molbeck, Mollineaux (or Miller), D'Evereaux, Wassa, Washbourn (afterwards Washington), Burn, Hurtburn, Heburn, etc. The ancestor was named Euille (a spring or

water) in Normandy, and originated also the root of Vernon.

The origin of the de Welles family of Lincolnshire, Barons by summons to parliament, was in the Vaux (or Baux, or Bayeux, or de Vallibus) family of France, one of the illustrious families known to history. The derivation is traced to the year 794, from which period they held the highest rank, personally and by royal inter-marriages. It was founded in England after the Conquest, by Harold de Vaux (a near relation of William the Conqueror) and his three sons, Barons Hubert, Ranulph and Robert, all surnamed de Vallibus. The descent is through the younger son, Robert, whose grandson, William, had four sons, Robert de Dalston, Baron; Adam and William de Welles, of Lincolnshire, 1194, and Oliver de Vallibus, prior of Pentney Abbey. Adam de Welles died without issue and his brother, William, thus became founder of that long line of noblemen of Lincolnshire. The family of Vaux derived its surname from a district in Normandy, where it was originally seated. In 794 of the Christian era a branch is found in Provence.

The English branch of the Wells family from which Mrs. Elizabeth N. Lee is descended, contains among its progenitors Bishop Hugo de Welles. He became one of the most important men in England, being advanced to the See of Lincoln as archdeacon and Lord Chancellor of England, was chief of the barons, instrumental in obtaining from King John, in 1215, the great Magna Charta, prepared by his own hand in 1207, and being Lord Chancellor, was the most confidential advisor to the king. His very numerous and important official acts and history are given in Rymers' "Foedera," "Parliamentary Rolls," Hume's and other English histories. The progenitor of the Wells family in America, from whom Mrs. Lee is a direct descendant, was Hugh Welles (as the name was then spelled), born in Essex county, England, in 1590. He emigrated from Essex county to America in 1635, with his brothers Richard, Joseph, George and William, coming in the ship *Globe*, which sailed from Gravesend August 6, 1635, and

landed at Boston the same season. Thence he removed in 1636 to Hartford, Conn., where he was one of its first settlers. Soon after the autumn of 1636 he removed to Wethersfield, Conn., being one of its first settlers and the first of the name of Welles there. He lived there the residue of his life, dying in 1645. He was appointed and served as an ensign in the Colonial service, and was a kinsman and contemporary of Thomas Welles, the first governor of Connecticut. Three descendants of Hugh Welles served in King Philip's War, one of these, Capt. Thomas Welles, serving in the Falls fight. The line of descent is traced from Hugh Welles to Thomas, Noah, Jonathan, Jonathan 2nd, Colonel Daniel, Ira, and Isaac Titchenor, who was born in Vermont. Jonathan Wells 2nd served in the Revolutionary war as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Connecticut Regiment, while various other members of the family were associated with the affairs of the colonies, serving in colonial wars as commissioned officers.

Mrs. Lee survives her husband and still resides on the old homestead at East Groveland, where her family was reared. They were the parents of four children, namely: Bradner Wells, born May 4, 1850; Franklin Scott, born February 2, 1852; James Avery, born July 31, 1860; and Charles Bedell, born November 7, 1854, the latter dying January 14, 1862.

Bradner Wells Lee is now one of the most prominent lawyers of Los Angeles, where he has been located since 1879. In his birthplace, East Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., he received his early education, and later took up a private course of study. In 1871 he went to Holly Springs, Miss., where under the instruction of his uncle, Col. G. Wiley Wells, he prepared for the legal profession. His uncle at this time was United States district attorney of the Northern District of Mississippi, and was subsequently a member of congress from that state, and later United States consul-general to Shanghai, China. Mr. Lee was admitted to the bar in Mississippi in 1872, after which he held the position of assistant United States attorney until 1879, resigning therefrom in the last named year in order to come to Los Angeles. He here associated

himself with Judge Brunson and Col. G. Wiley Wells in the law firm known as Brunson, Wells & Lee, having been admitted April 30, 1879, in the Supreme Court, to practice in all the courts of the state of California. The old business then organized is still in existence, the firm name having been successively changed to Wells, Van Dyke & Lee; Wells, Guthrie & Lee; Wells, Monroe & Lee; Wells & Lee; Wells, Works & Lee; Works & Lee; and Works, Lee & Works, who now have their offices in suite 820 in the H. W. Hellman building. The old firm had their offices in the Baker block for eighteen years, then in the Henne building for eight years, and then removed to their present location in one of the finest office buildings in the city of Los Angeles. Here they have one of the largest private law libraries in the state, collected by Col. G. Wiley Wells.

During almost the entire period of his residence in Los Angeles Mr. Lee has participated in its prominent legal contests and has been connected with some of the most noted litigations in the history of the state. A staunch Republican, he has served continuously since 1896 as chairman of the Republican county central committee, and still holds that position; and from 1902 to 1904, inclusive, served as a member of the executive committee of the Republican state central committee. In 1898 he was elected trustee of the state library at a joint session of the senate and assembly and was re-appointed by Governor Gage in 1902, and again by Governor Pardee in 1906. He is a charter member of a number of societies, among them the California Society of Colonial Wars, serving as its first historian and present chancellor; the California Commandery of Foreign Wars, of which he is vice-commander, the late General Shafter being commander; and has been a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association since its organization; and in the Chamber of Commerce has served on the law committee and is now a member of the Harbor committee. Since 1894 he has served as a director and treasurer of the California Society Sons of the Revolution. Fraternally he is a member of Southern California Lodge, No. 278, F. & A.

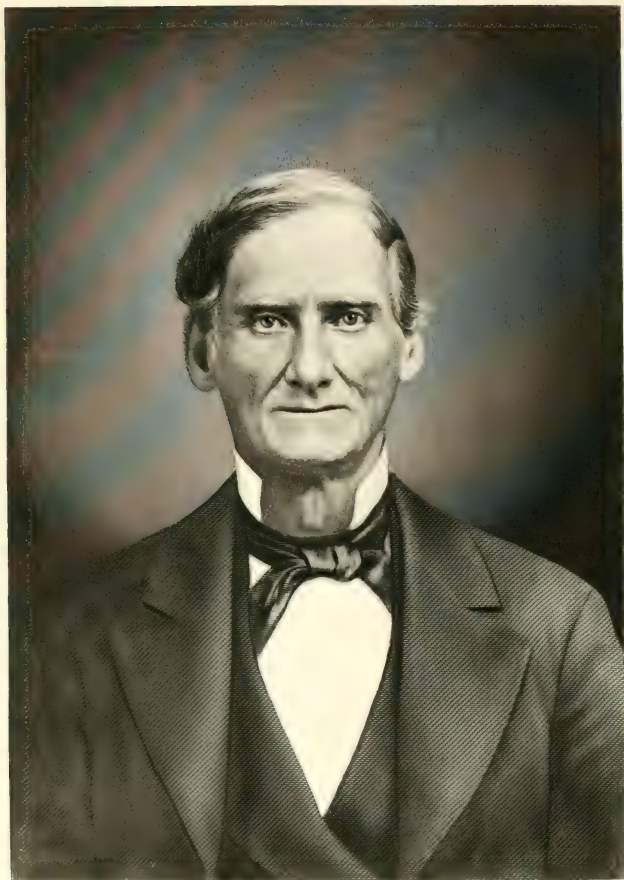
M.; Signet Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His public honors have been equal to the success he has achieved in his chosen profession, but he has not cared for official recognition. He has served frequently as a delegate in the various state, county and city conventions of his party, and was chairman of the Republican county convention of 1906. Governor Pardee tendered him the appointment of superior judge when the legislature increased the number for Los Angeles, in 1905, but he declined. He has also been urged by his friends to be a candidate for the office of superior judge, but has steadfastly refused, however, never shirking the duty or using his influence and working faithfully for the success of the Republican party. Socially he enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens, and as a charter member of the Jonathan Club since its organization has been active for two terms as a director, and is a member of the Union League Club. He gives his support to the charities of the Emanuel Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member.

The marriage of Mr. Lee occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., October 16, 1883, and united him with Miss Helena Farrar, who was born in that city and reared in Washington, D. C., receiving her education in Notre Dame, Maryland, and at Mount De Sales Academy, in Baltimore. Born of this union were three sons, Braden Wells, Jr., who was born January 20, 1886; Kenyon Farrar, born February 28, 1888; and Guilford Richard, born October 20, 1890, and died August 5, 1891. Both surviving sons are being educated in the Harvard Military School at Los Angeles, and preparing to enter Leland Stanford, Jr., University. The ancestry of the Farrar family is traced back to Gualkeline or Walkeline de Ferrariis, a Norman of distinction attached to William, Duke of Normandy, before the Invasion of 1066. From him the English and American branches of the family are descended. Henry de Ferrars, his son, is on the roll of Battle Abbey (a list of the principal commanders and companions in arms of William the Conqueror), and was the first to settle

in England, which he did immediately after the Conquest, and became a citizen of much eminency for both knowledge and integrity. Among the noted Farrars in New England were Stephen Farrar, who was delegate to the proposed Congress at Exeter; Timothy Farrar, justice of the peace of Hillsboro, and later a member of the convention to frame a constitution for New Hampshire, was also a member of the committee to petition the president for the repeal of the Embargo Act, and with Stephen Farrar and others was a founder of the New Ipswich Academy. Deacon Samuel Farrar was chairman of the first committee of correspondence in November, 1773, and was afterward a member of the great Middlesex Convention of August 30, 1774, which led off in the Revolution, and a member of the first Provincial Congress which met October 11, 1774, and at sixty-six years took part in the battle of Concord; Major John Farrar, whose three sons were Minute Men in the Revolutionary war; Jonathan Farrar, who was lieutenant and commander of the Guard at the North Bridge, Concord, at the time of the British attack on Concord, April 19, 1775; and Hon. Timothy Farrar, of New Ipswich, N. H., who served as a judge of the courts in New Hampshire from 1775 to 1816, inclusive, in the course of which time he occupied every seat from that of junior justice of the county court in 1775, to that of chief justice of the Supreme Court, to which he was appointed February 22, 1802. Over twenty by the name of Farrar were graduates of Harvard University. A complete genealogical record of the family is contained in Vol. VI of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register of October, 1852. Mrs. Lee's direct ancestor was Jacob Farrar, who was born in England, there reared and married, and with his wife and four children emigrated to America about 1640. He located in Lancaster, Mass., and became a prominent citizen, and after the burning of the town by the Indians, during King Philip's war, he removed to Woburn, Mass., where his death occurred in August, 1677. The town of Lancaster was incorporated May 18, 1653, and among the original proprietors were John and Jacob







*Juan Bandini*



Farrar. A son of Jacob Farrar, also called Jacob, was born in England about 1642, came to Lancaster with his parents, here attained manhood and married Hannah, daughter of George Hayward. He was killed by the Indians during King Philip's war, August 22, 1675, and soon after his death the widow removed with her children to Concord, N. H. Their son, George Farrar, was born in Lancaster, Mass., August 16, 1670, and was taken by his mother to Concord when about five years old. He was reared in the town now known as Lincoln and tradition relates that when he was twenty-one he had twenty-five cents in money, which he gave away in order to start with absolutely nothing. He became very successful in business, and before his death in Lincoln, May 15, 1760, owned large tracts of valuable land. His wife was, in maidenhood, Miss Mary Howe. They had a son, also called George, who was born in Lincoln, N. H., February 16, 1704, married Mary Barrett, of Concord, and engaged as a farmer until his death in 1777. His son, Humphrey Farrar, was born February 23, 1741, and in manhood married Lucy Farrar, later removed to Hanover, and finally to Colebrook, N. H., where he died. His son, William Farrar, was born in Hanover, N. H., September 13, 1780, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1801, and settled in Lancaster, N. H., where he died in March, 1850. His son, Col. William Humphrey Farrar, was born in Lancaster, N. H., in 1828, educated in Dartmouth College, after which he took up the study of law in the office of the distinguished statesman, Hon. Daniel Webster, then with Hon. Caleb Cushing, who became attorney general of the United States. Under President Pierce's administration he was appointed United States district attorney for Oregon, becoming then a practitioner in Portland, and standing high in his profession. He served as mayor of Portland and was also in the Oregon state legislature. He was also a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Oregon. Later he returned east and resided, practicing law in Washington, D. C., where he married Miss Cora Stansbury, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Lee is the only child of this marriage. While

in Oregon, Mr. Farrar served as a colonel in the Indian war, and justly earned, by his irreplaceable citizenship, the high esteem in which he was held. His death occurred in Washington, D. C., in 1873.

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DON JUAN BANDINI, who was one of the most able men of early California, was the son of Capt. Jose Bandini and his wife, Ysidora Blanca y Rivera. Don Jose Bandini, founder of the family in America, was a native of Andalucia, Spain. At an early age he entered the navy, and as lieutenant on the Spanish vessel *Nymphia* he was present at the battle of Trafalgar. He afterward became captain and acting commander, with title of almirante, over a squadron in South American waters. In his flag ship *La Reina* he twice visited California. The ship's lantern, some silver curtain-rings, and a rare old painting called the "Madonna of the Moors," taken from the cabin of *La Reina*, are still in possession of the family. Capt. Jose Bandini made several voyages from Spain to the new world. For a time his home was at Lima, Peru. He was married in 1796 to Ysidora Blanca y Rivera, a Spanish lady of good family. He had seven children, only one of whom ever came to North America. Having left the navy on account of ill health, being a sufferer from gout, Captain Bandini, now a widower, accompanied by his youngest son, Juan, came, in 1822, to San Diego, Cal., where he took up his residence. Later he moved to his son's home on the Jurupa rancho, where he died in April, 1841. He was buried under the flag stones in the church of the San Gabriel Mission. Among the Spanish manuscripts, now the property of the University of California, are several from the pen of Captain Bandini, which, when they are made public, will no doubt throw further light upon the history of this brave officer.

There is some doubt as to the birthplace of Don Juan Bandini. The testimony of his elder children is to the effect that he was a native of Castile, Spain. Don Jose, father of Don Juan, although a commander in the Spanish navy, had a home and owned much prop-

erty in Lima, Peru, and it is, perhaps, for this reason that some of the records have it that his son was born in Peru. With his father, Don Juan came to California just about the time he attained his majority. His first appearance in public life was as a member of the assembly or deputation which met at Monterey in 1827-28. From 1828 to 1832 he was commissioner of revenue for San Diego. In 1832 he was a leader in an uprising, sometimes called the Bandini Rebellion, against the tyranny and incapacity of Governor Victoria, whom Mr. Bandini and his associates succeeded in displacing. In 1833 Mr. Bandini was sent to the City of Mexico as a member of Congress. Among other acts, he offered a resolution urging the founding of an academy in California, showing the great need there was for such an institution. In 1834 he was appointed inspector of customs for the southern province of California, and in 1838 administrator of the San Gabriel Mission. From 1842 to 1844 he held various public offices.

Like many of the leading Californians, Don Juan Bandini had been for a long time thoroughly dissatisfied with the misrule of the officials appointed by the Mexican government for the territory. For this reason, upon the coming of the Americans, he decided to assist them, believing that the government of the United States would be much superior to that of Mexico. He gave liberally of horses, cattle and supplies to Commodore Stockton and his troops. He also gave possession of a wing of his house in San Diego, which was a very large one, to the American commodore for himself and staff. For these acts Mr. Bandini lost his vast Mexican possessions, the Guadalupe, Tecati, and other ranchos, which are today veritably "no man's land," since, without the signature of the Bandini heirs, no man can hold title, and that family are still debarred from their rights. In 1847 Mr. Bandini was one of the seven leading men of the state, Spanish and American, appointed by John C. Fremont under orders of Commodore Stockton to meet as an assembly to arrange laws for the new territory. On account of the depature of Stockton and the disagreement be-

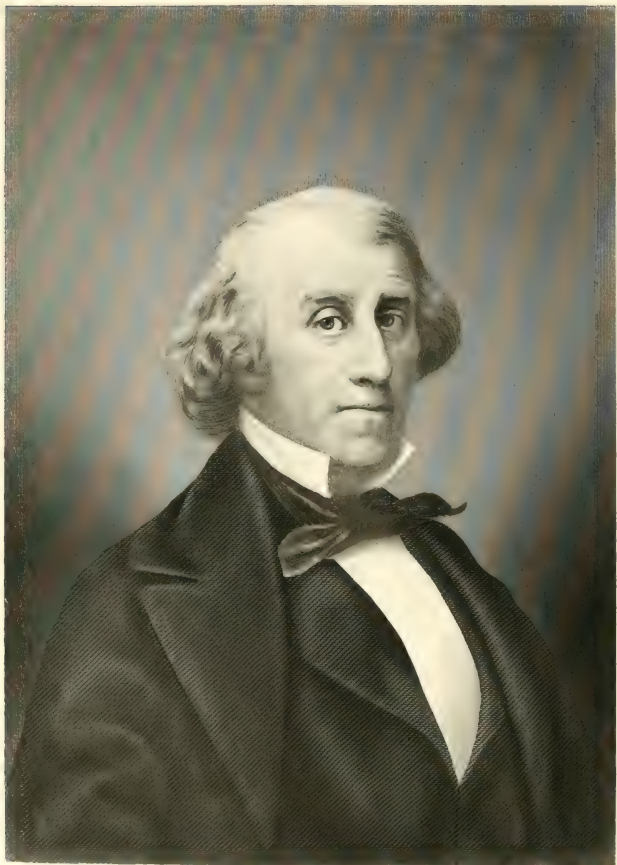
tween General Kearney and Fremont which resulted in the removal of the latter from his position as governor, this assembly was never convened.

Mr. Bandini was a lawyer of ability and a ready writer. His articles upon the land questions published shortly after the war were considered a most able exposition of the subject. In the so-called "Bancroft Library" now, happily, in the hands of the State University, and soon to be opened to the public, there are some twenty-eight of his manuscripts, one of them a history of California from its discovery to the time of the Mexican war. Beside his Mexican possessions Don Juan had large holdings in Southern California. Among these was the Jurupa rancho, the present site of Riverside, and a large portion of the land where San Diego now stands. At the latter place was the Bandini homestead. The house was very large, being two-story and surrounding a large court. Here for many years was dispensed that hospitality for which the Californians were noted. Bancroft says of Mr. Bandini that he must be regarded as one of the most prominent men of his time and place. General Fremont, between whom and himself there existed a warm friendship, spoke of him in the highest terms, and says that he was a native of Spain.

Don Juan Bandini was twice married. In 1823 he was married to Dolores, daughter of Capt. Jose Estudillo, a distinguished citizen of the province, who for many years held the position of commandante at Monterey, later occupying a like position in San Diego. The second wife of Don Juan was Refugio, daughter of Capt. Santiago Arguello, and granddaughter of the pioneer Capt. Jose Dario Arguello, one of the foremost men in the settlement of the territory. As the representative of Spain he it was who conferred upon the twenty-four families which founded Los Angeles title to their lands. He was for some time acting governor of California, leaving that position to become governor of the peninsula.

Dona Refugio, by virtue of her noble presence and character, her youth and beauty, as well as her position as wife of Don Juan Bandini, was, perhaps, the most prominent woman





*Abel Stearns*



*Arcadia-B de Baker*

Stearns would have been considered so creditable as his earnest endeavor, during the years preceding the Mexican war, to win the misgoverned, neglected province of California to consent to a peaceful annexation to the United States. As the confidential agent of the government at Washington, Mr. Stearns worked in the south, as did Mr. Larkins in the north, toward this end. They had almost succeeded, when the untimely ebullition of Commodore Jones of the American navy in assuming that there was a state of war and taking possession of Monterey, made the Californians suspicious of the brotherly intentions of the United States. The American commodore, when he discovered what a grave mistake he had made, did all that was in his power to undo the harm. Patiently Mr. Larkins and Mr. Stearns went on with their plans for a peaceful solution of the difficulties that were troubling California. So wise were their plans, so strong their influence over the prominent men of the territory, that they began to have hopes of success, when the episode of the Bear Flag and the events which followed that movement precipitated war.

Mr. Stearns was devoted to the interests of the Californians. He was a member of the famous convention which drafted the constitution of 1849, representing the district of Los Angeles; later he was assemblyman, supervisor and councilman. In 1868 he built the Arcadia block on the Los Angeles street front of his property. It was the largest business block in town, and around it centered the interests of the city for many years. In its second story was Stearns hall, where took place many social and political events of interest in the history of the pueblo. Mr. Stearns was one of the largest land owners in California, and at his death, which occurred in 1871, left a large estate to his widow.

No account of the life of Don Abel Stearns or of the history of the city of Los Angeles would be complete without mention being made of his wife, who is now Arcadia Bandini de Baker. One spring morning many years ago the ceremony took place at the San Gabriel Mission, which united this lovely young girl of sixteen to a man older than her father,

whose features were considered by the people of his time to be unusually homely. One might naturally exclaim, "What a sacrifice!" but, although Mrs. Stearns became the social leader of Los Angeles and vicinity, acknowledged by Americans and Californians to be one of the most beautiful women in a country renowned for its lovely women, yet the match was a happy one. Through his life Don Abel was proud of the attention paid his wife, whose beauty it was his delight to adorn, while Mrs. Stearns was fond and proud of her genial and clever husband. Mr. Stearns' herders made up a little song over which their master often chuckled; translated it was something as follows:

"Two little doves sang on a laurel,  
How lovely Dona Arcadia, how homely Don Abel."

After the unfortunate flag raising of Commodore Jones he hastened to San Pedro and there waited on his ships while he sent a messenger up to his countryman, Don Abel, urging him to mediate between him and Governor Micheltorena, who was at that time living in Los Angeles. Mr. Stearns succeeded in arranging a meeting at his house, and the following is the account given by Dona Arcadia of the historic event:

"We gave a dinner to the governor, the commodore and their attendants; everything was very friendly; they seemed to enjoy themselves and the uniforms of the two countries were most beautiful. On the next day but one the governor gave a ball, which was to be at his house, the only two-story house in Los Angeles. To show the Americans how patriotic were the people of California, the governor requested, in the invitations, that all the ladies wear white with a scarf of the Mexican colors, red, green and white. Of course we gladly complied, though some of us had to work hard to get our costumes ready.

"The day of the ball came, but with it came rain, such a storm as I had never seen. As it drew toward evening the water came down faster and faster. The governor had the only carriage in California, and this he was to send for the Commodore, Mr. Stearns, Ysidora, and



myself, but the poor young officers had to walk, and their faces were long when they looked at the rain, then at their fine uniforms and shiny boots.

"Our California horses were unused to pulling loads, and in the storm refused to work, so the cholo soldiers of the governor served as horses; they took us as safely, and we had a delightful time. Everybody was happy; the commodore and the governor sat together and exchanged courtesies and compliments."

Some years after the death of Mr. Stearns his widow married R. S. Baker, a native of Rhode Island, who had large sheep interests in Southern California. Mr. and Mrs. Baker built the Baker block at the corner of Main and Arcadia streets, which is a model of substantial construction. Mr. and Mrs. Baker and Senator Jones gave the land, three hundred and fifty acres, for the Soldiers' Home, near Santa Monica. Mr. Baker is deceased. Mrs. Baker lives in Santa Monica. She is one of the largest land owners in Southern California. She enjoys the best of health, and is a most delightful and correct relator of the events of early California which go to make history.

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CHARLES M. SKILLEN. Like many another of the brave defenders of the Union during her Civil strife Charles M. Skillen (familarly known as "Major") returned from the battlefield with the full conviction that from henceforward the plan of his life must lie along lines which he had little anticipated when he entered the service. In young manhood his tastes and ambition led him to take up the study of law, and to fit himself for the profession he had matriculated as a student in the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in 1861. It was not long after this that the whole country was thrown into confusion by the breaking out of the war, and among those who enlisted in the country's service from Ohio was Mr. Skillen, who after one year's term in college had become the pride of his instructors, who found in him an ambitious and promising student. Entering as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, he was later promoted to ser-

geant of his regiment, his superior officer being Colonel Reed, of Delaware, Ohio. The rigors of warfare and camp life soon began to make inroads upon Mr. Skillen's health and while on a forced march from Louisville to Perryville he was stricken with progressive paralysis, a malady which had been threatening for some time. Going into camp at Louisville he there received every attention possible, but all seemed of no avail and in 1863 he was honorably discharged. Although his service had been short he had nevertheless proved himself worthy of promotion, and without his knowledge, while his regiment was on dress parade in Louisville, he was chosen and later commissioned a captain. Returning to his Ohio home, being unable to resume his law studies he instead became interested in a manufacturing business in Mount Vernon, that state. After following this with a fair degree of success for some time, in 1874 he came to the west in the hope that a change of climate and surroundings might hasten the recovery of his health. In this he was not disappointed, and the thirty years and more that he has been a resident of Pasadena have been the happiest and most useful years of his life.

The ancestry of the Skillen family is traced to the Highlands of Scotland. The grandfather, John Skillen, married a lady from the Lowland country, a Miss Douglass. The first immigrant of the family was George Skillen, the father of our subject, who came to the United States during young manhood and settled in New York City, where he was subsequently married. By trade he was a painter and grainer in imitation of woods and marble, an expert workman in his line, and in the eastern metropolis where he made his home for a time he executed many large contracts. Subsequently he removed to Knox county, Ohio, where his wife, who was formerly Hannah Davies, a native of Wales, passed away. He survived a number of years, passing the evening of his days in the Land of Sunshine and Flowers, and died at the home of his son in Pasadena, when over ninety-three years of age.

Of the four children born to his parents Charles M. Skillen was the second in order of birth and is now the only survivor. His birth occurred while the family were residing in New York City, December 28, 1838. As his parents re-



moved to Ohio while he was still young his early life was associated almost wholly with that state, and especially with Knox county, where his parents settled and where he attended school. From his father he learned the painter's trade, but as his tastes inclined him more toward a professional career he did not follow it, but instead began to read law under the direction of Sapp & Simon of Mount Vernon. Subsequently he matriculated as a student in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, as previously stated. The breaking out of the Civil war and his subsequent illness put a stop to further progress in the line of his profession, and indeed for several years after 1863 he was unable to carry on any business. Shortly before coming to Pasadena however he was engaged in the manufacturing business in Mount Vernon.

Since locating in Pasadena Mr. Skillen has become interested in the real-estate business, a number of large subdivisions bearing his name. In 1880 he purchased fifteen acres, including the land between Los Robles and east Colorado streets, which he platted into Skillen's subdivision. This land, which had previously been used only as a sheep pasture, was laid out into fine ranches, which with the securing of water made the raising of oranges a very lucrative venture. The main thoroughfare through this subdivision was made to run parallel with Los Robles street and this he named Euclid avenue, a name of which all Ohioans are proud. Still later Mr. Skillen divided the property into lots, from the sale of which he realized handsomely. In partnership with Samuel Stratton he also purchased property on the corner of Colorado street and Marengo avenue, which was subdivided and known as Skillen and Stratton's subdivision. The sale of these lots also netted the owners a good income on their investment. Besides his connection with real estate matters Mr. Skillen's name has become well known in affairs which affect even more directly the city's welfare. He was one of the organizers of the electric light company and served as one of its directors until the plant was sold. He was also instrumental in having east Colorado street widened from a fifty foot street to its present width of one hundred feet. At first the idea met with considerable opposition on the part of landowners, who were

opposed to it on account of the heavy expenditure which it would involve. As proof of his sincerity in promoting the undertaking, for \$5,000 Mr. Skillen purchased fifty feet frontage on the street from the last and only owner who would not sign the petition, and on this one act of business depended the widening of the now one hundred foot thoroughfare of Pasadena. All are now grateful to Mr. Skillen for his persistency in carrying the measure through, for collectively and individually all have been benefited thereby.

In 1865 Charles M. Skillen was united in marriage with Miss M. Jennie Stephens, a native of Pennsylvania, and later a resident of Mount Vernon, Ohio, where her father, William Stephens, was an old resident and much-esteemed citizen. Her brother, Capt. Harrison Stephens, was also well known in educational circles in that part of Ohio. One son has blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Skillen, Dr. Ralph G. Skillen, who graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in April, 1897. Before his graduation, in 1896, he was demonstrator in the Pennsylvania Dental College; in 1897-98 was chief demonstrator of crown and bridge work and dental anatomy in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Pa.; and from 1898 to 1900 held the chair of crown and bridge work and oral surgery in the dental department of the University of California. He is not following the practice of his profession, however, but as a member of the firm of Skillen & Skillen is engaged in a confectionery business in Pasadena. Mr. Skillen's early religious training was received in the Episcopal Church, and since coming to this city he has been a contributor to various denominations here represented. Mrs. Skillen is a member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Church. Though he has always been interested in Republican politics Mr. Skillen has never been induced to accept public office, notwithstanding many flattering offers. In Montezuma, Iowa, he was made a Mason in 1864, his membership subsequently being transferred to Mount Zion Lodge No. 9 of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and still later he was one of the organizers of Pasadena Lodge No. 272. He is now a member of Corona Lodge of Pasadena and is





*W. L. G. C. C.*

a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and also belongs to Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Los Angeles.

HON. MEREDITH P. SNYDER. There are names so closely associated with the permanent development of Los Angeles that the mention of the city's growth brings to the old residents thoughts of the personality of these citizens and their important contribution to local progress. None has been more active than Mr. Snyder in promoting measures for the welfare of the city; none has been more deeply interested in municipal affairs, and few have been more influential in fostering enterprises necessary to the city's material, commercial and educational growth. Hence his name is worthy of perpetuation, and a complete history of the place could not be written without giving due mention to his citizenship of this prominent man.

His family is of southern origin, North Carolina becoming the scene of their labors during the colonial period of our country. At Lexington Court House, in that state, October 22, 1859, Meredith P. Snyder was born, the son of K. D. and Elizabeth (Heiher) Snyder. Both parents passed away when their son was but a few years of age, and the estate bequeathed to him was almost ruined by the devastating effects of the war. He was compelled to seek a livelihood early in life. Of a studious nature through inheritance he devoted all the time he could possibly spare to securing an education, accumulating sufficient means to give him considerable collegiate training, although he did not graduate. In 1880 he became a resident of Los Angeles, where he has since made his home and successfully established for himself a place among the representative men of this city. His first occupation was as clerk in a furniture store, after which he engaged in like capacity for B. F. Coulter Dry Goods Company and had charge for four years of the drapery department. Following this clerkship he engaged in the real-estate business for eight years, when, for a similar period, he was at the head of the M. P. Snyder Shoe Company, a business which

is still successfully carried on although under different management.

A Democrat in his political convictions Mr. Snyder early became associated with this party in Los Angeles and was chosen to represent the people in various positions of trust and responsibility. For twelve years he was the leader of the Democratic party in the city and practically controlled their movements. Elected in 1891 a member of the police commission he served acceptably until the expiration of his term, when he was re-elected. Two years later he was elected to represent the second ward in the city council, where he took an active part in all movements tending toward the upbuilding of the town. Careful and discriminating in his public office as he has always been in business life, he considered the worth of all measures introduced before giving them his support, and after having once made up his mind nothing could swerve him from his point. An evidence of his standing as a citizen and his prominence in the Democratic party was his nomination in the fall of 1896 for the office of mayor. His election by a large majority followed and in January, 1897, he took his seat and began an administration which has meant no little in the welfare of the city. Although exercising a controlling influence in local affairs this influence was used only for the best purposes and for the distinct good of the municipality. Between the expiration of this term and his reelection in 1899 he engaged in the real-estate business, his interests being confined to acreage subdivisions, in which he met with success. Again chosen to the office in 1899 he began his administration in 1900, and was re-elected in 1902, closing his third term as mayor of the city of Los Angeles in 1905. His record is one which may well be emulated by aspirants to this office, because he had always in mind the welfare of the municipality, its growth and upbuilding, and with this his aim made a success of his work. His reasons for political actions have always been based upon sound judgment and common sense, a careful study of the point in question from all view points, after which he has taken decisive action. He is universally esteemed by thought-

ful men whether of his party or another, and justly named among the men who have done much for the upbuilding of the city.

Like all men who work for the good of a municipality Mr. Snyder's hobby was and is municipal ownership of the water supply. Before his entrance into official politics he served as secretary of a municipal water works club and very strongly advocated a supply of pure water, firmly believing that the city would need an unlimited supply. Not liking the methods employed by the old water company he fought them for twelve years, endeavoring to induce them to sell out to the city. He was elected to the office of mayor on the platform of municipal water works ownership. He finally induced the old company to set a figure of \$2,000,000, at which time he opened a campaign, taking the platform and working to have the city bonded for that amount. When success attended his efforts and the bonds were floated in New York City by attorneys Dillon and Hubbard it was found they were faulty and could not be disposed of until they were out of the hands of the water company. After considerable discussion the water company agreed to deed the works to a trustee and the city selected the same man and even though Mr. Snyder had fought them for years, yet the water company chose him as the party and for fifteen days he was sole owner, without bond, of that all-important source of the city's development. By this means the bonds could be negotiated and from this the present system has developed. He appointed the first commission which was the one that brought about the present Owens river project. In 1904 Mr. Snyder organized the California Savings Bank and became its president. A company had secured the charter for a bank but were unable to effect its organization, finally giving the entire matter into the hands of Mr. Snyder. They began with a capital stock of \$300,000 and in the brief time that has elapsed have become one of the strong banking institutions of this city. Their growth has been phenomenal and they now find their building, located at the corner of Fifth and Broadway, inadequate for their needs. In the near future they contemplate

the erection of a new building. Mr. Snyder is vice-president and director of the Gardena Bank & Trust Company and one of the original stockholders in the Central Bank.

The home of Mr. Snyder is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss May Ross, with whom he was united in 1888. She is a daughter of William W. Ross, who served in the body guard of President Lincoln during the Civil war and later became a prominent citizen of Topeka, Kans., where he served as mayor and in other prominent positions. Her uncle, Hon. Edmund G. Ross, was governor of New Mexico and also served as United States senator. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have one son, Ross. In his fraternal relations Mr. Snyder is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and various others, being very prominent in these circles. In his business transactions he has been open and always in favor of a square deal. While a prominent Democrat his election as mayor was upon a much broader basis; it was "For the people and by the people." While in office he gave his undivided attention to the people's interests with the same fidelity that he would give to his own. Such men as he build for all time and leave a monument to their memory in substantial form, as well as a heritage to their posterity and an example worthy of emulation.

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LAMON V. HARKNESS, a resident of Pasadena, is a native of Ohio, his birth occurring in June, 1852. He is the representative of an old New York family prominent in the history of that state, where his father, Stewart V., was born, there reared to manhood, educated and launched in business life. The elder man was one of the original incorporators of the Standard Oil Company and took a prominent part in the early history of the company, being one of the large stockholders. In Ohio, where he established his home in mature years, he became a citizen of worth. His son, Lamon V. Harkness, attended the public schools in pursuit of an education up to his eighteenth year, at which time he put aside his studies to enter upon a business career, inheriting to a large degree the





J. Q. Toney



sound business judgment and acumen which had brought success to his father. He established himself in New York City and there maintained a profitable business for many years, at the same time dealing extensively in the stock of the Standard Oil Company.

Like the greater part of the population of Southern California, Mr. Harkness first visited this section during the winter months, and after spending one season here was loath to pass another amid the rigors of his eastern home. Several years were thus passed—spending his summers in his eastern home and the winters in Southern California—and so charmed was he with the conditions that he finally concluded to purchase property in Pasadena, and he now spends much time at his magnificent residence at No. 1201 South Orange Grove avenue. He also owns valuable properties, among them the old Reed place of thirteen acres, familiarly known as Carmelita Ranch. Here he is building a beautiful residence on a slightly location known as Oak Knoll. He has retained his eastern interests, however, owning extensive farms in Kentucky, where he breeds the world-famous Kentucky horses. In spite of his many business interests Mr. Harkness is an ardent sportsman, enjoying the gun and rod and being a valued member of various similar organizations of Southern California.

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FRANCIS QUARLES STORY, for many years a resident of Southern California, was born in Waukesha, Wis., July 18, 1845; his parents were John P. and Elizabeth (Quarles) Story. He was reared in his native place and educated in its public schools, graduating from the High school before his sixteenth birthday. His first independent employment was as a teacher in the common schools, engaging at this work for one term, when he entered Eastman's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and later was graduated therefrom. He then entered a commercial life as bookkeeper in a large importing and commission house in Boston, and the second year was given entire charge of his department at a fair salary. Deciding to enter more fully into a commercial life by dealing in wools himself, he resigned

his position, and for the following six months was engaged in the sorting department of a large woolen mill, working twelve hours each day, and learning the various qualities of all kinds of wool. He received no remuneration for this work or for the following six months, which were passed in grading wools by the fleece for mercantile purposes.

Entering the work upon his own responsibility, Mr. Story engaged first as a broker and dealer, and the following year purchased a mill for preparing wools for the market, the main object being to perfect his knowledge as to the shrinkage of wools. In the same year he began the importation of wools and continued to increase his business. At the time of the great Boston fire of 1872 he was occupying the lofts of one of the most substantial granite buildings in the city, largely filled with imported wools. The granite was reduced to fine pebbles and sand; the wool utterly destroyed. The failure of the local insurance companies necessarily caused the failure of other enterprises, and among these Mr. Story's enterprise was named. However, he was undaunted by the catastrophe which left him \$10,000 in debt, and through the help of his uncle, with whom he was living, and Samuel H. Rindge, father of the late Frederick H. Rindge, of Los Angeles, he was enabled to meet his liabilities as they fell due. Mr. Story himself speaks of this time with more satisfaction than of any other period of his life, for in the upbuilding of his fortunes on the ashes of his first effort he developed traits of character that have brought him personal success and established his manhood.

However, the steady night and day work gradually told upon Mr. Story's health and finally led to his permanent location in Southern California. The winters of 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879 were spent in traveling throughout Southern California, and in the spring and summers of the years from 1876 to 1879 he engaged in the wool business with B. P. Flint & Co., of San Francisco. He then returned to Massachusetts and passed a part of the year 1879 and all of 1880 in Salem and Boston. In 1881 he again located in San Francisco and made that city his home until March

two years later, when he removed permanently to Southern California, in Alhambra, establishing his home and setting out an orange orchard.

The identification of Mr. Story with the material development of this section of Southern California dates from the time of his location in Alhambra. He at once gave his time and attention to all movements tending toward the promotion of the interests of the community, being largely instrumental in the building of the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railway to Monrovia and Pasadena and acting as its treasurer and for a part of the time its manager, up to the time it was sold to the Pacific Improvement Company of the Southern Pacific Railway. In 1891 he joined the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1896 was elected a director, and in 1902 its president. He has served on its directory continuously since his election, in 1896, and during this period, besides the duties pertaining to the regular standing committees, assisted in the following enterprises more or less connected with the Chamber's work: Chairman of the Citrus Tariff Executive Committee, which secured a duty of a cent per pound on all citrus fruits, in 1897, and preserved the citrus industry to this state; as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Nicaraguan Canal Association, which stayed in the fight until Congress passed a bill to build the Panama Canal in 1899; in 1898 was appointed chairman of the local National Educational Association convention, which, after months of arduous labor, brought to Los Angeles in July, 1899, over twenty-three thousand people, a very large proportion of whom were teachers, and very probably gave the state the best advertising it had received up to that time. The Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolution, commending "the pre-eminent services of Director Francis Quarles Story":

"Whereas, It is known to the members of this board that Director Story accepted the appointment somewhat reluctantly, but having accepted, he addressed himself to the vexing problems presented with such industry, skill and fidelity as to meet and receive the voluntary acknowledgment from the officers and

members of the National Educational Association that all promises made by this Board of the Executive Committee, when that committee visited this city last October, have been more than fulfilled, and that they had never before found such thorough preparations made by a local committee in their behalf.

"Therefore, Be it resolved: That we hereby tender to Director Story the sincere thanks of this Chamber of Commerce for his success in guiding, as its chairman, the deliberations and actions of the Executive Committee, and hereby express the appreciation of this board of the compliment conferred upon it by his extraordinary services as its representative on this important occasion."

Again, in February, 1907, Mr. Story was made chairman of the local Executive Committee of the National Educational Association, and during that summer about thirty-five thousand educators visited Southern California. At the time of the great San Francisco disaster of 1906 he was elected chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Citizens' Relief Committee, in behalf of the sufferers, and by a great effort of personal time and attention they succeeded in raising \$250,000 for the purpose. In 1901 Mr. Story was made chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Building Committee, which succeeded in raising subscriptions to the bonds necessary to build the new Chamber of Commerce building, which cost, with the lot, nearly \$350,000. In January, 1903, he was appointed chairman of the Chamber's General Methodist Conference Committee, which raised the funds necessary to bring the International Methodist Conference to this city. On the 12th of March, 1906, he was made chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citrus Protective League of California, which organization he assisted in effecting, and which, on the 26th of February, 1907, succeeded in reducing the rate on citrus fruits to the east ten cents per hundred and making a saving to the growers of over \$700,000 per year. In addition to his engrossing interests through his connection with the Chamber of Commerce he has been one of the most active citizens in the advancement of the orange industry, in 1896 being made president of the Alhambra





*Wm. B. Ellis.*

Orange Growers' Association, and the following year was elected president of the Semi-Tropic Fruit Exchange, and has held both offices continuously since. He had also served as vice-president of the Southern California Fruit Exchange since 1898, and was a similar officer in the California Fruit Agency during its existence, and upon its dissolution was elected president of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. The entire handling of exchange affairs is marked by the finest executive ability, the keenest financial thought and a high character of procedure that gives it respect in America and Europe. Everyone in the directorate feels that this is a life work, and attends to his duties accordingly. At the head is F. Q. Story, the president, who is one of those responsible for the organization of the exchange, and who made its probabilities and possibilities so pre-eminent that all interested saw the advantage. His personal probity, earnestness and ability place him in the front rank of the captains of industry, only in his case the profits are not all for himself but are shared equally by all exchange growers—according to the amount of fruit furnished by each. The gross sales of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange for the season of 1906-7 amounted to between \$18,000,000 and \$19,000,000. In October, 1907, Mr. Story was elected president of the Growers' Supply Company, a company of \$500,000 capacity. For many years Mr. Story has served as a director in the First National Bank, has served as its vice-president, and is now a member of its financial and executive committee.

In 1876 Mr. Story was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Forrester Devereux, a daughter of Gen. George H. Devereux, of Salem, Mass. She was a woman of rare worth of character, educated and cultured, and was prominent in the social life of Alhambra. She passed away on the 10th of August, 1897. Mr. Story is a man of many parts, socially enjoying an association with his fellowmen and as a member of the California Club a power in the organization. He has built upon an inheritance of sterling qualities a character of undoubted worth, trained in childhood to a

reliance upon himself and a demonstration of his abilities. He has never placed undue stress upon family heritage, but nevertheless he is proud of the name which he bears, being a grand-nephew of the noted jurist, Joseph Story, while in his own immediate family his eldest brother is Major General John P. Story, of the United States army, who was chief of artillery for a number of years, and his second brother is William Story, of Colorado, who was the youngest United States circuit judge ever appointed. In personal character Mr. Story is a genial, broad nature, with a kindly hospitality which has won him a wide circle of friends; an entertaining companion because of his wide fund of information; a loyal citizen whose liberality in the matter of contributions to the general upbuilding of his adopted state and community are unsurpassed; and all in all is held in high appreciation by those who have known him during his long residence in the Pacific state.

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H. BERT ELLIS, A. B., M. D. Universally recognized as one of the leading physicians of the state, Dr. H. Bert Ellis occupies a merited position of prominence among his contemporaries and enjoys the highest confidence of those who have sought his advice professionally. In Los Angeles, where he has made his home many years, he is regarded as a citizen of more than ordinary importance, for he has so thoroughly interested himself in questions concerning the physical welfare of the community that he has brought about results of incalculable benefit. He is unquestionably a man of much native ability and with this has brought to bear in the prosecution of his profession an application and earnestness and an intense love of the work which have given to him a merited success.

A descendant of stanch English ancestry, Dr. Ellis was born in Lincoln, Me., May 17, 1863, a son of James Henry Ellis, who traced his antecedents to one of the lord mayors of London. His mother, Annie M. (Bullard) Ellis, descended in a direct line from William Bradford, second governor of Massachusetts and the head of the little colony of Puritans

at Plymouth. J. H. Ellis, who was born in Middleboro, Mass., April 23, 1836, became one of the leading dental surgeons of the maritime provinces and from 1867 to 1883 was located in Fredericton, New Brunswick. His wife was also a native of the Bay state, and was born August 21, 1838. H. Bert Ellis received his primary instruction in the public school near his home, and later attended and graduated from the high school, where he prepared for more advanced work. Entering Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, in 1881, he was graduated from this institution three years later, after which he came to California and for one year was engaged in agricultural pursuits and business enterprises in Los Angeles and Pasadena. Following this he became a student in the medical department of the University of Southern California, from which institution he was graduated in April, 1888. Having served for a portion of this time as interne at the Los Angeles County Hospital, he was equipped with both a thorough knowledge of his profession and some practical experience, and in addition to this he went at once to Europe, where he pursued a post-graduate course at the universities of Gottingen, Germany, and Vienna, Austria. Returning to his home in Los Angeles he began a practice of his profession, which has continued up to the present time. He has met with unusual success and has built up a large and constantly increasing practice. Since 1893 he has devoted himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has won wide distinction in this important and difficult field of labor.

Many positions of trust and responsibility have been filled by Dr. Ellis, among them that of lecturer on physiology in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, to which he received appointment in October, 1889, shortly after establishing his practice. In October of the following year he was elected professor of the same department and continued to act in that capacity until January, 1896, when he was elected to the chair of ophthalmotology, and in November, 1898, was further honored by being made treasurer of the college of medicine. He is

prominently identified with medical organizations, having served officially in many of them. As president of the Southern California Medical Society in 1899 and 1900 he took an active part in its affairs. He was senior vice-president of the American Medical College Association, and has served constantly as secretary or assistant secretary of the Los Angeles County, Southern California, State and American Associations, the American Medical Editors Association and of the Doctors Social Club of Los Angeles. Socially he is prominent as a member of the California, Jonathan, University and Union League Clubs, and of the Science Association of Southern California.

In his political affiliations Dr. Ellis adheres to the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party and gives his support to its men and measures. During the years 1903 and 1904 he was a member and president of the Board of Education of the city of Los Angeles. Fraternally he is prominent among the Masons and Elks. In personal character the doctor is such a man as one of his profession should be, possessing the rare qualities of good cheer and sympathy, a patience born of long experience in an alleviation of the ills of mankind, and confidence which instinctively wins the trust of those about him. He has many friends professionally and socially, and is justly considered one of the able men of the city.

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MAJOR ERNST F. C. KLOCKE was born in Holland July 21, 1834, and in his native city of Utrecht he attended a select school and acquired a thorough commercial education, applying himself with the persistence which has been a noteworthy feature in his career. He was but sixteen years old when he followed the westward trend of civilization, taking passage on a vessel bound for New York City, and bringing with him the strongest auguries for future success, not by an inheritance of wealth or business opportunities aspiring to a position in the western world, but depending instead upon the qualities with which nature had so liberally endowed him. He remained a resident of New York City until 1856, when he came as far west as Chicago and in the ensuing five years began the upbuilding of







*Cha. Thomas*

his financial and political fortunes. At the first call for troops upon the breaking out of the Civil war he with countless other staunch patriots enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, which regiment formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in its battles and minor engagements. His faithful service was attested by the fact that he received constant promotion until at the end of his enlistment he was brevetted major for gallantry and meritorious services. In the fall of 1864 he was honorably discharged after a service of three years and three months.

Returning to Chicago Major Klokke engaged in the fur business in which he had been formerly interested. His absence from the city during his days of warfare had not diminished the respect with which associates were beginning to view him, but had rather served to strengthen it, and his rise in public importance rapidly followed his return to civic life. As a Republican in his political affiliations he was prominent in the councils of his party, and through its influence was called upon to fill various positions of trust and responsibility. In 1872 he was elected a member of the board of police commissioners, and the many reforms which were instituted during his tenure of office were largely due to his efforts. In 1877 he was nominated and elected county clerk of Cook county, and for the ensuing five years discharged the duties incumbent upon him in a manner reflecting credit upon himself and with great economy to the county.

Upon the expiration of his term as county clerk Major Klokke went abroad and spent some time in traveling through Europe, during which trip he passed considerable time in his old home. Later, after returning to Chicago, he decided to locate in California and accordingly in 1888 came to Los Angeles, which city has ever since remained his home. He has invested largely in real estate holdings here and much of his time is occupied in looking after these interests. He owns a fine orange ranch, which is conducted under his personal direction and supervision. His home is located at No. 2105 South Figueroa street, and is one of the beautiful residences of the city, modern in all its appointments and representing the spirit of hospitality possessed by its owner. Outside of his personal interests

Major Klokke has not engaged actively in business affairs in Los Angeles. The municipal life of the city, however, has felt the force of his influence, for his loyalty as a citizen prompts him to give his best efforts toward an upright, clean city government, and throughout his entire residence in Southern California his name has ranked foremost among those men regarded as the support of our civic welfare. As a director of the Chamber of Commerce for twelve consecutive years he was a power in its upbuilding and advancement. At the present writing (1906) he occupies the presidency of the Municipal Art Commission of Los Angeles.

Although busy with business and political affairs Major Klokke has also found time for the social side of life. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the military order of the Loyal Legion Association of Southern California, of which for two terms he was the president. Fraternally he is a Master Mason. Major Klokke is a man of parts, all of the various avenues of life in which he has sought distinction yielding returns in response to his masterful touch. At the same time he has retained a genial, courteous disposition, a broad hospitality and kindness, giving the best of his life in his daily associations—in friendship, business and political affairs.

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GEN. CHARLES FORMAN. The Forman family descends from Scotch and English ancestry and has been identified with the new world ever since the period of our colonial history. One of their representatives in the Revolutionary war was Miles Forman, whose son, Sands, engaged in agricultural pursuits in Tioga county, N. Y., for many years and until his death. The wife of Sands Forman was Mary Mathews, a native of Tioga county and the daughter of Isaiah S. Mathews, a Revolutionary soldier. Among their children was a son, Edward, who was a member of an Illinois regiment during the Civil war. Another son, Charles, whose name introduces this narrative, and who is the only member of the family on the coast, was born and reared near Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., and in 1853 came via Panama to California, arriv-

ing at the Golden Gate with many other easterners on board the famous old ship, John L. Stevens. At that time his uncle, Col. Ferris Forman, was postmaster at Sacramento and he was given employment in the postoffice, later, at the close of the term, going to Washington, D. C., in order to close the accounts with the government. Not only was Colonel Forman a veteran of the Mexican war and a colonel in the Civil war, but he also was honored with office as secretary of state, and his nephew on returning from the east became deputy for one term in the secretary's office. From there he went to Nevada and became connected with the Eclipse Mill and Mining Company, the Piute Mill and Mining Company, and other similar enterprises near Virginia City and at Gold Hill. While there he served as major-general of the Nevada Volunteers under Governor John H. Kinkead.

As early as 1865 General Forman had made investments in Los Angeles property and in 1882 he removed his family to this city, although he did not take up his permanent residence here until five years later. At that time he became interested in the City and Central Railway Company, of which he was general manager as well as vice-president. After eighteen months the title was changed to the Los Angeles Cable Railway Company and in 1890 he disposed of his interest in the plant. On account of somewhat impaired health he relinquished active business affairs for a time, but was still able to superintend his investments and mining interests. On the recovery of his health he again took up commercial and other activities. At this writing he is president of the Kern River Company, which began construction work in 1902 and has built canals, tunnels and flumes extending over twelve and one-half miles. The water is taken from the river at Kernville and at the end of the flume at Borel there are five water-wheels yielding eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty horse-power, conveyed to Los Angeles with but a small loss in transmission. In addition to the presidency of this company he aided in organizing and acts as secretary of the Pacific Light and Power Company, which is the parent company of eight similar organi-

zations, including the Kern River Company, Mentone Power Company, San Gabriel Electric Company, Sierra Power Company and San Bernardino Gas and Electric Company.

In Los Angeles occurred the marriage of General Forman to Miss Mary Gray, member of an old family of Southern California, and by this union there are two children, Charles and Eloise. In politics General Forman was a Democrat until the silver craze, and since then supports Republican measures and candidates, while socially he holds membership with the Jonathan Club. Besides his city real estate he is the owner of a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres on the Los Angeles river four miles from the city, where he has one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation to walnuts.

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#### JUDGE WILLIAM FREDERICKSON.

A prominent attorney and police judge of Los Angeles, William Frederickson is associated with the public interests of the city in such a way as to bring out the highest qualities of his character and advance the welfare of those about him. He was born in Hackensack, N. J., a son of Erasmus and Johanna H. (Thorn) Frederickson, both natives of Denmark. The father was a sailor and in 1849 came around Cape Horn to San Francisco and like hundreds of others rushed to the gold fields, where he was very successful. He returned to Denmark the following year and was there married. Immediately afterward he returned to the United States with his bride and, locating in Hackensack, N. J., engaged in steamboating. He became the owner of a line of boats plying the Hudson river between New York City and Albany. In 1866 he removed to Champaign county, Ill., and there followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1884. He is survived by his wife, who now makes her home in Oklahoma City.

Born March 5, 1865, William Frederickson was taken by his parents to Illinois when a year old, and in Champaign county was reared to young manhood. He received a preliminary education through the medium of the public schools, graduating from the Champaign high school and then entering the University of





*Joseph Mesmer*

Illinois, which he attended until the close of his junior year. He then took up the study of law, with H. M. Beardsley, of Kansas City, Mo., and was admitted to the bar in 1890. He practiced law there in partnership with his preceptor, afterwards mayor of Kansas City, until 1892, when he located his law office in Chicago. In 1898 he volunteered in Company C, of the First Illinois Regiment, for the Spanish-American war, and was sent to Santiago, Cuba, where he remained until the close of hostilities, when he was mustered out of service with his regiment in Chicago. In 1900 he came to Los Angeles and for two years was on the editorial staff of the Los Angeles *Herald*, and was then appointed prosecuting attorney by City Attorney Mathews, in which position he served for four years. In 1906 he was elected police judge of Los Angeles on the Republican and Nonpartisan ticket and in January, 1907, took the oath of office and is now presiding over Department No. 2.

Mr. Frederickson was united in marriage in Los Angeles, in July, 1904, to Miss Jane Sheaff, and born of this union is one daughter, Hansena. Mr. Frederickson is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, the Union League and Country Clubs.

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**JOSEPH MESMER.** The name of Mesmer is well known among the business men of Los Angeles, where both father and son have taken a prominent part in the material advancement of the city's best interest. The pioneer, Louis Mesmer, brought his family to Southern California in August, 1859, and since that date he has not only accumulated personal independence along financial lines, but has as well, given his best efforts toward the general upbuilding of the city. A native of Germany, born in Surburg, Canton Sulz, in what was then the province of Alsace, France, on the 20th of February, 1829, he was still a youth in years when he left the paternal home in the village of Surburg and went to the city of Hagenau, nearby, where he served a four years' apprenticeship to learn the trade of bread baker. Following this he met with success in various parts of his native country, but with an ambition beyond his opportunities he

steadfastly turned his face toward the western world. Ultimately he embarked at Havre for New York City, thence he went to Syracuse and from there to Buffalo, in the last-named city accepting employment at his trade as a journeyman. After acquiring proficiency in the English language, he removed to Ohio and in Tippecanoe City established a bakery which he conducted successfully for a period of three years.

Attracted to the remote west he left his family in Tippecanoe City (having in the meantime married Miss Katherine Forst), and in the spring of 1858 sailed from New York City via the Isthmus of Panama for San Francisco. The gold fields throughout the entire Pacific coast held his attention for some time, but not meeting with the success anticipated, he abandoned mining and went to Victoria, British Columbia, and opened a bakery. Here his opportunities for making money were most abundant, but desiring at this time to send for his family he disposed of his interests and returned to San Francisco. Upon the arrival of his wife and his son, Joseph, he severed his business connections in that city and came to Southern California and located at Los Angeles, which at that time was a small frontier town containing about thirty-two hundred inhabitants, consisting principally of Mexicans, Digger Indians and about seven hundred Americans and foreigners. The main portion of the city then extended from First street north to College street, and from the edge of the hills on the west to Alameda street on the east, comprising an area of about twenty-five of the present city blocks. There were no through cross streets running east and west from Aliso street on the north to Ninth street on the south, the latter named street at that time being a lane twenty-five feet wide. First street extended from Fort street (now Broadway) on the west to Los Angeles street on the east, and Los Angeles street was but three blocks long, extending from Arcadia and Aliso streets to First street. San Pedro street was just as it is now except that it has been widened. There were a number of residences on Main street south of First to what was then called Ogier's lane and is now Winston

street; also on San Pedro to Third streets, on Aliso street east to Lyon, and on Macy street east to Los Angeles river. This also was the only avenue to the eastern portions of the county. There was a small group of houses located on the southwest corner of Spring and Sixth streets, a few on the Mission road just north of Macy, and others scattered among the orchards, vineyards and gardens.

The principal business district was bounded by Commercial street, which was only one block long and was located between Main and Los Angeles streets; Los Angeles street, one block north from Commercial to Arcadia and Aliso street; and Negro Alley, which extended north from Aliso to Plaza streets. Nearly all of the houses were built of adobe blocks, which are made of earth and straw molded and dried in the sun, of a size twenty inches long, fourteen inches wide and five inches thick. There were about a dozen brick houses and a few frame dwellings. Upon his arrival in the city Mr. Mesmer went with his family to the Lafayette hotel (now St. Elmo), Louis Eberhardt proprietor, and after looking about for a short time in search of a promising business opening, decided to purchase the Ulyard bakery which was located on the southwest corner of Main and First streets where the Natick house now stands. On the opposite corner lived Dr. Frechmann, whose daughter, Bertha (now the widow of Fred Morsch), attended the public school on the northwest corner of Spring and Second streets, where the Bryson block now stands, often taking young Joseph Mesmer to school with her. Mr. Mesmer conducted the Ulyard bakery for two years, meeting with great success. In 1861 he undertook (the first and only time it has been attempted in this city) to make matzas (Passover bread eaten by the Jewish people during Passover), which he sold to Jews all over Southern California. The same year he disposed of this business to the father of ex-Mayor Thomas E. Rowan, and purchased the New York bakery, near the southwest corner of Third and Main streets, the former proprietors having been Peter Baltz and Henry Kuhn. From this bakery bread was supplied

not only to a large number of city patrons, but also to the government troops at Camp Leighton, which was located about where the Playa del Rey car tracks now cross First street, near the town of The Palms, Los Angeles county. Later the business at and surrounding Camp Leighton became so extensive that he found it advisable to build a bake oven and temporary building on the camp premises. This oven stood for many years after Camp Leighton had been abandoned, a solitary mark of the place which had once been the scene of important military activities.

After conducting the New York bakery for about a year Mr. Mesmer sold that business and established another near the southwest corner of Los Angeles and Commercial streets, just north of John Goller's wagon shop, continuing also the business at Camp Leighton. The location at Los Angeles and Commercial streets was occupied for six months, then the bakery was removed to where the old First National Bank building now stands on Main street south of Commercial street. From there he continued to supply his city customers and the federal troops who had meanwhile changed their quarters from Camp Leighton to Highland Park, about where the Occidental College grounds are now located. After conducting the bakery at the Main street location for fifteen months Mr. Mesmer decided that he could make more money by establishing a trading expedition into Arizona than he could in the bakery business and so he, in partnership with a very good friend by the name of Yander, purchased two big prairie schooners and loaded them with provisions to sell to the miners and campers of Arizona. They succeeded in disposing of their stock at satisfactory prices and were much elated over their success. However, when homeward bound, sand storms arose, covering up the springs along the road and as a result their horses died of thirst on the Mojave desert and the men were forced to abandon their wagons. Crestfallen and discouraged and financially much worse off than before they started, they returned to Los Angeles on the over-land territorial stage. During Mr. Mesmer's absence Mrs. Mesmer conducted the bakery business,



also a boarding house. Shortly after his return Mr. Mesmer purchased the United States hotel from Otto Stressforth and during the following five years built up a large and lucrative business. At the same time he purchased all of the present Main street frontage and built thereon the United States hotel building. After this period of good business prosperity Mr. and Mrs. Mesmer sold their business and rented the property to Hammel & Bremermann and decided that their well earned labors entitled them to a visit to their native land. Taking their three children, Joseph, Louis Anthony and Mary Agnes Christina (the latter two having been born in Los Angeles), they went to New York via the Panama route. From March, 1869, to May, 1870, was spent visiting friends and relatives in the east and in the old country and the return trip was made from New York by rail to San Francisco, the Union & Central Pacific Railroad having been just completed at that time. Shortly after his return to Los Angeles Mr. Mesmer purchased the Dr. R. T. Hayes home on Fort street, the site which is now occupied by the Mason Opera House building, and the family resided there for over twenty years.

Joseph Mesmer, who was the oldest son of his parents, was born in Tippecanoe, Miami county, Ohio, November 3, 1855, and was brought by his father to Los Angeles in 1859. During the years that his parents conducted the United States hotel he was known by, and knew more people than any other person in the city, and as a boy attended the weddings of the parents of many of the men and women now prominent in Los Angeles business, social and professional circles. Among them were: Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Newell in 1860; Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dockweiler in 1862; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Meyer in 1862 or 1863; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Burkhardt and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lehman in 1863; Mr. and Mrs. John Rumph, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Roeder and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Breer all about the years 1864 and 1865. At the weddings of the last two couples named, relatives and friends drove out to the Boniface Hoffman place at San Gabriel, opposite the old Mission Church, where under the large sycamores the marriages were celebrated in

the usual festive picnic way, dancing, singing and playing games in regular old German fashion. He also attended the weddings of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Heinsch, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Leck, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kuhrts, Mr. and Mrs. John Benner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac R. Dunkelberger, Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Trueman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Cazaux, Mr. and Mrs. James Craig, and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith, all of which took place between 1864 and 1868. In his boyhood days, while roaming around the country or delivering bread to customers, Mr. Mesmer traveled over almost every yard of territory now within the confines of this city. He could at that time speak the Spanish language as fluently as a native born.

The education of Mr. Mesmer was received in the public schools of Los Angeles and while in Europe he attended college at Strassburg, Germany. After his return from Europe he entered the employ of Ralph Leon and remained with him until his father required his services in the wine business, in which he was then engaged, and after working at that employment for about five years he then established a business of his own, opening The Queen Shoe Store. On March 22, 1879, he was married to Miss Rose Elizabeth Bushard, the wedding taking place in St. Vibiana Cathedral; the large edifice was crowded with friends of the contracting parties anxious to witness the ceremony. They are now the proud parents of five children: Louis Francis, Mary Josephine, Junietta Elizabeth, Beatrice Evalynne and Aloysius James Joseph.

In 1887 Mr. Mesmer was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders to frame a charter for the city of Los Angeles; in 1893 he was appointed a park commissioner. He has always been most active in all public matters and has been conspicuously active in the opening, widening and improving of the streets, more than a dozen of our public thoroughfares owing their opening and widening to his efforts. To him also is due the credit of securing the \$280,000 in subscriptions toward the purchase of the free site for the postoffice and federal building. He also assisted in secur-

ing subscriptions to the amount of \$32,000 towards assisting the Chamber of Congress in the purchase of a building site. It was mainly through his efforts that the Alcatraz Paving Trust was broken up. This act alone has saved to the property owners in the paving of the streets fully twenty-five per cent, besides allowing the purchase of a local product instead of sending money away for Alcatraz bitumen. He was also largely instrumental in securing the locating of the Public Market at Third and Central avenue.

On January 30, 1906, Mr. Mesmer sold out The Queen Shoe Store after a successful business career of twenty-seven years. He is now president of the St. Louis Fire Brick and Clay Company; also as vice-president of the Western Lock and Hardware Company, both of which manufacturing establishments give promise of future greatness. Although solicited in the past by several of the large banking institutions of this city to become a bank director Mr. Mesmer has repeatedly declined until quite recently, when he allowed the use of his name as a director in the Home Savings Bank. He is a member of the California and Jonathan Clubs and belongs to the fraternal order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Institute and several other charitable and beneficial societies. He has also been many times honored with the presidency of numerous political, social and improvement clubs. Accompanied by his family Mr. Mesmer recently returned from an extended trip of over thirteen months, visiting many of the important cities of the United States, Canada and Europe, and over twelve countries. The entire trip was replete with pleasure.

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LEON LOEB. The firm of H. Newmark & Co., in which Mr. Loeb has been a partner since the year 1892, is one of the largest exporters of hides and allied commodities in Southern California, with office and salesroom at No. 414 to 428 Commercial street, Los Angeles.

A native of France, Leon Loeb was born in Strasburg June 13, 1845, the eldest of ten children born to his parents, Jacob and Rosalie (Levi) Loeb, both of whom were also born in

Strasburg. Up to the time of the Franco-Prussian war they had known no other home than their birthplace, but when Strasburg fell into the hands of the Germans after one month's bombardment they removed to Paris, there spending the remainder of their lives. In Strasburg, where his father was known as one of the foremost business men, Leon Loeb gave the first sixteen years of his life towards acquiring an education, attending a gymnasium there. At this early age and alone so far as relatives were concerned, he left home and friends in 1861, going direct to St. Imier, Switzerland, where he secured a position as bookkeeper in a watch factory. Five years in this position gave him the necessary courage and experience to venture further, and in 1866 he was among the passengers who debarked at Grey Town, Nicaragua, from the ship Santiago de Cuba. Reaching the Pacific coast, he there took passage on the Moses Taylor, which in due time reached the harbor of San Francisco. After looking about in that metropolis for three weeks he came on the ship Orizaba to Wilmington, from there coming to Los Angeles, which has ever since been his home. As he was thoroughly proficient in his line it was not long before he had secured a position, this being as bookkeeper and clerk for S. Lazard & Co. Some years later this firm was succeeded by the firm of Eugene Meyer & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, then located on Spring street. Mr. Meyer retired from the firm in 1884, after which business was carried on under the name of Stern, Cahn & Loeb until 1888, Mr. Cahn at that time withdrawing from the firm. Business was continued under the name of Stern, Loeb & Co., until 1892, at which time Mr. Loeb retired from the dry-goods business, shortly after which he became associated with his father-in-law, Harris Newmark, in the exporting of hides. Under the firm name of H. Newmark & Co. (which is composed of Harris Newmark, Leon Loeb and A. Brownstein) hides and leather are shipped to all parts of the country, no other house in a similar line on the Pacific coast enjoying a patronage of equal proportions.

Harris Newmark, the senior member of the firm of H. Newmark & Co., was a native of Germany, born in the village of Lobau July 5, 1834, a son of Philip and Esther (Meyers) New-





*Q. P. Morehouse*

mark. At the age of fourteen he became self-supporting, and when less than twenty years old set sail for the United States, sailing from Liverpool on the *Star King* July 10, 1853. He saw Los Angeles for the first time October 22, 1853, and without loss of any time secured a position as clerk with his brother Joseph, who was already established in business here. Although on coming here he was without means in a financial sense, he possessed a fund of determination and ambition that was of more real value to him than a bank account, and in the course of ten months he had accumulated sufficient to enable him to open a small store on Commercial street. Giving this up in 1862, for three years he was interested in the commission business, and from 1865 until 1886 was connected with the wholesale grocery house which has borne his name and which under his able management grew within a few years from a small, unpretentious enterprise to its present proportions. Though he has been retired from the firm since 1886, business being carried on under the name of M. A. Newmark & Co., he still stands at the head of the firm of H. Newmark & Co., besides which he has numerous outside investments which yield him handsome returns. By his marriage with Sarah Newmark in 1858 eleven children were born, one of whom, M. H., is prominently connected with the wholesale grocery house of M. A. Newmark & Co., founded by his father. For many years Mr. Newmark served as president and trustee of the Hebrew Congregation, and since 1856 has been identified with Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles. In manner he is courteous and affable, readily making friends, and what is better, he has the happy faculty of retaining them.

By the marriage of Leon Loeb and Estelle Newmark, who was born in Los Angeles the daughter of Harris Newmark, three children were born, Rose, Joseph Philip and Edwin J. From his earliest association with the city Mr. Loeb has been interested in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the oldest members of Los Angeles Lodge No. 35, with which he is still identified. As would be natural to expect from a man of Mr. Loeb's interest in commercial affairs he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom the city is indebted in a great measure for the rapid advancement which the

city has enjoyed in the past few years. For fifteen years he served as the consular agent for France, and upon his retirement he received from the French government for his services, the decoration of Knight of Agricultural Merit and Officer of Academy. Politically his sympathies are in accord with Republican principles, towards the endorsement of which he may always be depended upon. Although Mr. Loeb is a very busy man, he still finds time for social intercourse and recreation, all of which he finds in the Concordia Club, of which he is an active member. To an exceptional degree Mr. Loeb possesses the genuine esteem and admiration of a host of friends and acquaintances, who are drawn to him not alone for his upright business methods, but for the charm of personality which is peculiar to his make-up and which all who meet him feel instinctively. The family have a commodious residence at No. 837 Westlake avenue, Los Angeles.

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CLINTON P. MOREHOUS. At an early period in the history of our country the paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Morehous immigrated to the United States and settled as a pioneer of New York state. At the time of the Revolutionary war he took sides against the Mother country from whence he came and was one of the most active defenders of the young colonists' cause. Among his children who also came to the new world at the same time was Philo Morehous, he also becoming an early settler in the Empire state. In his family was another Philo Morehous, who was born in Monroe county, N. Y., and in later years became a prominent figure in financial and railroad affairs throughout the east and middle west. A man of keen judgment and foresight, and possessing the necessary complement of large executive ability, he finally concentrated his efforts in a line for which he had special adaptation, namely, the construction of railroads, and at one time was prominently connected with the Vanderbilts in the building of the Lake Shore road, and afterwards in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. In fact, his best years were spent in railroading and banking in the east

and also in Illinois, and at the time of his death, in 1881, he had been a resident of Chicago for a number of years. His marriage united him with Miss Katherine Winegar, who, like himself, was a native of the Empire state.

While his parents were residents of Indiana, Clinton P. Morehous was born in Elkhart January 4, 1845, and he received his first school training in the temples of learning in his birthplace. There also he prepared for entry into college, and thereafter took up and completed a four-year course in Hillsdale College, in Michigan. His college days over, he returned to his home in Indiana, and without loss of time, he enlisted his services in the cause of the north, the whole country then being in a state of turmoil incident to the Civil war. As a member of Company I he enlisted in the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Acker commanding the regiment. At the close of the term for which he enlisted he was honorably discharged and again returned to his Indiana home. His first experience of a business nature was received in his father's bank in Elkhart, and later he became connected with the Lake Shore Railroad, being one of the stockholders of the company for a number of years. His identification with California, and with Pasadena in particular, dates from the year 1875, when, in the prime of life, he came to the growing west to share in its prosperity. He has lived to realize his expectations, but the years which have intervened have chronicled their share of the fluctuations which come to every newly settled country, all of which he has safely weathered. His business interests since locating here have been principally in stocks and in real estate, and aside from the duties connected therewith he is now living practically retired.

In 1880 Mr. Morehous was married to Miss Ida Cook, a native of Rhode Island, and their only child, Vera May, is now the wife of E. H. Groenendyke, cashier of the Union Savings Bank of Pasadena. Mr. Morehous is fraternally associated with the Knights of Pythias, and is socially identified with the City Valley Hunt Club, one of the oldest clubs in South-

ern California, and the Balso Chico Gun Club, one of the wealthiest social organizations of the state. The latter club owns a tract of three thousand acres on the Huntington electric railroad, at Newport and Long Beach. The style of architecture employed in the club buildings is peculiarly artistic, and the interior plan is on the order of a first-class hotel, making it possible for members and their families to spend their summers together there. During the winter season the club is occupied by its members who delight in shooting small game, ducks abounding in that vicinity during certain seasons. In 1896 Mr. Morehous erected the fine residence in which he and his wife now live. The many dependable qualities which have distinguished the life of Mr. Morehous during his residence in Pasadena have called forth the esteem and respect of his fellow-townsmen, and he has attained an enviable position as a citizen of Los Angeles county.

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REV. EDWARD J. HARPER. This esteemed clergyman, pastor of the Knox Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles, is a man of education and culture and bears fitly and well the name of Christian. He is a deep thinker, an eloquent preacher, and as broad and liberal in his spirit as he is sincere and devout in his convictions. A native of the south, he was born in Columbus, Miss., September 13, 1863, a son of Charles F. and Martha (Wheeler) Harper, of whom a more extended account may be found on another page. In the spring of 1868, when Edward J. was a lad of five years, the family removed to California, settling in Los Angeles, which at that time bore little promise of attaining its present size and commercial importance. His first school training was received in the public schools of this city, where he displayed unusual ability as a student. Subsequently he entered the high school and here, as in the grammar school, he showed remarkable aptitude and upon his graduation in 1883 he delivered the valedictory of his class. Later he entered the University of Southern California, remaining until the close of his junior year, when he entered Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tenn.,







*James A. H. Hay*

graduating from the latter institution in 1889 with the degree of S. T. B.

Returning to California after his graduation, Mr. Harper entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, his first charge being in San Luis Obispo. Subsequently he was appointed pastor of the church in San Bernardino, having been ordained as a minister of the denomination in 1891 in that city. From San Bernardino he went successively to Downey and Redlands, in the latter city organizing the congregation and building the church edifice. After giving up this charge he was not actively associated with the ministry for a time, having been called south to assume the position of financial secretary of the Wesleyan College for Ladies, a position which he held for two years. This is the oldest woman's college in the world and the first college ever chartered for women. Returning to California at the end of two years, Mr. Harper was appointed to a pastorate in San Francisco, filling the same for two years, and thereafter located once more in Los Angeles. Here, as in his former charges, he continued the work of upbuilding and spreading the gospel of peace and good-will, and as an evidence of his accomplishments may be seen the Woodlawn Church at the corner of Woodlawn avenue and Fortieth street. Thus far in his career he had espoused the belief and doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, but owing to a change in his belief in favor of the Presbyterian Church he joined the latter denomination in September, 1906, and is now pastor of the Knox Presbyterian Church of this city, located on Thirtieth street near Main.

In Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Harper was married to Miss Myrtle Roberts, who was born in Kentucky and received her training in the south, having been educated in Price's College for young ladies at Nashville. March 25, 1907. Mr. Harper received the appointment of city forester for Los Angeles, a position recently created and one for which the applicants were required to pass the civil service examination. Mr. Harper passed the test with the highest percentage and as a result was appointed to the position, and April 1 took the oath of office. In national politics he espouses Democratic principles, but in local affairs he puts man ahead of party, vot-

ing for the candidate best qualified for the position in question. Under the administration of Mr. Harper the church of which he is pastor has prospered in all of its departments, and throughout the community his influence for good has been felt and appreciated.

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JAMES A. FOSHAY. The services rendered by Prof. James A. Foshay in an educational line in Los Angeles have been such as to ineradicably associate his name with this work, although he has recently resigned his position as superintendent to enter upon the responsible duties which are his as president of the Fraternal Brotherhood. Since 1895 he has served as superintendent of the schools in the city of Los Angeles and with each passing year has contributed more and more to their improvement, his peculiar fitness for the work serving to bring out the highest capabilities of the teachers under his supervision. He is a native of Cold Spring, N. Y., born November 25, 1856, a son of Andrew Jackson and Emeline (Griffin) Foshay. The father was born January 21, 1830, on a farm in Kent, N. Y., where his parents, Lynes and Ruhannah (Smalley) Foshay, spent their entire lives. The professor's great-grandfather, John Foshay, served in the Revolutionary war with distinction, as did also the maternal great-grandfather, John Smalley.

Reared to young manhood in his native state, James A. Foshay received a preliminary education in the district school in the vicinity of his home, after which, in 1875, he entered what is now known as the State Normal College at Albany, N. Y., from which he was graduated with honors. For the ensuing three years he taught in the public schools, at the close of that time being elected school commissioner of Putnam county, N. Y. Re-elected to the office, he combined with the discharge of his duties those of secretary of the New York State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents. He gave to each the attention and characteristic energy which have distinguished every phase of his career, and in 1885 was re-elected to that important trust.

Mr. Foshay came to California in 1887 and

located in Monrovia, Los Angeles county, where he secured a position in the grammar schools, and in the following July was elected principal. A year later he was appointed a member of the Board of Education of Los Angeles county, and in 1891-92 served as president. In all public capacities he gave evidence of his unusual ability and also of the thoroughness of his work, gradually assuming a prominence which called him to higher positions than any he had yet filled. In 1893 he became deputy superintendent of the schools of the city of Los Angeles under Professor Brown, and was re-elected the following year. In 1895 he was chosen superintendent, entering upon his important duties before reaching his thirtieth birthday. The marked success of his first eight years in California was but a prophecy of his future career, for he has in every way lived up to the promise of his young manhood. Eleven years have passed since he assumed the responsibilities of this position and each term has witnessed his resumption of the duties incumbent upon him as superintendent, and to his efforts are due the great progress and development which have characterized the public schools of this city. When he took charge of the work there were only ten thousand, one hundred forty-four pupils, while there are to-day thirty-four thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five; the school property at that time was valued at \$740,670 and to-day at \$2,670,000.

The educational work of Dr. Foshay has been far-reaching, its influence keenly felt throughout Southern California, and indeed thoroughly appreciated all over the state. In 1898 he attended the convention of the National Educational Association (of which he was second vice-president), and against considerable opposition secured the next meeting in Los Angeles, where the following year a most entertaining and successful session was held. He has proven an upbuilding factor in the Southern California Teachers' Association, having served efficiently as president. He was also elected a member of the California Council of Education, the National Council of Education, and a director of the Southern California Academy of Sciences. He has also taken an active

part in musical culture and literary societies. He has made many addresses upon important educational topics indicative of his mental attitude and thought, and these have proven a source of study and development of inestimable value to the teachers under him. The crowning work of Dr. Foshay was his successful advocacy of the scheme of bonding the city in 1905 for \$780,000 for the purpose of raising funds to add to the public school buildings and equipment; through some defect in the bonds this matter was taken to the supreme court and in February, 1906, was approved, when the bonds sold for \$7,000 premium. He also labored zealously at this time to have the building power transferred from the council to the Board of Education, and succeeded in accomplishing this end. As advisor of the board all plans for building and remodeling were submitted to him for approval before being carried out. Significant of the high esteem in which Professor Foshay is held was the conferring upon him of the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy by his alma mater; this is a degree that cannot be earned by the passing of examinations, but is given to those only who have distinguished themselves as educators.

Dr. Foshay's prominence in fraternal circles (being a Knight Templar Mason and having served as eminent commander of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, and also as grand master of the Grand Lodge of California) has given him a wide acquaintance throughout the state and the entire Pacific coast, as well as the United States, and this was the means of his being elected to the presidency of the Fraternal Brotherhood at a large salary. Dr. Foshay takes a broad interest in all questions of the day and a personal stand that leaves no room for doubt as to his convictions. In politics he endorses the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party and votes that ticket, although in the smaller sense of the word he is not a partisan. He is a member and director of the University Club.

Dr. Foshay's home, located at No. 1023 West Sixth street, is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Phebe Powell Miller, with whom he was united in marriage March 18, 1885. She was born in Carmel, Putnam coun-





*John C. Ginn*

ty, N. Y., May 2, 1856. a daughter of John Griffin and Phebe Powell (Carpenter) Miller, both of whom were natives of Amawalk, Westchester county, same state. Both Dr. Foshay and his wife are members of the Baptist church and are prominent in social circles.

A résumé of the salient points in the career of Dr. Foshay bring out forcibly his natural traits of character and the ability which is his both through inheritance and years of study and training. These have made it possible for him to grasp the opportunity which his keen perception recognized, and have brought to him a thorough understanding of the situation. The ability, tact and power of decision might in themselves never have accomplished their ends; to those who know him these seem but subordinate qualities, for that which makes them forceful is the sincerity of the man, his honesty of purpose, and the fearless manhood which has stood for the right against every obstacle during the course of his splendid career.

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JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. Through-out American history and story no name is more familiarly known than that of John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains. School children of all ages read and reread with renewed delight and interest his encounters with the dusky foe on the plains and exploits of thrilling adventure throughout his entire career on the western frontier. His fearless and daring spirit was no doubt an inherited tendency, for it is known that the founder of the family in America was a man of large undertakings and indomitable courage. Born in France at a time when the edict of Nantes was still in effect, he lived there contented with his surroundings and privileges until the revocation by Louis XIV, when he was sent to Canada as an officer in the troops, and there he eventually settled with his family. There the family became well known, the famous Dr. Charles James Fremont being a member of this branch of the family. The grandson of this immigrating ancestor, Louis René, was the founder of the family in the United States, his later years being spent in Charleston, S. C., his death occurring there in 1818. In Virginia

he married Anne Beverly Whiting, whose aunt, also a Miss Whiting, became the wife of John Washington, and held George Washington in her arms at the time of his christening.

Born in Savannah, Ga., January 21, 1813, John Charles Fremont, of this sketch, was a lad of five years when the death of his father cast the first shadow over his young life. Remaining with his widowed mother in Charleston, he there became a pupil in the public schools, where he displayed an aptitude and receptivity which made him a delight to his teachers. One especially, Professor Robertson of the University of South Carolina, took a keen interest in him and gave him outside assistance in his studies that was of untold advantage to him. Circumstances over which he had no control, however, put an end to his school days, and at the age of nineteen the support of his mother, brother and sister fell upon his young shoulders. From his earliest school days he showed a fondness for mathematics, and it was along this line that he bent his keenest energies. Naturally he sought employment which would make use of his training, and this he had no difficulty in finding. His first practical work was as a surveyor in the rice lands of South Carolina, a task which involved considerable risk to life, and was paid for accordingly. From 1833 to 1835 he was a teacher of mathematics on the sloop-of-war Natchez, and later became assistant to Capt. W. G. Williams of the United States topographical engineers. Subsequently he was appointed an assistant to Mr. Nicollet, who under the direction of General Sibley, with headquarters at old Fort Snelling, explored the country north of the Missouri river, at the same time discovering its source. In May, 1842, he set out on another expedition, his object this time being to survey beyond the Rocky Mountains by the south pass, one of the members of his party being Kit Carson, the noted trapper and scout. On this occasion, on August 15, he scaled the peak that is now known as Fremont's Peak.

With a band of thirty-nine trusty men Mr. Fremont set out in May of 1843 for the purpose of finding a path to the Pacific ocean. In his equipment he had the first India rubber boat ever constructed, and this was also the first boat that ever floated on Salt Lake, the explorers

sighting this body of water for the first time September 6, 1843. It is a fact worthy of note that the maps which Mr. Fremont made of the country at this time were the same ones which Brigham Young used in making his way to that garden spot. Proceeding toward the coast, Mr. Fremont reached California in the middle of the following December, and in March of 1844 reached Sutter's Fort, near Sacramento. Having accomplished the purpose for which he came he began to retrace his steps on the 24th of the same month, reaching Kansas July 1, 1844. Starting on his third expedition in 1845 he finally reached Monterey, the old capital of California, there raising the first American flag on Gaviota Peak, when threatened with attack by Castro's men. From Monterey he went to Klamath lake. Working under the direction of orders received from Washington to defend the interests of the United States in California and to protect American settlers, with Stockton and Sloat he soon wrested northern California from Mexican rule, and July 4, 1846, was elected governor of California. By the treaty of Cahuenga, on January 13, 1847, he concluded articles of capitulation which left the territory in the possession of the United States. During the memorable year of 1849 he was elected United States senator from California, taking his seat September 10, 1850, the day after the state was admitted into the Union. He and his wife though southerners were advocates of a free state and it was largely through his influence that it was admitted as such.

In September, 1853, Mr. Fremont made his fifth expedition across the continent, and three years later became the recognized leader of a new political party whose slogan was "Free soil, free speech, freedom and Fremont." The Republican convention of June, 1856, witnessed his nomination for president. Returning to California in 1858, a few years later, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he was made major-general of the regular army, commanding the western department, with headquarters in St. Louis. At the hands of President Lincoln in March of 1862 he was given command of the mountain district of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in 1878 was appointed governor of Arizona. Further promotion and honor awaited him, for

by act of congress he was made major-general of the regular army in 1890, and put on the retired list. He was not long spared to enjoy his new honors, however, for death came to him a few months afterward, July 13, 1890, while on a temporary visit in New York City.

In Washington, D. C., October 19, 1841, occurred the marriage of John C. Fremont and Jessie Benton, daughter of Thomas H. Benton, United States senator from Missouri. Opposition to the marriage on the part of Mr. Benton proved no bar to the consummation of the plans of the young people, for they were quietly married without his knowledge or blessing. Subsequently Mr. Benton became reconciled to their marriage and in later years he became Mr. Fremont's staunchest friend. Five children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fremont, but of these two died young. The eldest, Elizabeth McDowell Benton Fremont, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1842, and as long as her parents lived continued to make her home with them. She has been a resident of California since June, 1849, living first in San Francisco, later in Los Angeles, and in 1904 came to Long Beach, although she still retains her home in Los Angeles. The next child, John Charles, named for his illustrious father, was born in San Francisco in April, 1851, one of the first American children born in the state. As an officer in the United States navy he participated in the Spanish-American war and later was made commander of the U. S. Ship Florida. His marriage was with Sallie Anderson, who is a daughter of Gen. Adna Anderson, who laid out the Northern Pacific Railroad. Their three children are: John Charles (who is the third of that name and the second to serve in the United States navy); Jessie Benton and Julia Van Wyck. Francis Preston Fremont was born in Washington, D. C., in May, 1855, and is a major in the United States Army. His marriage united him with Caroline Townsend, a daughter of John D. Townsend, a prominent attorney of New York City, and they have one son, Benton Fremont.

During the same year in which General Fremont died congress granted a special pension to his widow, following which the women of California united in giving her a beautiful residence in Los Angeles. She was born in May,



1824, and died at the home just mentioned December 27, 1902. General Fremont's remains were interred on the beautiful banks of the Hudson in New York, and at her death her ashes were taken east and placed beside his remains. A woman of many charming traits of character, she was an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact, and though dead she yet speaks, for she was a writer of considerable note. Not only are her writings entertaining, but they claim the greater merit of truth, and are based on her experiences in this western frontier. Notable among the productions from her pen are: "A Year of American Travel;" "Souvenirs of My Time;" "A Sketch of Senator Benton;" "Stories of the Guard," and "Will and Way Stories." At the time of her death she was engaged in the preparation of her autobiography.

Colonel Fremont was in Paris with his wife and daughter in 1851 and '52, during which time Napoleon declared himself emperor, and they were honored guests at the last birthday dinner given in honor of the duke of Wellington. They were also presented at court. In 1869, General Fremont, wife and daughter again went abroad, this time visiting in Copenhagen and Denmark particularly. Mrs. Fremont owned the first carriage that was even seen in California, it having been built for her in the east and brought around the Horn. It was so arranged that she could use it as a bed at night, and in this conveyance she and her eldest daughter made many trips throughout the state with Colonel Fremont.

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JONATHAN SAYRE SLAUSON. A record of the life of the late Jonathan Sayre Slauson is in brief a history of the progress and development of Los Angeles and Southern California during the past thirty years. Without eulogy or embellishment it shall stand in fee simple of all that his living meant in all departments of activity—financial, political and moral,—and give to him a place among the honored names of our western commonwealth. Born in Westtown, Orange county, N. Y., December 11, 1829, he was one of a family of thirteen children, his parents, David H. and Elizabeth (Sayre) Slauson, being natives of Connecticut. The paternal ancestors came from Hampshire, England, three

brothers immigrating to the western world during the colonial period of our history. They became earnest, patriotic and loyal citizens and served valiantly in the Revolutionary war, in which two of the brothers perished. The remaining brother located in Connecticut after the close of hostilities and there reared his family and engaged in pursuits which brought him a competence. David H. Slauson removed to Orange county, N. Y., where he became known as a prosperous and successful farmer, rearing his children to ways of usefulness and inculcating habits of thrift and industry which spoke largely in their success in later life.

The childhood and youth of Jonathan Sayre Slauson was passed upon his father's farm, where he became familiar with the first duties of life, before reaching his teens learning to plow a straight furrow, milk the cows, and perform other labors of more responsibility. In fact, responsibility was the watchword of the earlier years of his life, for that which did not fall to his lot in the natural course of events he sought with a persistence that gave him the most beneficial training of his life. Like the other farmer lads of his home vicinity he attended the public schools and like them also was supposed to have acquired sufficient education at the age of sixteen to enable him to pursue the graver responsibilities without further study. However, he was of too ambitious a turn of mind to be satisfied, and after clerking until 1851 in a store in Middletown, Orange county (where his mother located with her family after the death of the father), he took up the study of law. For a time he was engaged in reading in the office of a local lawyer, after which he entered the New York State Law School at Poughkeepsie, and was graduated therefrom in the fall of 1854. The following year found him located in New York City, where he opened an office and began the practice of his profession. Success was a part of the man, a logical outcome of his efforts, and that he won a place of prominence among the legal fraternity of New York City was never a matter of surprise to those who had known him best and could fitly appreciate his persistence and his courage and unconquerable determination to overcome all obstacles. Failing health induced

him to abandon his practice and at the same time he sought a change of climate.

Deciding to follow the westward trend of emigration, Mr. Slauson came to Nevada in 1864, and in Austin, a city in the central part of the state, he engaged actively in mining pursuits for several years. The last year of his residence there he resumed his law practice in partnership with Hon. C. E. De Long, who in the latter part of 1868 was appointed United States Minister to Japan by President Grant. While a resident of Austin Mr. Slauson was thrice honored by the mayoralty of the town, and left a record that was gratifying to his constituency. The success with which Mr. Slauson met while in Nevada brought him satisfactory financial returns and in the year 1868 he decided to retire from his labors in that locality, and accordingly settled in San Francisco.

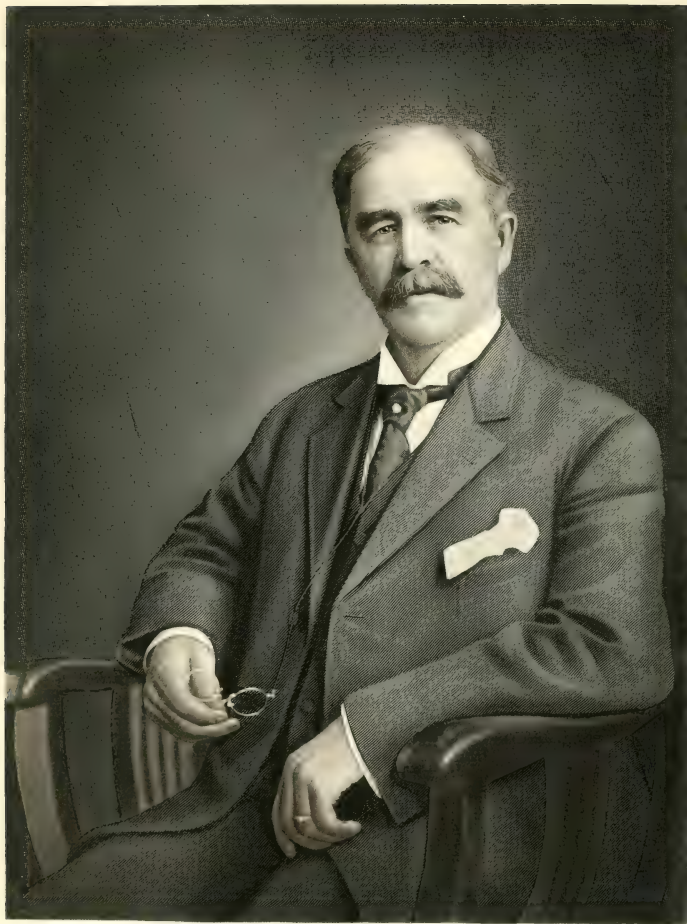
Coming to Los Angeles in 1874 Mr. Slauson was content to make this city his home for the balance of his life. His association with public movements of importance began at once and continued unabated up to the time of his death, his first efforts being given to the founding of the old Los Angeles County Bank. He devoted ten years to the upbuilding of this institution, and at the end of that period, in 1885, when he sold to John E. Plater, it was recognized as one of the strongest banking houses in the state. As a director of the railroad and wharf built at Santa Monica nearly thirty years ago by Senator John P. Jones he was prominent in its upbuilding, and was also actively identified with the first street railroad lines of this city.

One of the most important movements of Mr. Slauson was his purchase prior to 1885 of the Azusa ranch, comprising some fifty-eight hundred acres of choice foothill land lying about twenty-three miles east of this city. At about the same time he purchased the San Jose Addition ranch, adjoining the other property, making a total of thirteen thousand six hundred acres of land, the market value of which was little appreciated at that time. The first purchase of fifty-eight hundred acres (with the exception of five hundred acres which he reserved for his own private use) was sold to J. D. Bicknell, I. W. Hellman and others. Organizing the Azusa Land and Water Company for the improvement

of this immense property he became and remained its president and its motive power during the life of the corporation. With characteristic energy he threw himself into the task of subdividing and settling up the famous old ranch. The town of Azusa was laid out and the following year the completion of the Santa Fe Railroad gave an added impetus to the work which was being prosecuted under his direction. In the same year the San Jose Addition ranch was also disposed of and Mr. Slauson having relieved himself of these cares prepared to give his attention to the improvement and cultivation of the five hundred acres. From his efforts has grown up the most extensive and finest citrus estates in California, known as the Azusa Foot-Hill Citrus Company, oranges and lemons being produced in quantity and quality that exceed every other individual effort in the state. This company was composed of Mr. Slauson and his children, their united effort bent to bring about the success in this venture. In addition to this large property Mr. Slauson had extensive landed interests in the city of Los Angeles and adjoining it, while with his children he was active in the improvement and cultivation of a two hundred and fifty acre orange grove situated in the same foothill belt with his Azusa property.

Public enterprises had in Mr. Slauson a staunch supporter and one who made his personal interests parallel with those of his adopted city and fellowmen. He served efficiently as a director in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and some of Mr. Huntington's electric lines, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce he was active in all its movements from the time of its organization, serving successively as president, and during the ceremonies incidental to the laying of the corner stone of the new building in March, 1904, he made the speech in honor of the event. A few of the institutions that owe their origin and success to him are the Boys' Home at Garvanza, established by the matron, Mrs. Watson, and Mr. Slauson. He assisted materially in establishing the Young Men's Christian Association and was always a liberal contributor to that institution. The orphan asylum owes its origin to Mr. Slauson, who together with his son-in-law, Mr. H. L. Macneil, gave \$1,000 each and together they were instrumental in obtaining \$19,000 toward that





Frank E. Chapman

end. The Salvation Army Rescue Home was purchased and turned over to them free of debt. To commemorate those brave soldiers who died for their country in the Spanish-American war he assisted in raising a fund for the erection of the monument in Central Park. It is eminently fitting at this point to speak of Mr. Slauson's religion, not in a separate paragraph nor in a place remote in the history of his life, for it was the mainspring and motive power of his existence. In the early years of his life he became a member of the Presbyterian Church and wherever he made his home was active in the support of this denomination, although giving liberally to all others. When he first came to Los Angeles there were but five weak Protestant churches between San Jose and the Mexican line, and up to the year 1887 there were but five churches in this county that he had not assisted in starting. Into the organization of churches and kindred institutions in Southern California he put \$45,000 of his own private fortune in the twelve years between 1875 and 1887. He was a man of broad gauge and earnest and sympathetic by nature, and he was thus able to be in touch with many whose lives knew nothing but sin. No help was more generously given to the Salvation Army than that of Mr. Slauson and he came to be known as "Sergeant Nellie Truelove's best private." What he has done will never be known, not only that his lips are still, but because the influence of his living can never be calculated. True-hearted and sympathetic in the midst of his busy cares, he thought no time lost that was spent in a word of cheer, a hand-shake of friendliness, a material evidence of encouragement. Up to his last illness he retained the personality which had endeared him to countless hosts of friends and made him universally loved wherever known. In social life he occupied to the very last an unexcelled position, remaining one of the most popular and effective toastmasters and responders at banquets in the city. He served efficiently as president of the Sunset Club, and was a motive power in the advancement of its interests and popularity among the exclusive set who are its members.

Thus the life that ended December 28, 1905, removed from all avenues of activity a man of unexcelled strength and power, whose influence

shall be felt long after he has become but a memory. He was one of those men the poet meant when he wrote

"Lives of great men all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime;  
And departing, leave behind us,  
Footprints on the sands of Time."

This brief history of his life could not more fitly be closed than with a quotation whose imagery calls to mind the fairest in nature, and the most godly in mankind:

"But December is upon us. The midnight of the year is nigh. The days grow shorter, with an added touch of cold to the air, and now and again a storm adds to the impulse to withdraw ourselves indoor. You draw near the hearth upon which fire is kindled and throw on the oak logs. You watch the flying of the sparks as they hit the coals. You see the flames leap up spitefully to the attack. You note how long and actively the old oak withstands the onset. It is a titanic fight between Nature's forces; the toughened sinews of the oak, knit and strengthened by years of struggle against the wind, yield not to the subtler stirrings of the heat without much explosion and rending of fiber. Then it seems to enter into the spirit of the game and the fiber burns with fiercer intensity, more than accomplishing what it was intended for. Gradually the flame dies out and there is left our oak intact, transformed into a glowing ember, quickly and gently dispensing the garnered sunshine of a century to the well-being and comfort of us all.

"So it is with the life of our friend. In him the fires of youth have died out. His soul, like the glowing embers of the rugged oak, looks out through his kindly eyes and he dispenses naught but comfort and good cheer to all who come within his presence."

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CHARLES C. CHAPMAN was born in Macomb, McDonough county, Ill., July 2, 1853. His father, Sidney S., was a native of Ohio, and his mother, Rebecca J. Chapman, of Kentucky. Her parents, David and Eliza Clarke, removed to Illinois when she was a child two years of age. They were pioneers of that sec-

tion, where they spent the remainder of their lives, both living to a ripe old age.

The parents of our subject were married in Macomb in 1848. To them were born ten children, seven of whom reached mature years, and of this number all are now living save Emma E., who became the wife of L. W. B. Johnson. The mother of our subject passed away January 2, 1874, in Chicago; his father in that city in October of 1893, after having led an active life, following for years the business of contractor and builder. Both were members of the Christian Church, having united with it shortly after marriage.

Charles C. passed his boyhood in Macomb, where he received only a common school education. At eleven years of age he became a messenger boy, and while in this service carried the dispatch announcing the assassination of President Lincoln. The following three or four years he was employed as a clerk in his uncle's store, attending school part of the time.

In 1868 the family moved to Vermont, a neighboring village, where Charles worked with his father in the building business, learning the bricklaying trade. Shortly after the Chicago fire he went to that city and joined the great army of workmen in its rebuilding. In 1873 he erected over twenty brick residences in that city. His father, who had the contract, being sick, the entire responsibility fell upon our subject, who was then only twenty. After this he engaged in the mercantile business in Chicago, but in 1876 returned to Macomb to join his uncle in the compilation and publication of a history of McDonough county. This completed, he went to Galesburg and began in the same line for himself. This was the beginning of the business of publishing local historical and biographical works, which was subsequently not only extensively followed by our subject, associated with his brothers, under the firm name of Chapman Brothers, and Chapman Publishing Company, but by many other companies.

The firm built up a large printing and publishing business in Chicago, Charles filling all departments of the work, from canvassing through the country to general manager. While going about the country, either upon a

borrowed horse or in an old rig which he had purchased for a few dollars, his ambition reached the point that he desired to have his name upon a large business building in Chicago. Within ten years this ambition was gratified, Chapman Brothers erecting several large buildings in that city, all of which they occupied at different times.

In 1894, on account of his wife's poor health, Mr. Chapman came to Los Angeles, since which time he has been actively engaged in the culture of the orange. His Santa Ysabel Ranch at Fullerton is one of the most highly improved and valuable orange properties in California. He has made a close study of growing and marketing this fruit, and is recognized as authority upon the subject. His Old Mission Brand oranges have become famous, and for ten years have stood at the head, making the record for prices each year. He has been a favorite speaker at horticultural conventions and farmers' institutes for years. He has written much that is valuable to growers and shippers upon the growing and marketing of the orange.

Mr. Chapman is a Republican and has taken some interest in politics. He was elected one of the first trustees of Fullerton, serving as chairman of the board, and re-elected for a second term. He was appointed by Governor Pardee in 1903 as a trustee of the State Normal School of San Diego, was reappointed by him and later by Governor Gillette. In 1907 he was elected a trustee of the Pomona College at Claremont, Cal.

Aside from attending to his ranches, Mr. Chapman has engaged in other lines of business. He is a director of the Commercial National Bank, Los Angeles, the Riverside National Bank of Riverside, and of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Fullerton. He served as president of the latter institution for some years. He is president of two mining companies and interested in other corporations, besides having large real estate interests in Los Angeles and elsewhere.

When a young man of sixteen, Mr. Chapman united with the Christian Church, since which time he has been more or less active in various departments of church work, and for some







W. L. Corran

three years filled the pulpit in the Christian Church at Anaheim. He is at present, and has been for some years, president of the Southern California and Arizona Christian Missionary Society. He has taken part in the dedication of twelve or fifteen churches, being the speaker and making the appeal for money, and in a special as well as general way assisted many churches. While in Chicago he served for several years on the General Board of Managers of the Y. M. C. A., and also on the Board of the West Side Department. He is now filling the same position in Orange county. The largest of his philanthropic enterprises is the building of a hospital at Nantungchow, China.

In 1884, at Austin, Texas, Mr. Chapman and Miss Lizzie Pearson were united in marriage. To them were born two children, Ethel M., June 10, 1886, and Charles Stanley, January 7, 1889. Mrs. Chapman departed this life at Los Angeles, September 19, 1894. September 3, 1898, in that city, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Irvin.

Mr. Chapman is what is commonly spoken of as a self-made man. While having but meager opportunities in the school room he may be regarded as fairly well informed along the ordinary lines of human activity. Having no other legacy than a sound body, a disposition to deal fairly and honestly with his fellowmen, a distaste for liquors, gambling and dissipation, he has made for himself a name respected among his fellows and accumulated a competency.

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**WILLIAM K. COWAN.** The pioneer in the automobile business in Southern California is W. K. Cowan, who has represented the Rambler on the Pacific coast since 1890, first having the agency for the Rambler bicycles in Southern California and then the Rambler automobiles as soon as their first model appeared. The admirable traits of character which have distinguished the career of Mr. Cowan are a direct inheritance from southern lineage, the name having been established in Virginia during the colonial period of our country's history. His paternal grandfather, Alfred Cowan, was a native of that state and

a pioneer settler of Tennessee, where, in Blount county, he established his home. He became a commanding figure in Tennessee politics and served his county in the state legislature. Later in life he removed to Greenfield, Mo., and there passed the evening of his days. Mr. Cowan's father, H. G. Cowan, was born in Blount county, Tenn., and became a farmer near Greenfield, Mo., from which state he went to the Mexican war as a member of a Missouri regiment. Throughout the Civil war he served as a non-commissioned officer in a Missouri regiment, and his name is therefore enrolled among the veterans of two wars. About 1868 he located near Fort Scott, Kans., and homesteaded and improved a claim, making this his home until his removal to Douglas, Kans., in 1876. He later farmed near Baldwin City, Kans., and was still later a resident of Lawrence, and in 1888 came to Los Angeles, which has ever since remained his home. In comparative retirement from business and other cares he is passing his latter days among delightful surroundings, and though eighty years of age, is in possession of those faculties which have placed him in the front ranks of noble and patriotic citizens. In his youth he married Eliza Garrison, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Mark Alexander Garrison, who was born in the eastern section of the country and became a pioneer of Missouri and Kansas, his death occurring near Olathe, in the latter state.

The eldest child in a family of six children, all of whom are living, W. K. Cowan was born in Greenfield, Dade county, Mo., March 17, 1863. His preliminary education was received through an attendance of the public schools in the vicinity of his home; later he became a student in Baker University at Baldwin City and attended this institution for two and a half years. He then entered Park College in Missouri, and remained for two years and a half, but left during the junior year to learn the jewelry business under William Rowe, in Lawrence, Kans. After mastering the craft he removed to Los Angeles in 1887 and found employment with Mr. Harris, the jeweler, for a year. He then established a business of his own in this line, being located

on South Spring street, and continued here for two years, when he went to Chicago in order to take a course in the watch-making school. This finishing touch to his already extensive knowledge of the jewelry business made him a peer of the master mechanics in his line. Upon returning to California he located in Riverside and engaged in business on Main street until 1892. While in that city he became interested in the sale of bicycles and was the first man there to carry a stock of bicycle goods, his stock being disposed of in 1892 in order to start a similar enterprise in Los Angeles.

Arriving in Los Angeles once more he opened a bicycle shop on the corner of Spring and Fifth streets and carried the Rambler as a leader. He is the oldest Rambler agent on the coast, and at one time had the agency for entire Southern California and Arizona, but after 1896 had charge only of Southern California. Mr. Cowan was also the first man in Southern California to engage in the automobile business, as he was agent for the Rambler bicycles taking the agency for the Rambler automobile as soon as its first model appeared. He went east to their factory and ordered five automobiles from the first model. In 1903 he saw the need of a garage and at once planned and built the present garage at No. 830-834 South Broadway, which was the first large garage in the city. Since then he has established a very large sale of automobiles, as the Rambler is a very popular machine, having stood the test in every possible way. He has the exclusive agency for Southern California and has appointed agencies for the machine in other important cities of this section. In connection with his garage he has a well-equipped machine shop, and is also engaged in manufacturing what is known as Cowan's storage batteries, which not only have a large sale in Southern California, but are shipped to different points on the Pacific coast. This manufactory is the only one of its kind in Southern California.

In Los Angeles Mr. Cowan was united in marriage with Martha Hare, a native of New York City, but who came at an early age to California, where she was reared and educated.

They became the parents of two children, but the little daughter, June, died at the age of six years. William K., Jr., is three years old. Mr. Cowan is fraternally associated with the Masons, having been made a member of the organization in Southgate Lodge, No. 320, F. & A. M., and is a member of Los Angeles Consistory No. 3, 32° Mason, and is also identified with the United Moderns. He was one of the organizers of the Automobile Dealers' Association of Southern California and acted as its first president, and is also prominent in the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association and in the Chamber of Commerce. Socially he belongs to the Jonathan Club. On all national issues he is an advocate of Republican principles; in religion he is a member of the Congregational Church and a liberal contributor to its charities. Since his location here Mr. Cowan has demonstrated personal qualities of character which have justly placed him among the representative citizens of Los Angeles. His staunch integrity in all matters of business, his uniform courtesy and frank friendliness have combined to win for him both the respect of his business associates and their friendship as well.

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JOHN SPENCE PITMAN. On the paternal side Mr. Pitman descends from Quaker ancestors, both his grandfather and grandmother adhering to the teachings of George Fox, who founded the Society of Friends in the middle of the seventeenth century. For many years Nehemiah and Mary (Rodman) Pitman lived the peaceful, law-abiding life of that sect in their native surroundings in New Jersey. In that state John Pitman was born, September 16, 1815, growing to manhood there, and there also formed domestic ties by his marriage with Elizabeth Spence, she being a native of Elizabethtown, N. J., and a daughter of John Spence. He removed to New York City and later to Philadelphia, and in 1857 carried out a plan which had been forming in his mind for some time, and that year found him a settler in Cedar county, Iowa. In Tipton, that county, he engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life, his death occurring in Boone county in 1880, throughout





*Paul McQuarrie*

his long and useful life having followed the teachings of his noble parents.

While John and Elizabeth (Spence) Pitman were still residents of the Empire state their son John Spence was born in New York City August 8, 1845. He was a lad of about twelve years when his parents settled in Cedar county, Iowa, and it might be said with truth that his life really began from this period, for after attending school for a time he began to provide for his own support by working as a farm hand on the near by farms. The firing on Fort Sumter aroused his patriotic zeal to take a hand in quelling the disturbance which that shot created, but it was not until the following year, when he was seventeen years old, that he finally enlisted in the service. As a member of Company B, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, under command of Col. E. C. Byam, he went with his regiment to the front, participating in many of the hard-fought battles of the war. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, he suffered the penalty of his patriotism, receiving a gun-shot wound that disabled him from further service, and from then until his discharge, in January, 1865, he was confined in the hospital.

As soon as his health would permit after he had spent some time in recuperating, having in the mean time returned to his Iowa home, he took up his studies once more, taking up a course in Mount Vernon College. Upon leaving college he went to Boone county and accepted a position as deputy recorder under A. J. Barkley, an office which he held for three years and two months, at the expiration of this time going into the mercantile business in partnership with W. C. Budrow, under the firm name of Budrow & Pitman. Two years later this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Pitman thereafter carrying on a similar business alone in Ogden, Iowa, for a number of years, and at the same time served as postmaster for twelve years.

Disposing of his interests in Iowa in 1889 Mr. Pitman came during the same year to California, locating in Santa Ana, and remained there for three years and a half, during which time he served as deputy county recorder and was elected a member of the board of city trustees, which he resigned to come to Los Angeles. The family home at No. 1330 Wright street was graciously

presided over by his wife until her death, which occurred May 1, 1906. Prior to her marriage in 1868 she was Sarah A. Brown, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Thomas and Esther Brown. Her grandfather Gregg was a major in the Revolutionary war. Various members of the Gregg family have been prominent in the political life of Pennsylvania from the early days of that commonwealth. The only daughter born of this marriage, Mary E. Dennis, is a well-known physician of this city, while the only son, Homer K., is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Modesto, Cal. Mr. Pitman built the United Brethren Church at the corner of Hope and Pico streets and for four years served as its pastor. In 1897 he was elected by the annual conference of the church as the superintendent of their churches of the state, serving four years. He resigned in the fall of 1900 and removed to Catalina, where for three years he carried on a mercantile business. Selling out he returned to Los Angeles and for two years lived retired. Since 1905 he has been serving as secretary and treasurer of the Eldorado Consolidated mines, in which he is a heavy stockholder, the company having thirty-four claims in Riverside county which are being rapidly developed.

Politically he is a Republican, and active in the workings of the party. He served for one term as a member of the school board from the Fourth ward. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic body at Los Angeles, and is also identified with Stanton Post, G. A. R.

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WILLIAM J. McCALDIN. A comparatively brief time in the life of William J. McCaldin was passed as a citizen of Pasadena, yet he is remembered by early residents of that city as an upbuilder and a progressive spirit which added no little toward the advancement and development of this section of Southern California. The exigencies of an eastern climate forced him to leave the scenes of his business activities and the success which had always accompanied his efforts enabled him to bring with him to Southern California a fortune which was at once invested in real estate, and its consequent improvement and development gave to Mr. McCaldin a place

among the citizens whose work contributed toward the permanent prosperity of the city.

Mr. McCaldin benefited by an inheritance of the sterling traits of character which were noticeable features in his successful career, being the descendant of a Scotch-Irish family of worth and ability. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1847, a son of William and Sarah (Bell) McCaldin, natives respectively of Ireland and Scotland; the father died at the age of thirty-seven years, while the mother attained the ripe age of ninety-four. They had five sons, of whom William J. was the first to come to America, the others following him later and engaging in business with him. He had received a good education through an attendance of the public schools and a college there, and in young manhood he sought a new home and wider opportunities on this side of the Atlantic. Soon after his arrival in New York City he engaged in the coal business, later drifting into the shipping business, when he began building and buying vessels, tugs and canal boats, and eventually working up an extensive business in this line—used principally in the merchant marine trade. His interests were on the East river, where he owned tugs, canal boats and schooners used in the coal trade, as well as transatlantic and West Indian trade. He owned the South Portland for many years, but finally sold her to San Francisco parties, and this boat was afterward lost on the Pacific coast. Notwithstanding he was always actively engaged in business affairs he was a progressive and liberal citizen in every respect and gave liberally of both time and means toward the furtherance of any plan advanced for the betterment of his community, being one of the most active of the business men in the establishment of a produce exchange in New York City, as well as countless other enterprises of public import.

His health breaking in 1885, Mr. McCaldin sought a milder climate, and in Southern California established his home. He was located for a time in Sierra Madre Villa and then removed to Pasadena, where he invested about \$200,000 in real estate. Here he made his home up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1892. He made a place for himself

among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Pasadena and Los Angeles, and at the same time built up a wide circle of friends, who appreciated him for the sterling traits of character always manifested in all his dealings with the public. He voted the Republican ticket, but did not aspire to official recognition; in religion he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he was a Mason of Knight Templar degree.

In New York City, in 1871, Mr. McCaldin was united in marriage with Miss Alice Lediard, who now survives her husband. They had two daughters, Alice, now the wife of Senator H. S. G. McCartney, of Los Angeles, and Sarah, who died in Pasadena in 1894. Mrs. McCaldin is the descendant of an old French family, the name being originally *Le Diard*, but it was changed to its present spelling by her father, Charles Redmond Lediard. The latter was born in Bristol, England, and there graduated in medicine and pharmacy. At the age of twenty-five years he served as the youngest member of Parliament. Afterward he removed to St. Vincent's, West Indies, and there Mrs. McCaldin was born. He became the owner of a valuable estate abounding in forests of mahogany and rosewood, and also engaged in the drug business and the practice of dentistry in New York City, where he afterward located. His death occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., in November, 1892, at the age of seventy-six years. He was also prominent in public affairs and interested in the development of whatever community he made his home, giving liberally toward this end. He was associated with the Masonic organization, having taken the thirty-second degree, and in religion was a member of the Episcopal Church. His wife was in maidenhood Mary Pollard, who was born in London, England, and died in Brooklyn. She was the daughter of Dr. Pollard, who died in France. Mrs. McCaldin was educated in the Morris Female Institute, of Morristown, N. J., after which she was married, and twelve years later became a resident of Southern California, where her home has been ever since. She is, however, an extensive traveler, having made the trip across the continent twenty-three times.



Since her husband's death she has devoted her time to the management of her estate and has displayed unusual business ability and judgment along this line.

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GIDEON TABOR STEWART, a retired citizen of Pasadena, brought with him to Southern California when he came here the magnificent record of a successful lawyer and man of affairs. He was born at Johnstown, N. Y., August 7, 1824, and was named for Judge Gideon Tabor, his parents being Thomas Ferguson and Petreshe (Hill) Stewart, descendants of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was a contractor and builder at Schenectady, N. Y., where his grandmother, Elizabeth (Ferguson) Stewart, daughter of Dr. Thomas Ferguson, of Stewart Town, Ireland, opened the first English school and academy, which continued under her auspices until it was merged in Union College. She was well educated and a very successful teacher, among the pupils attracted to her instruction being Richard Yates, afterward governor of Illinois. Mr. Stewart's mother was a daughter of the distinguished divine and Revolutionary patriot, Rev. Nicholas Hill, whose family located in Schenectady from Londonderry, Ireland, near the beginning of the eighteenth century. The maternal great-grandfather, Henry Hill, was a prominent citizen of Schenectady and a loyal patriot to the cause of the colonies, and because of his fearlessness in upholding the cause was arrested by the British soldiers and so cruelly tortured that he died in less than a year thereafter, this being about the commencement of the Revolution. Two of his sons, Nicholas and Harry, inspired by his patriotism and loyalty, enlisted in the cause of the colonies, in the Second New York Regiment, and were with Washington at Valley Forge and Yorktown and remained until his army was disbanded in 1783. Then, for the first time since leaving their home for the dangers and hardships of camp life, they returned to Schenectady, where Nicholas completed his studies and entered the Christian ministry, rounding out the years of a well-spent life on his beautiful farm by the Mohawk, opposite the city of Amsterdam, where he passed away at the advanced age of ninety years. He reared a family of children who per-

petuated the honorable name, Nicholas Hill, Jr., being celebrated as the owner of the largest private law library in the United States as well as the most lucrative practice; and John L. Hill, an eminent lawyer, and leading counsel for defendant in the famous Tilton vs. Beecher case. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had four sons who sought the legal profession, while a fifth, Alexander A. Stewart, was a prominent merchant of Columbus and during the Civil war was a government contractor, furnishing uniforms for the soldiers. He was a strong temperance advocate, and father of Rev. George B. Stewart, president of Mt. Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary. Of the four sons who studied law Merwin Hill graduated with honors at Union College, but died when preparing for the bar; James Ferguson graduated from Oberlin College, went with early settlers to California and was one of the oldest lawyers of San Francisco when he died in 1893, leaving a son and grandson as worthy members of the bar of that city; Nicholas Hill, Jr., was both scholar and lawyer, and acquired fame as an educator, being at the head of the principal institution in the state of Florida, at Quincy, where he died in 1858; and Gideon Tabor, of this review, completes the list.

Orphaned by the death of his mother in his infancy, Gideon Tabor Stewart received parental training from his father, who placed him in Oberlin Institute at an early age. However, he left the studies of this institution to read law in the office of Jairus Kennan, of Norwalk, Ohio, remaining with him from the spring of 1842 for the period of a year, when he went to Columbus and entered the law office of Hon. N. H. Swayne, afterwards a justice of the United States supreme court. Going to Florida a year and a half later, he spent two winters with his brother, Nicholas, and after returning to Norwalk he was admitted to the bar August 14, 1846. He became a partner of Jairus Kennan, with whom he practiced for some time. January 26, 1866, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States, being at that time a resident of Iowa. He had located in the latter state shortly after the outbreak of the Civil war and there purchased the Dubuque *Times*, the only daily Union paper in the north half of the state at that time. Mr. Stewart was a staunch Union man

and being physically disqualified for field service resolved to give his time and attention to interests which might operate in favor of the cause he espoused. The Confederate forces then held the greater part of the lower Mississippi river and its valley, and were fast moving in the direction of Dubuque, then a very important military point on the Mississippi river, anticipating its speedy capture and the reduction of Iowa to slave territory. Dubuque county and city were in the center of the lead mining industry, which attracted there a large foreign-born element in its population. This, from its anti-negro antipathies, found no difficulty in attaching itself to the pro-slavery side of politics, and by its vote largely controlled the elections. It was therefore for the purpose of bringing before the minds of this population the true condition of affairs and not as stated by the radical Democrat paper of the place, the Dubuque *Daily Herald*, whose editor was arrested and placed in prison by the National government because of treasonable acts and publications. Soon after the close of the war Mr. Stewart sold the Dubuque *Times* and its printing office for the same price that he bought them, although he had nearly doubled the paper in size and much increased its market value, for the reason that he wished to return to Norwalk and resume his law practice. Its purchaser was a prominent Republican and from that time it resumed its former party control.

Returning to Norwalk in the latter part of the year 1866 Mr. Stewart resumed his law practice and continued it successfully until December, 1901, when by advice from his physician he came to Southern California. Since that year he has continued to make his home in Pasadena, leaving his business and property at Norwalk in the care of his sons. He is eighty-three years old, hale and hearty in appearance, and retaining the cheerful manner and charm of personality which have won him a host of friends wherever he is known. Of the children born to himself and wife (who was formerly Abby N. Simmons, of Greenfield, Huron county, where their marriage occurred in 1857), all are living, one daughter and three sons. Mrs. Stewart passed away in February, 1899, at their home in Norwalk.

In addition to the engrossing interests entailed by his large law practice, which has included

many important cases in Ohio (the printed law records and briefs of his supreme court cases alone making four large volumes), Mr. Stewart has taken an active part in public affairs, both state and national. He was one of the organizers of the first east and west railroad through Norwalk, named the Cleveland, Norwalk & Toledo Railroad, and which now forms a part of the main line of the railway from New York to Chicago. He was three times elected by Whigs and Free Soilers as auditor of Huron county, and zealously opposed the extension of slavery. When news came of the influx of slaveholders and their slaves, with the consequent fighting and bloodshed, in Kansas, Mr. Stewart organized a company of about a hundred settlers from Huron county, and going to the garret of the court house, brought down a supply of guns and equipment of the old militia training system, with consent of the commissioners, to arm the men. By his contribution and that obtained by him from others, these arms were well cleaned and repaired. His deputy auditor went with the company, their wives and children for permanent settlement there. By their attitude they were allowed to settle there and live in peace until the outbreak of the Civil war. Originally Mr. Stewart belonged to the old Whig party and at the commencement of the war he became a Republican, but at its close passed into the Prohibition party, where he has ever since remained one of its most devoted advocates. For fifteen years he was a member and for four years chairman of its national committee, and was unanimously nominated by three state conventions of the party in Ohio for president of the United States, but each time declined to be a candidate for that office. At one time he was candidate of the party for vice-president of the United States, was three times its candidate for governor of Ohio, and nine times its candidate for judge of the supreme court of the state. He was grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, and three times elected grand worthy chief Templar of the Good Templars of Ohio; and was prominent in the Maine law and other temperance movements. He was president of the Law Library Association of Huron county at Norwalk, and one of its organizers. He has been engaged in many business and commercial enterprises, in the early years of





Carrie M. Jones.



J. H. Jones



his practice having edited the *Norwalk Reflector*, the Whig organ of Huron county, and was for several years half owner of the *Toledo Blade*. He is a life member of the American Bible Society; has been for many years president of the Firelands Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders over forty years ago and which has published over three thousand pages of historic collections. He was one of the founders and first officers of the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences at Norwalk (and is its only surviving charter member), which has maintained a large library and reading room with valuable courses of lectures. He was also one of the pioneers of the Scotch-Irish Society of America and director of the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is now vice-president of the California Humane Society. In addition to all the activities mentioned, he has written and published a volume of poems and also a historic booklet on ex-presidents John and John Quincy Adams. As a speaker he is fluent and ready and has been called upon for many political speeches and numerous finished addresses on other subjects, during his long and useful life. It is something to have lived as Mr. Stewart has done; to have steadily and conscientiously erected the structure which indicates his aims and purposes in life; to have won success financially and in the eyes of his fellowmen; and with all to have retained to the evening of his days the personality which has distinguished him in his career.

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JOHN H. JONES. One of the most esteemed and helpful citizens of Los Angeles was the late John H. Jones, who as a pioneer of the state of California and an early settler of this city gave liberally of time and means toward its upbuilding and development. Mr. Jones was the son of an Englishman, and was born in Greenbush, N. Y., March 31, 1834; his parents, James and Sarah (Olds) Jones, grew to maturity in England, where they married and acquired a competency which enabled them to retire from active business pursuits on coming to America. Their two other children, a son and daughter, were both born in England, and both died when past middle age.

James Jones died in Massachusetts, where he had made his home in retirement, typical of the best in an English gentleman's life; held in high esteem by those who knew him best, for the sterling traits of character which distinguished his citizenship.

John H. Jones was but a lad in years when he lost his father, his early training thus devolving upon the mother, who gave to him by inheritance and precept the unswerving principles which were always his most noticeable characteristics in both public and private life. He received his early education in the public schools of Massachusetts, and in that state spent the first years of his manhood. Shortly after his marriage he decided to seek his fortune in California, the land of his boyhood's dreams, and accordingly took passage on a vessel commanded by a friend of his. This brought to the Pacific coast a cargo of goods via Cape Horn. The journey was made in safety, and soon after his arrival Mr. Jones found employment as a clerk in Los Angeles. Later he went to Santa Barbara and engaged extensively in trading, and at the same time began to speculate in lands. Considerable of the down-town property of Los Angeles was owned by Mr. Jones at one time, his first home being at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, where he lived for more than twenty-eight years, while he also lived for a brief time on Broadway, between First and Second streets. He had the utmost confidence in the future possibilities of the city of Los Angeles and indeed of all Southern California, and the greater part of the property that he purchased was at once improved under his direction, Chester block being erected by him, also two flat buildings on Ottawa street and one on Twenty-seventh street. At the time of his death he had under construction a large warehouse on Los Angeles and Fifth streets. He was very successful in his business ventures and acquired a large fortune, but despite the affluence and its consequent influence which came to him, he remained ever the same genial, helpful friend to his associates, the same practical and liberal citizen, the simple, kindly, courteous gentleman which was his due through inheritance and training. He was lib-



eral but unostentatious in his giving, the Golden Rule remaining his maxim throughout his entire life. In politics he was a Republican, and as a member of the city council for one term he was a power for the advancement of the city's interests. His death occurred suddenly at his home, No. 258 East Adams street, February 12, 1903, removing a citizen who had won the high position he held in the esteem of his fellow townsmen, and who left behind him a record of quiet, honest and earnest integrity which has placed his name on the roll of honored pioneers of the city.

Mr. Jones' wife was formerly Miss Carrie M. Otis, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of the Boston family of that name. She was reared in her native state and educated in its schools, after which, November 24, 1854, she was united in marriage with Mr. Jones. She remained in Massachusetts when her husband came to California, joining him in 1858, making the journey by the Isthmus of Panama and the trip from San Pedro to Los Angeles was made by stage. It may be imagined that the little pueblo with its adobe houses and its uncivilized, foreign appearance struck the Boston-bred girl unpleasantly and did not speak eloquently of the pleasures of her future home. In the years that followed she made many trips back to the eastern home, being a passenger on one of the first trains eastward after the completion of the transcontinental railroad. However, she too became imbued with the future greatness of the country and has come to love the sunny skies of Southern California, where she still makes her home. She has developed business ability which has enabled her to look after her own affairs in an efficient manner, and her judicious management has resulted in a material increase of the property left her by her husband. Like her husband, she is liberal and public spirited, and like him also is unostentatious in her giving, although her name cannot but be associated with many charitable enterprises. She assisted in building the first Episcopal Church on Temple street and was associated with the early-day leaders in benevolences. She is a Unitarian in her church affiliations. Recently she gave to the Young

Women's Christian Association the sum of \$20,000 to assist in the erection of their new home building, and in numberless other enterprises of similar character she has been and is likewise interested. She takes a keen interest in the development and upbuilding of Los Angeles, and is always found foremost among the citizens who are seeking to promote the general welfare. Among her holdings mention may be made of the three valuable corner properties located as follows: two on Fifth and Spring and one on Fifth and Main streets, which she has leased for a term of years.

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RALPH HAGAN, M. D. The medical profession in Los Angeles has many members who have achieved prominence in their chosen field of labor, and of these the subject of this sketch is one of the foremost. In the prime of life, he possesses that enthusiasm, energy and vitality which are essential to the highest success, and being an earnest student, his mind is ever open to conviction and progress. He is a son of Martin Hagan, M. D., who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1832, and in that state grew to manhood. During young manhood he prepared himself for the medical profession by taking a course in Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and soon after his graduation therefrom became assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Regiment, and was later made surgeon of the Sixty-first Ohio Regiment. The war ended, he returned to his home in Tuscarawas county, where for two terms he served as county treasurer. At the end of this public service he once more resumed his medical studies, taking a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. Having obtained the degree of M. D. in the latter institution he located in St. Paul, Minn., for the practice of his profession, building up a fine private practice, in addition to acting in the capacity of surgeon for several railroads in that city. The severe strain of constant application soon began to tell on his own health and in 1881 he took a trip to Honolulu, intending to remain one year. So pleased was he with the salubrious climate of that country that he was loath to leave, and the one year lengthened into three. During this time





Frank M. Chapman

he had not been idle, but on the other hand found considerable opportunity to practice his profession, having been appointed physician to the insane, and also acting as physician to the royal family.

Upon leaving the island in 1884, instead of returning to Minnesota, Dr. Hagan located in Los Angeles, where for about thirteen years he carried on a lucrative practice. He gave this up however in 1897, from that time until his death, in 1902, when in his sixty-ninth year, living retired. During his residence here he served as health officer several years and was also county physician for some time. Prominent in Grand Army and Masonic circles, he was also well known in Republican gatherings, but in none of these was he more interested than in the medical societies to which he belonged, and in all of which his opinion and judgment had great weight. His marriage united him with Rose Armstrong, who was born in Port Washington, Ohio, a daughter of William Armstrong, one of the most prominent merchants in the latter city. Mrs. Hagan is still living and makes her home in Los Angeles.

Of the three children who originally comprised the parental family two are living, and of these Ralph Hagan is the youngest. Born in St. Paul, Minn., May 13, 1872, he was there reared and educated until he was nine years old, when with his parents he spent three years in Honolulu. Upon coming to Los Angeles in 1884 he resumed his studies in the public schools of this city, following this training by taking a high school course. Supplemented by a careful and thoughtful observation of the practice of medicine as followed by his talented father this preparation well fitted him to become a pupil in the medical department of the University of California, which he entered in 1892, and from which he graduated in 1895. For one year thereafter he acted as house surgeon in the Los Angeles county hospital, giving this up to fill his appointment as police surgeon, a position which he held from January, 1897, until January, 1901. Since the latter date he has given his attention almost exclusively to his private practice, making a specialty of surgery, and is also on the staff of physicians in charge of the Pacific hospital, the Sisters' hospital, and Los Angeles Hospital, be-

sides which he acts as medical director of the Los Angeles Life Association and examiner for several fraternal societies.

Dr. Hagan's home at No. 758 Lake street is presided over by his wife, to whom he was married in Los Angeles in 1897, and who was formerly Mamie A. Berke, a native of Faribault, Minn. Her father, Ferdinand Berke, who participated in the Civil war, died in Los Angeles in 1902. While professionally Dr. Hagan is a very busy man, he yet finds time for relaxation, and indeed he considers it a necessity to his well-being, thoroughly believing in the saying that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." For two years he was secretary of the Los Angeles Driving Club, of which he is still a member. His love for man's best friend, the horse, is one of his strongest characteristics, and he owns a number of fine animals. His fraternal associations are numerous and include membership in the Woodmen of the World, Knights of the Macabees, Red Men, Eagles and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His membership in the last-mentioned order is in Lodge No. 99, at Los Angeles, of which he is past exalted ruler, and now has charge of the southern jurisdiction of California in the capacity of district deputy grand exalted ruler. Politically he allies himself with the Republican party, and in the interest of good citizenship is a member of the board of police commissioners of this city. Taken all in all, Dr. Hagan is a man of the times, progressive and public-spirited, helpful to his city, and one whom it is a pleasure and honor to know.

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COL. FRANK M. CHAPMAN, of Covina, Cal., is a native of Illinois, having been born in Macomb, McDonough county, in that state, on the first day of the year 1849. He is the eldest of a large family of children born to Sidney S. and Rebecca Jane Chapman. His father was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1826, and was a descendant of one of three brothers who came from England to Massachusetts about 1650. He came to Macomb when a young man and in 1848 was united in marriage with Rebecca Jane Clarke, the eldest daughter of David and Eliza (Russell) Clarke, natives of Kentucky and early pioneers

of central Illinois. Colonel Chapman's boyhood was passed at Macomb. There he attended the common schools and engaged in various occupations until he answered the last call made by President Lincoln for soldiers. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry. Though a mere boy in years he was accepted and with his regiment went south, where he remained until after the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

Upon his return home our subject engaged at clerking in a store until 1868, when he went to the neighboring town of Vermont and engaged in business for himself. After the fire in Chicago in 1871, there being a great demand for bricklayers in that city, and having learned that trade with his father, who was a builder, he went there and for a while was foreman for a large building firm. For a while he engaged in building and contracting in that city for himself, when he again drifted into mercantile life. This he followed with varying success until he began the study of medicine. He entered Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated with the class of 1877. The following year Mr. Chapman, with his brother Charles C., embarked in the publishing business. Prosperity attended this enterprise and the business grew until Chapman Brothers (as the firm was known) erected their own building and owned a large printing plant in Chicago. For many years the firm did an extensive and prosperous printing and publishing business, and at the same time engaged extensively in the real estate business, and also erected many large buildings in Chicago.

On the second day of December, 1894, Colonel Chapman, with his family, landed in California, taking up his residence in Los Angeles. Here he lived for a year, when he removed to Palmetto Ranch, at Covina, at which place he is extensively engaged in orange growing. Since taking up his residence here he has been identified with almost every local enterprise inaugurated by its people, and is regarded as one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of the community.

Colonel Chapman was united in marriage with Miss Wilhelmina Zillen, September 9,

1886. To them have been born four children: Frank M., Jr., born at Chicago, Ill., July 17, 1888; Grant, also at Chicago, June 11, 1891; Grace, born in Los Angeles, October 18, 1895; and Clarke, born at Covina, February 21, 1898. Mrs. Chapman was born in Friedrichstadt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, July 2, 1861. She is the daughter of Wilhelm Ferdinand and Louise (Fencke) Zillen, and came with her father to the United States in 1866.

Politically Colonel Chapman has been a life long Republican and has taken more or less active part in politics. He has been a delegate to many conventions. He represented the twenty-fifth ward in the city council of Chicago, and while chairman of the committee on railroads he was author of the ordinance demanding the elevating of steam railways, thereby doing away with grade crossings.

The subject of our sketch was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the National Guards by Governor Henry Gage, and reappointed by Governor George C. Pardee, and Governor James N. Gillette, having served on the staff of these three governors.

Colonel Chapman and family are members of the Christian Church, and not only take an active part in church work, but are identified with every movement for the betterment of their community.

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CAPT. J. PEMBROKE JONES. The lineage of the Jones family is traced to Wales, whence the first of the name in America crossed the ocean to Virginia during the colonial period of our nation's history. Among the descendants of this immigrant was Thomas Jones, the grandfather of Captain Jones, who among other children reared a son John on the old Virginia plantation. Following the traditions of his predecessors he too became a large land holder, at one time owning six hundred acres well stocked with cattle, horses and mules, in the raising of which and in the care of his large property he kept a large number of slaves. The proverbial southern hospitality had been meted out to him in generous measure, to the end that he was known far and wide and had friends and ac-





*F M Pillsbury*



quaintances innumerable. Throughout his mature life he enjoyed the close companionship and sympathetic co-operation of his wife, who prior to her marriage was Mary Booker, she like himself being a descendant of Welsh ancestors.

Among the seventeen children born into the home of John and Mary (Booker) Jones was J. Pembroke, born on the Virginia plantation near Hampton, February 28, 1825. Every advantage for his care and training was bestowed upon him with a generous hand by his parents, and for nine years he received instruction from the same private tutor. Thereafter he prepared for entry into William and Mary College, a non-sectarian educational institution in Williamsburg, Va., founded in 1693. He pursued his studies in that institution for some time, and upon leaving college in 1842 entered the navy and went to sea, where he received his nautical training. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had circled the globe. In the meantime war had been declared and waged between Mexico and the United States and he was one of the navy officers who participated in that struggle. He graduated from the naval academy where he received his promotion and from that time served in the navy until the cloud of the Civil war spread its blighting gloom over both north and south. Loyal to the section of country which was his own home as well as that of innumerable ancestors in times past he returned to the south in her hour of need and engaged in the service, having command of various ships, besides at one time having command of the torpedo defenses. Following the war he engaged in the mercantile marine service, after which he accepted the chair of mathematics in the University of Georgia. Subsequently he gave up that position to take up farming in Fauquier county, Va., where he remained seven years, when he was selected by the South American government to take charge of their torpedo defenses, his fame having preceded him. After spending two years in Argentine he returned to Virginia and in Albemarle county resumed agricultural operations, following this for about six years.

It was during this time that Mr. Jones' life was saddened by the death of his wife, who was formerly Mary Willis. One son, Pembroke, was born of this marriage; he is now a well-to-do

resident of New York City. After the death of his wife Captain Jones traveled for a time, visiting many of the southern countries. The present wife of Captain Jones was formerly Miss Georgia Newton, of Norfolk, Va., and together they are spending their declining years amid happy surroundings in Pasadena, having a palatial residence at No. 127 North Madison avenue. Though in his eighty-second year Captain Jones enjoys a fair degree of health and it is the wish of his friends that he may be spared to them for many years. The reputation of the south for hospitality is sustained in his home. Hosts of friends testify to his unfailing cordiality, genial temperament and broadminded fellowship, while temperate habits, lofty principles of honor and keen sagacity have united to form a personality of remarkable strength and power. He is next to the oldest graduate of the naval academy, now living.

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FRANCIS MARION POTTENGER, A. M., M. D. There are few physicians in Los Angeles county who have enjoyed greater opportunities for medical research, both at home and abroad, than has Dr. Pottenger, and few who have obtained a greater degree of success in the accomplishment of his undertakings, namely, the mastery of a new field of scientific investigation and its practical application. Dr. Pottenger's work in the field of tuberculosis has been that of a pioneer on the western coast. His establishment of the Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat conducted on ethical lines, his efforts to arouse interest in the prevention of tuberculosis throughout the state by organization and teaching, his numerous contributions to various medical journals in the scientific interest of this cause, have rendered him well known as a leader in this great work not only on the Pacific coast, but throughout the United States, and his name is not unknown in foreign countries. His writings on tuberculosis have often been quoted in the continental medical journals, and through his writings and his travels he has become known to and made acquaintance with many of the world's leading men who are interested in tuberculosis.

The records of the Pottenger family show

it to be of English origin, the first representative on American soil coming over at the time Cecil Calvert made the journey and settling in Maryland. It became one of the substantial families in the vicinity of Baltimore, flourishing there for many generations. Later on we find a branch of the Pottenger family among the early pioneers of Hamilton county, Ohio, where they developed large farming interests and started a settlement which they named New Baltimore. Thomas Pottenger, the father of Dr. Pottenger, was born there and in after life engaged in farming near this place. With true patriotic zeal, at the time of his country's need, he abandoned his own interests to serve in the northern army, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the war he returned to his former peaceful pursuits and carried on his farm for many years. As on the paternal side, so on the maternal side the doctor is of English lineage, being a descendant of Cromwell. His mother, Hannah Ellen Sater, was also born at New Baltimore, and in honor of her family when the government established a postoffice at New Baltimore, the name of Sater was given to it. The children resulting from this union are all living: two married daughters, Nellie M. Fouts and Elda P. Scheering, residing in Indiana and Ohio respectively; three sons, Milton Spenser, a graduate of the literary department of Otterbein University (Westerville, Ohio), a practicing attorney in Cincinnati; Francis Marion, the subject of this biography; and Joseph Elbert, who after graduating from the University of Southern California in both academic and medical departments, continued his medical studies abroad, and is now associated with his brother in the Pottenger Sanatorium at Monrovia. Both parents are still living and make their home with their sons at Monrovia.

Dr. Pottenger was born near New Baltimore, Hamilton county, Ohio, September 27, 1869. A farmer's son, his education was begun in the district schools of his own neighborhood. Later on he attended Otterbein University, and graduated from the academic department in 1892 with the degree of Ph. B. In 1894 he graduated from the Cincinnati Col-

lege of Medicine and Surgery, receiving the degree of M. D., and also the gold medal for highest standing in his class. Immediately following his graduation from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery he married Carrie Burtner, whom he first became acquainted with while both were students and class-mates at Otterbein University, and accompanied by her he spent nearly a year in graduate work in Vienna, Berlin, Munich and London. Thereafter he returned to Hamilton county, Ohio, taking up the practice of medicine in Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant to the chair of surgery in his alma mater, the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Owing to the ill-health of his wife Dr. Pottenger came to the west in 1895 in the hope that under the sunny skies of California she might regain her normal strength and vigor. After remaining in Monrovia for eighteen months, however, during which time everything possible was done for her recovery, he finally returned with her to Germantown, Ohio, her childhood home, and there her death occurred two years later. During the two years spent in Germantown Dr. Pottenger temporarily gave up the practice of medicine and devoted his time to the care of his wife and the study of tuberculosis. In his spare moments, however, he interested himself in history and political economy, and obtained from Otterbein University by the presentation of a thesis dealing with certain phases of the tariff question, his degree of Master of Philosophy which was later changed to that of Master of Arts (1905). After the death of his wife Dr. Pottenger returned to Monrovia and again took up the practice of medicine, giving special attention to diseases of the nose, throat and chest. For the purpose of more thorough training along these lines he returned east the following year, and for some time did graduate work in New York and other eastern cities. Returning to Monrovia once more he again took up his practice there, and in October, 1901, he established an office in Los Angeles, limiting his practice to diseases of the chest, being the first physician on the western coast to limit his practice to this special line.

At this writing he has an office in the O. T. Johnson building.

On the 29th of August, 1900, Dr. Pottenger married Adelaide Gertrude Babbit, a native of Keeseville, N. Y., a graduate of the State University of Vermont, and teacher of Greek and Latin in the Monrovia high school at the time they first met. Two children have been born to them, Francis Marion, Jr., and Robert Thomas.

It was in 1903 that Dr. Pottenger inaugurated the plans for his sanatorium for the treatment of lungs and throat. The beginning was small, showing accommodation for only eleven patients, but in three short years it has grown to be the largest private sanatorium for tuberculosis in the United States, far exceeding the founder's most sanguine expectations. It now furnishes accommodations for ninety patients, but even this capacity has been outgrown as is shown by the long waiting list.

The sanatorium is located in a natural park of forty acres which occupies an eminence above the city of Monrovia in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains, and which commands an extensive view of the San Gabriel valley with its world-famed orange groves. The buildings are so constructed that the patients' rooms face the south with bay window frontage, and in addition to the main buildings there are numerous tent houses and bungalows for the accommodation of patients. The buildings are equipped with all modern conveniences, such as steam heat and electric light, and the kitchen is thoroughly up-to-date, being equipped for steam cooking and sterilizing of dishes. The purest of water is supplied from springs in the near-by mountains. In March, 1905, Dr. Pottenger incorporated the institution under the name of the Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

During the year 1905 Dr. Pottenger was sent as a delegate from California to the International Tuberculosis Congress which met in Paris October 2 to 7. While abroad he continued his studies and investigations along the line of his specialty, visiting for this purpose the leading sanatoria of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, France and England, and

meeting many of the recognized authorities on tuberculosis in the world.

The scientific work which Dr. Pottenger has accomplished, together with his contributions to the literature of tuberculosis, has made him a recognized authority on the subject of diseases of the lungs and throat. He also enjoys the honor of being the author of the movement for the prevention of tuberculosis in California, his interest in the subject resulting in the organization of the Southern California Anti-Tuberculosis League in 1903, of which he served as president until 1906. He is chief of the medical staff of the Helping Station of the Southern California Anti-Tuberculosis League, and is professor of clinical medicine in the University of Southern California, delivering a course of lectures on the subject of tuberculosis. His love of and devotion to his profession are shown by his activity in the various local and national medical societies. He holds membership in the following: American Medical Association, American Climatological Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Therapeutic Society, the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Medical Society of the State of California, the Los Angeles County Medical Society, Southern California Medical Society, the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, and the Los Angeles Academy of Medicine, of which he is ex-president. He is also founder and ex-president of the Southern California Anti-Tuberculosis League, and is a corresponding member of the International Central Bureau for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Although deeply interested in medical pursuits this does not exclude him from other interests. He is connected with various business enterprises, among other things being a director of the American National Bank of Monrovia. In his religious belief Dr. Pottenger is a Unitarian. The only social club to which he belongs is the University Club of Los Angeles. Politically he is independent, not being an adherent of either of the political parties, although this must not be construed as indicating a lack of interest in the welfare of his nation or municipality. On the other

hand he takes a keen interest in questions of political, social and historical interest. He holds membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science, in the California State Society for Charities and Corrections, also in the Southwest Society, a branch of the Archaeological Society of America. In his own town he has served as city councilman. He can always be counted on to assist any movement for the betterment of the community.

In this review of the life and work of Dr. Pottenger it will be seen that he is a man of deep research and careful investigation and is eminently gifted with the capabilities of mind which are indispensable to the success of a physician. Personally he is a pleasant, genial, kindly man, of high social qualities, and much beloved by his patients and associates, and highly respected by the medical profession and an extensive circle of friends.

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JACOB JEPSEN. The business life of Los Angeles received a vital stimulus when Mr. Jepsen established the nucleus of the present flourishing business now being carried on by his sons. When he came to this city in 1891 he started in business in an unpretentious way, but year by year added to his stock and enlarged his quarters until at the time of his death, December 12, 1895, he commanded one of the largest retail and wholesale harness and saddlery establishments in the city. Since his death the business has been continued, first under the name of the Jepsen Saddlery Company, and now as the Main-Winchester-Jepsen Company. Throughout its existence the business founded by the elder Mr. Jepsen has been synonymous with square dealings and honest goods. The establishment of a prosperous business was but one of the accomplishments of Mr. Jepsen's life, for in the quiet routine of his daily duties he was unconsciously rearing a monument to his name in the many acts of kindness rendered to the less fortunate, lending encouragement to the discouraged, in fact, impoverishing himself that his fellow-man might not lack creature comforts if it lay in his power to supply them.

Jacob Jepsen was the representative of a fine

old Danish family, and his father, also Jacob Jepsen, was well known in the vicinity of Hoyer, Denmark, as a manufacturer of harness and saddles. Before her marriage the mother was a Miss Mommsen, she being closely related to the noted historian of that name. Of the children born into the parental family three became residents of the United States, Jacob and Fred, the latter formerly a resident of Yonkers, N. Y., now of Santa Monica, Cal., and Marie, Mrs. Adam Miller, who lived for many years in San Francisco and died in 1901. Jacob was born in Hoyer, Denmark, January 25, 1838, and grew up to a sturdy manhood under native skies. As his parents were fairly well-to-do he received good educational advantages. After his school days were over he became an apprentice under his father, learning the saddlery business in all of its details. As a member of the Danish army he served in the Schleswig-Holstein war, where he became known as one of the best shots in the Danish army.

It was about the year 1866 that Mr. Jepsen left the familiar scenes of his native land and embarked for Australia, settling in Brisbane, Queensland. It was not long afterward, in the same year in fact, that he formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Emma A. Goeldner, who though a resident of Australia was a native of Geipsdorf, near Berlin, Germany. She was a daughter of Carl Goeldner, a well-known business man of Geipsdorf, who became one of the early German settlers of Queensland, whither he went to follow mining at the time of the rush to Ballarat. After continuing at mining for some time he gave it up and settled down to the peaceful life of farmer and cattle-raiser. His marriage united him with Eleanor Arlt, who was born in Geipsdorf, Germany, and who died in that country prior to the removal of the husband and children to Australia.

Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Goeldner Mrs. Jepsen was the eldest. She went to Australia with her father and sister in the sailing vessel *Diana*, going around Cape Horn, and during the six months they were en route they saw England, Ireland and Brazil, putting in at Bahia, where for a time they enjoyed the beautiful tropical climate of that country. The only cloud over the otherwise pleasant visit was





*William S. Hook*

the sight of slavery, which was still in vogue. On their arrival at Brisbane it was necessary to travel inland through the camps of the black natives in order to get to the German station or missionary settlement which had been established by Queen Augusta. The year following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jepsen with her sister, Auguste (later Mrs. John Menzel) came to San Francisco. On the trip from Sydney to San Francisco they came on the sailing vessel San Juan, landing at their destination after a voyage of three months. This boat went down on the return trip, but fortunately the passengers were all saved. Mr. Jepsen's first impression of San Francisco was not altogether pleasing, in fact more than once he regretted that they had ever left Australia. Mrs. Jepsen distinctly recalls the family migrations, for at the time she left her native land for Australia she was a child of thirteen years and a half.

After carrying on a successful saddlery business in San Francisco and Oakland for a time Mr. Jepsen removed his home and business interests to Napa, continuing there for fourteen years, or until 1891, which year witnessed his removal to Los Angeles, and the establishment of the business that now bears his name, as previously mentioned. From the modest beginning that was started on the bay has since grown one of the largest wholesale and retail harness and saddlery establishments on the Pacific coast, and altogether they own and manage several large stores. Since the death of Mr. Jepsen the business has been conducted by his sons, Jacob and Carl, who inherit their father's business acumen, and in continuing his wise policy and methods are meeting with great success.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jepsen: Jacob, Carl, George, Esther, Edward, and Emma; the two last mentioned are deceased. Mrs. Jepsen is an active member of the Emanuel Presbyterian Church, as was also Mr. Jepsen. His religion was a part of his daily life and permeated every thought and act. None appealed to him in vain for sympathy and help, and both were given with a lavish hand. He thoroughly believed in a practical religion and exemplified this belief in his daily life. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order

of United Workmen, for many years being the local head of the latter body. In all of his philanthropical work Mr. Jepsen had the cheerful co-operation of his wife, who is loved and revered for the noble qualities of her character.

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WILLIAM SPENCER HOOK. In the growth of a city, no factor is more potent than its street railways. Outlying tracts of fine land, commanding sweeping vistas of mountain, valley and ocean remain ranch property, or lie in fallow fields until touched by a car line, when there soon follows a speedy transformation into graded streets, green lawns, spacious grounds and all that goes to make a desirable residence district and the ranch land becomes valuable suburban real estate. Nowhere has there been a more striking illustration of this statement than in Los Angeles, with its almost unprecedented growth and the rapid expansion of its boundary lines, owing unquestionably in a large measure to its splendidly equipped electric railway lines.

The impetus to improved street car service in this city was given by the late William S. Hook, when he, in company with his brother, Thomas J. Hook, obtained franchises and constructed the traction car system, with its handsome coaches and superior equipment. The traction lines ran through the southwestern part of the city, which had been previously scantily supplied with transportation facilities and was so sparsely settled that only a far-seeing business acumen would have ventured on such an outlay of capital. Mr. Hook's foresight was justified by the results; for the growth that followed in the southwest, in slightly residence tracts, traversed by wide boulevards, lined with elegant residences, was almost magical. Los Angeles felt a thrill of new life, real estate values advanced and it was not long until other capitalists, seeing the trend of the pace set by the traction lines, inaugurated similar improvements in the general street car system of the city, extended old lines, built new ones and contracted a net-work of inter-urban tracks.

William Spencer Hook was a true son of the progressive middle west, born in Jacksonville,



Ill., March 20, 1840. His educational advantages were limited, for at the early age of twelve years he left school and began the conflict with the world of affairs, as an employee in the private bank of M. P. Ayers. He remained with this bank until he worked his way up to a partnership and became a silent partner in the firm of M. P. Ayers & Co. About this time Mr. Hook, looking for other business investments, became interested in street railways. He purchased the horse car line of Jacksonville, converted it into an electric system and remained in its management until 1895, when he removed to Los Angeles.

Never a robust man, Mr. Hook's failing health was the incentive for his first visit to this city in 1894. Seeing the rapid growth of Los Angeles and discerning its future possibilities, he purchased the traction franchise and began building the road in the spring following, and at that time became a permanent resident. He was the principal owner of the traction company stock and the general manager until 1903, when he sold out and the road passed into other hands.

Mr. Hook was entirely a self-made man, rising to a commanding position in the world's activities solely by his own efforts. He was a man of excellent judgment and fine executive ability, thorough and systematic in business affairs and withal very retiring in disposition, finding his greatest happiness in his home and family. In politics Mr. Hook was a staunch Republican, but never aspired to office nor cared for public preferment. In 1896, Mr. Hook built a handsome residence at the corner of Adams street and Vermont avenue, where his widow and the two sons who survive him reside. His death occurred June 24, 1904, in Philadelphia, Pa.; his remains were interred in his native town, Jacksonville, Ill.

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JOHN A. FAIRCHILD. The Fairchild family, represented in Los Angeles by John A. Fairchild, a pioneer upbuilder of the resources of Southern California, was established in this country prior to the Revolution, in which historic struggle the paternal ancestor achieved prominence as a soldier. He survived the perils

of warfare and returned to civic life, in the upbuilding of which he gave the same unselfish effort and energy which had characterized his military career. He reared a family of children, of whom a son, John, married Tryphena Armstrong, the representative of another distinguished family of colonial prominence, and became an early settler of New York. His interests were identified with the military affairs of the state, where he was familiarly known as Captain Fairchild.

In Cattaraugus county, N. Y., July 20, 1849, occurred the birth of John A. Fairchild, one of the children born to John and Tryphena Fairchild. He was fortunate in the possession of high traits of character, receiving both through inheritance and the training which his parents were able to give him. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of his native state, after which he prepared and entered Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis., where he pursued his studies for a time. Laying aside the means of theoretical knowledge he came to California in the fall of 1867 and here took up the practical side of life. For four years he was interested in the drug business in Nevada City, but later he removed to San Jose and followed the same business for another four years. While a resident of San Jose he also became interested in the banking business, assisting in the organization of what is now known as the First National Bank, and later he accepted the position of cashier of the Commercial Bank of San Diego. Deciding to locate in Los Angeles, in 1883 he came to this city, where he has ever since resided. Various business interests have felt the force of his ability and energy, among them the Los Angeles Railway Company, whose cars were then operated by horses. He was a promoter of the enterprise and one of the principal stockholders of the company, retaining his connection with it for nine years. Meanwhile, two years prior to severing his connection with this enterprise, he had become interested as a contractor on public works. Upon his withdrawal from the Los Angeles Railway Company he organized a company for the purpose of carrying on this work, interesting E. W. Gilmore and George R. Wilton, the firm becoming known as the Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Company. Their growth





*N. A. Pierce*

from that date has been continuous and rapid, and in 1902 they incorporated under the above style, with a capital stock of \$50,000, with Mr. Fairchild as president, Mr. Wilton vice-president, and Mr. Gilmore secretary and treasurer. The business of the firm was originally the construction of asphalt pavements, but it has since included public works in general; so successful has been the conduct of their business that they are known all over the Pacific coast and also as far east as Salt Lake City, Utah, where they have had extensive contracts for improvements. In Los Angeles they are the best known company of this character, employing from five to six hundred men and one hundred teams, and enjoying an enviable reputation as to promptness, integrity and thorough responsibility.

In addition to the engrossing interests of his contracting business, Mr. Fairchild is connected with various other enterprises of note, now serving as president of the Consolidated Sheep Ranch Mining Company, of Calaveras county, Cal. He has the highest ideas as to the duties of a citizen, and although far too busy in business pursuits to seek or accept official recognition, has always given his strongest efforts to advance the interests of the Republican party, whose principles he heartily endorses. He takes a keen interest in a clean municipality and gives his influence toward this end. He has an enthusiastic belief in the future of Southern California and especially of Los Angeles and has invested his means liberally. His home, a model residence in all its appointments, is located at No. 837 Burlington avenue, and is presided over by his wife, a woman of refinement and culture. She was formerly Miss Augusta Barker, of Walworth county, Wis., where her father, Frank Barker, was a pioneer resident. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild are the parents of three children: Ray L., located on one of his father's ranches as manager; Lila J., wife of John G. Mott, an attorney of Los Angeles; and Helen M., wife of Nathaniel W. Myrick. Mr. Fairchild is a prominent Mason, being a member of Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M., Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T.; and is also a Shriner. Socially he holds membership in the Jonathan Club.

As a pioneer of California Mr. Fairchild ex-

perienced the hardships and trials of a beginning civilization. Without means he began at the foot of the ladder upon his arrival in the state, from San Francisco, where he arrived on the 27th of October, 1867, going at once to Nevada City, where he spent nearly four years in the drug business. That he succeeded in the accumulation of means with which to engage in business enterprises was never a matter of surprise to those who knew him and the characteristic qualities of his manhood. In his enterprises in Los Angeles he has again succeeded and has risen to a position of financial and business importance, recognized as a citizen of enterprise and ability, and is held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

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JUDGE H. A. PIERCE. No name is better known in the official life of Los Angeles than that of Judge Pierce, who as an attorney-at-law and justice of the peace has administered to the needs of the public for many years. He is the descendant of an old New England family, his birth having occurred in Derby, Orleans county, Vt., March 2, 1839; his grandfather, John F. Pierce, was a farmer in New Hampshire and served seven years under Washington in the Revolutionary war. He was prominent in local affairs and died at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. His father, John F., Jr., was born in Swansea, N. H., in 1795. In manhood he became a fine cabinet maker, being a man of unusual brilliancy and ability along mechanical lines. He served in the war of 1812, emulating the patriotic example of his sire. He located in Vermont and there his death occurred in 1884, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was a cousin of Franklin Pierce, a president of the United States. By marriage Mr. Pierce allied himself with an old Massachusetts family, his wife being, in maidenhood, Abigail Fisk, of Templeton, Mass., who also passed away in Vermont at the age of eighty-four years. They became the parents of five sons and two daughters, all of whom attained maturity, and two sons and one daughter are now surviving: H. A., of this review; Horace A., a miner of Nome,

Alaska; and Mrs. Emma L. Jordon, of Jamestown, N. Y.

H. A. Pierce was the fourth child in the family of his parents. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Derby, and then became a student in the Newberry Collegiate Institute, where before he was nineteen years old he held the chair of elocution. It was just about that time that he felt so strongly attracted to California that he gave up all his interests at home, and at once embarked on the George Law to Aspinwall, thence on the Golden Gate to San Francisco, where he arrived in February of that year (1857). His tastes being all literary, mining did not prove so strong an attraction to him as pedagogical work, and he was shortly after his arrival engaged in teaching in Contra Costa county. Later he went to Cacheville, Yolo county, and established a private school, with tuition placed at \$5 per month for each pupil. The need of such an institution was quickly proved by the number of pupils enrolled, as he soon had one hundred in attendance. For a time following that he was interested in mining operations.

The breaking out of the Civil war proved the mettle of many men, and especially of those who were located on the Pacific coast, far away from the seat of difficulties, and with news so long in reaching them that it required a staunch and patriotic soul to comprehend the struggle soon to be begun. Mr. Pierce, with a Mr. Lippett, at once set about raising a regiment of men, and soon had a thousand who were willing to return east and take part in the struggle. However, the expense of transporting them to New York City was so great, and as so many more than were at first needed responded to the first call of the president, it was thought better by the government to disband them than to attempt their transportation. This was done, but Mr. Pierce returned east and enlisted for service. In the meantime he studied law, and on the 29th of January, 1866, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States, in Washington, D. C. He has been a member of that bar longer than any other lawyer west of the Rocky mountains. He began the prac-

tice of his profession in Washington, and continued in that location until 1869, when in the spring of that year he went to Dakota, where he was appointed adjutant-general of the territorial government, with offices at Yankton. After two years he went to Arkansas, and in Pine Bluff practiced his profession, and also engaged in journalistic work, owning and editing the *Jefferson Republican* and the *Arkansas Patriot*. For three years he was next located in Fort Smith, where he served as circuit superintendent of public instruction, which included five counties in northwestern Arkansas. He remained in this location until 1874, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., there practiced law for a time, and then was again established in Pine Bluff, thence removing in the spring of 1879 to Topeka, Kans. After eleven years in that city Mr. Pierce came to Southern California, practiced his profession in Santa Ana for two years, and then located in Los Angeles, where he has since remained. While a resident of Topeka he had a large and lucrative law practice, and was in every way equipped for the position of justice of the peace, to which he was appointed in 1903. In the fall of 1906 he was nominated on the Republican ticket to this office and was elected by a large majority.

Throughout his entire career Judge Pierce has been a public speaker, being forceful and eloquent and unafraid of argument or issues. In 1860 he stumped California for Abraham Lincoln, and for his second nomination in 1864 canvassed the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, as he was then in the east for service in the Civil war. He first enlisted in the Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment and was at that time (1864) detailed to the headquarters of General Grant, where he served until the close of the war. During the campaign for Grant in 1868 he spoke one hundred and nine times. He has been active in every national campaign from the time of John C. Fremont to Theodore Roosevelt, and has spoken in twenty-seven different states of the Union. He was a national delegate to the convention of 1868 and was chairman of the Virginia delegation at the nomination of General Grant. He has been staunch in his adher-





*Robert K. McGee*



ence to the principles of the Republican party, and is accounted one of the strong men of Southern California in his efforts to advance these interests.

Judge Pierce has been twice married, the first union occurring in Washington, Ill., and uniting him with Mrs. Helen (Corwin) Fisher, whose name is familiar to readers of fiction, as for many years she wrote for the *New York Weekly*, the *New York Ledger*, *Harper's* and *Saturday Night*. In 1873 she entered into a contract with Street & Smith with a remuneration of \$5,000 a year, at that time the highest salary paid a woman writer in America. Among her works of fiction are "The Curse of Everleigh," "Lady Violet," "A Woman's Master," etc. Her death occurred in Los Angeles April 4, 1900. On the 24th of May, 1905, the judge married Miss Nellie May Allee, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a woman of rare worth and character. Judge Pierce is identified with the Masonic organization, having joined the order in 1861 in Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 44, of San Francisco, where he held membership for forty-four years, being now a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42. He is also identified with the Odd Fellows, being past officer of the Encampment and Canton; the Knights of Pythias, and was commander of Division No. 8 of the Uniform Rank in Topeka, Kans.; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In memory of his "days and nights on the battlefield" he is prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic. He enjoys a large circle of friends who have been won by his personal attributes of character—his quiet yet unswerving integrity, his frank friendliness and cordiality, and the liberality and loyalty of his citizenship. He keeps in touch with every forward movement of the day and is thus an entertaining companion, and is especially interested in furthering all movements tending toward the advancement and upbuilding of his adopted city and state.

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ROBERT KARR MCGUE. Among the names of honored pioneers who have come and gone in the march of progress of the beautiful commonwealth of California, that of Rob-

ert Karr McGue is remembered as one who braved the perils of the early days and amid a beginning civilization established a home and a heritage, building up for himself a place among the helpful citizens. He was a native of the state of New York, his birth having occurred in Princetown, Schenectady county, in 1820. The family was of Scotch origin, the paternal grandfather, John, having emigrated from Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war, in which conflict he participated. The father, James, was born in New York and engaged as a farmer until his death, which occurred in 1832. The family name had always been known as MacGough until after his death, when the children changed it to the present spelling. The mother was, before marriage, Agnes Smealie, of Scotch descent. She was born in Princetown, N. Y., the daughter of John Smealie, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to New York state when twenty-one years of age. After the close of the Revolutionary war, in which he participated, he settled down to the life of a farmer. In the parental family there were four sons and three daughters, of whom James became a pioneer of Kansas, in which state his death eventually occurred; he had two sons, John J. and William E., both of whom served in the Civil war. John died in Chariton county, Mo. Kelly was born in 1824, in young manhood became a farmer at Princetown, N. Y., and was actively interested in Republican politics. In religion he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He came to Los Angeles in 1883 and died in February, 1884; he married Catherine Nancy Ingersoll, who was born in Princetown and died in Los Angeles in 1893, leaving four children, namely: William James, who died in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1900; Agnes, who married Nicholas Myers and died in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1883; John P., of Los Angeles, who married Emily Elizabeth Ingersoll, of Ottawa, Ill., and Abraham L., a resident of Los Angeles. Robert Karr was the youngest son of the McGue family, while the daughters were Jane, who married John Morrison and died in De Kalb, Ill., in 1888; Ellen, who married William Radley and resides in Rockford, Ill., and

Mary, who married Daniel Brewer and died in Chariton county, Mo.

Robert Karr McGue received his education through the medium of the public schools of Princetown, N. Y., where he passed the first years of his manhood. In 1846 he decided to try his fortunes in the more remote west, and accordingly started overland. In Michigan he spent two weeks in the home of his brother, James, then he went to De Kalb county, Ill., and there entered a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land that is still owned by the family. In 1852 he started across the plains bound for California, equipped with four yoke of oxen and necessary supplies for a journey that lasted from May 1 to November. Without serious mishap he arrived in the state, and like the countless others who sought the west about that time, he at once engaged in mining. From northern California he drifted into Arizona, intending to follow a similar occupation, but was driven out by the Indians; he then went to New Mexico and mined for a time, thence going to Montana and Idaho, and from there to the Frazer river. He continued mining until 1867, and during the year following he came to Southern California, and here prepared to indulge his taste for raising fine stock. He had met with success in his long years of mining enterprises and had accumulated a fortune and this he invested in Southern California. He purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land at the corner of Vermont and Vernon avenues and there developed a ranch. This property, which at his death contained one hundred and fifty-nine acres, was willed to his nephews, John P. and Abraham L. McGue, and at that time was officially appraised at \$20,000. In 1905 it was sold by them for \$210,000, and was laid out as a subdivision of the city known as Vermont Avenue Square, which has since been rapidly built up with handsome homes. Mr. McGue died in August, 1884. In his fraternal relations he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically was a staunch adherent of the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party. At the time of the Civil war, when it required courage to give support to the Union

in the western states, Mr. McGue was fearless in his utterances of loyalty, proving the patriotism which was his by inheritance. He took an active interest in educational affairs, and gave an acre of his property for school purposes and also assisted materially in the erection of the building.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church all his life and was always found ready to support any charity brought to his attention. His death removed from his community a citizen of unusual worth and ability, a man of recognized breadth of mind and the most humane qualities of heart, a friend to the friendless and one who never failed to hold out his hand to all in need. He had won a place for himself in the hearts of his friends and neighbors, who revere and honor his memory for the good he tried to do, often referring to him as the Good Samaritan. Modest and retiring in disposition, amiable under all circumstances and with nothing but kindness and goodwill for his fellow citizens, he was no less admired and loved for these qualities than for the staunch integrity of his character and the unswerving honor which was manifest in all his business dealings.

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GEORGE HOWARD HUTTON, judge of the Superior Court of the state of California in and for Los Angeles county, elected in November, 1906, is a direct product of the frigid north, where his childhood was spent as a ward of his uncle, Rev. George H. Bridgman, president of Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., at which institution he received his academic education. At the State University of Minnesota he received his legal education and was from there admitted to practice in 1893, and the same year became the assistant attorney or general trial lawyer for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, which position he held until his removal to California in 1897, when he located and engaged in the practice of his profession at Santa Monica. Up to the time of his elevation to the bench he had been actively engaged in his profession and attained more than ordinary success as a lawyer, being widely known in Los Angeles county and throughout Southern California. For seven

years he was the attorney-general for the vast and varied interests of ex-Senator John P. Jones, and attorney and trustee under the will of the late Andrew J. W. Keating, who left a fortune, which during Judge Hutton's trusteeship has increased in bulk from less than a quarter-million to nearly two million dollars.

Judge Hutton has been an extensive traveler, and knows the American continent better than most men, and is at home anywhere from Alaska, where he caught trout, to Washington, D. C., where he has appeared as attorney before the United States Supreme Court. He believes in the great west, its present and future, and has contributed to various well-known western magazines and other publications, among which may be mentioned *Out West*, *The West Coast*, *Pacific Monthly*, his favorite themes being "California Missions," "Early Religions," "Education," and "Agriculture." He is a public speaker of note, and his oration at the funeral of Senator Patton at Ocean Park in December of 1906 was a classic in all that the word implies.

Fraternally Judge Hutton is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Elks. Of a religious and public-spirited nature, he is ever ready to give his energetic support to any movement tending to the betterment or improvement of the religious, moral and municipal conditions of the community.

Judge Hutton possesses ability, dignity, firmness and courage, and is clear and direct in his statements, his decisions are well considered and he has by these qualities and his uniform courtesy and patience earned the good will and confidence of the members of the Los Angeles bar; while on the bench he is quiet and reserved, and conducts his court with dignity. In chambers he is genial, cordial and approachable, and in private life social and friendly. He was thirty-seven years old August 5th of this year (1907).

During his career Judge Hutton has repeatedly demonstrated a depth of wisdom that is deeper than the law and a kindness of heart that is seen all too seldom. Nowhere were these qualities more clearly shown than in the case of Mrs. Mary Blanchard, who was brought before him on the complaint of insanity, sworn to by her husband. After listening to the halting

testimony of the witness, Judge Hutton expressed the opinion that the woman was not insane, but that she was merely hungering for a little kindness. The case had not seemed strange or extraordinary to those gathered in the court room until Judge Hutton spoke. That his point was well taken is best shown in the fact that when her case came up before the insanity commission a few days later she was discharged as sane and went home with her husband. In commenting on the case the *Los Angeles Times* speaks as follows: "Judge Hutton had seen a deeper question than a woman's sanity in the case of Mrs. Mary Blanchard. He had recognized a woman's need, which is universal and eternal. The universal suggestion of the case, in which a woman with a temporarily unbalanced mind sobbed out a bitter truth without reserve, was shown in instant response to that suggestion.

"Letters poured in upon the judge, who was impelled to be more human than judicial in that striking moment, congratulating him on a rare judgment which reached deeper into life than written laws can ever go. Women called up Mrs. Hutton on the telephone and told her she should be proud of her husband, and she said she was. And men, who perhaps themselves have been forgetful of the little amenities of life which women crave, but never ask for till their nerves and minds are shattered, told him he had done well.

"Men and women wrote to others about the case, startling in its simplicity and its awful significance. One woman wrote to her attorney, enclosing a check and directing him to learn if Mrs. Blanchard's material needs were met, and to use the money, if required, to pay for her care in a sanatorium till peace and quiet and 'a little kindness' should restore her nerves and mind to health."

In 1897 Judge Hutton was united in marriage with Dolores Egleston, a daughter of S. J. Egleston, one of the founders of the city of Spencer, Clay county, Iowa. They have one son, George Robert Egleston Hutton, eight years old, the pride of his parents and the central attraction of a home that Judge Hutton finds to be the brightest spot on earth and where he spends his leisure hours to the exclusion of society and

politics. He is a man of stern and strict habits, whose life is dominated by two leading desires—first to enjoy his home and family, and second to succeed in his profession. He is possessed of a most unusual memory and rarely forgets the doctrine of any case he has once studied. Since his elevation to the bench he has impressed the bar and the public with his persistent and untiring diligence, with his keen analysis of facts, his clear perception of the truth and his tireless search for every possible legal principle that might aid him in reaching a correct and accurate conclusion.

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WILLIAM T. CLAPP. The beautiful city of Pasadena, or as it has been aptly called "Crown of the Valley," was entirely unknown as early as 1873, in the latter part of which year land to the extent of four thousand acres was purchased in that vicinity by the Indiana Colony, an organization which had its inception in Indianapolis, Ind. The leaders of this enterprise, D. M. Berry and others, assumed the great responsibility of the purchase of the San Pasqual rancho, which was one of the old Spanish grants and comprised some of the choicest land in this part of the state. The land was deeded to a Mr. Croft, who in turn deeded all of his right, title and interest therein to the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, the latter assuming all obligations, according to previous agreement. On January 27, 1874, the colonists assembled on Reservoir Hill and each made selection of his own choice of lots in the tract as platted by the colony's surveyor, equal to his number of shares of stock in the association. The land which Mr. Clapp selected consisted of sixty acres in Division E, and extended from the Arroyo Seco to Fair Oaks avenue on California. A part of this acreage he has since disposed of, although he still owns four hundred feet on Huntington terrace, and two hundred and eighty feet on California street. In 1905 he erected a fine residence on Huntington terrace, in the W. T. Clapp tract, in which he is now spending his declining years.

The earliest ancestor of the Clapp family of whom we have any definite knowledge is the grandfather, Charles Clapp, a native of North-

ampton, Mass., who during his earlier years was a manufacturer of hats; he died in South Deerfield, Mass., when in his ninety-third year. The history of the maternal ancestors can also be traced to that state, the grandfather, Simon Huntington, carrying on a farm in Hinsdale, Mass., where he died at the age of seventy-five years. In Worthington, that state, the father, Levi Clapp, was born in 1796, and in addition to manufacturing hats, an art which he learned from his father, he carried on a men's furnishing store in Worcester, Mass., his death occurring in that city at the age of sixty years. His marriage united him with Sarah Huntington, who was born in Hinsdale, Mass., and they became the parents of three sons, as follows: Lewis H.; A. Huntington, who at the time of his death in New York City in 1900 was filling the office of secretary of the Home Missionary Board of the Congregational denomination; and William T., the latter born in Worthington, Hampshire county, Mass., January 17, 1821. Considering his early surroundings he obtained a good education, attending at first the common schools, and later the local academies. The same thoroughness which was a distinguishing characteristic in his school life was later exhibited, when, at an early age, he prepared himself for business life by learning the tanner's trade. From 1845 until 1868 he owned and operated a tannery in Massachusetts, and for a time owned and operated two plants. For a number of years after closing out his business he traveled throughout the United States, visiting California among other states, and in 1873 he located here permanently. His first wife, Miss Ophelia E. Billings, a native of South Deerfield, Mass., died in that state leaving three children, Frederick Arthur, Jennie Huntington and William Billings, who accompanied him to the west. The first church and the first schoolhouse erected in Pasadena were built on Mr. Clapp's property, and the school was taught by his daughter, Jennie H. She is now the wife of Rev. F. J. Culver, a Congregational minister. In Pasadena Mr. Clapp was united in marriage with Mrs. R. E. Burnham, a native of London, England, who came to America with her parents and settled in New York. By her former marriage she has two sons, Fred R. and Howard, the latter a mining





Geo. J. Corham

engineer in the gold fields of Johannesburg, Africa; his brother also having a wide reputation as a mining engineer, as well as for his remarkable explorations in the wilds of that interesting country. Mrs. R. E. Clapp passed away in Pasadena in 1905.

During his early voting days Mr. Clapp was a loyal Whig, and upon the absorption of that party by the Republicans he continued to uphold the principles of the latter. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist, and in his fraternal associations he is a Knight Templar Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree. Though his step is less elastic than formerly and the frost of many years has tinged his locks Mr. Clapp still enjoys excellent health and it is the wish of his friends that he may be spared to them for many years to come.

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GEORGE I. COCHRAN. Few names have been more prominently identified with the development of natural resources in Southern California than that of George I. Cochran, professional, financial and industrial factor during the period of his seventeen years' residence in the city of Los Angeles. Credit is due him for the efforts he has put forth in his association with important movements; the success achieved is a part of the man—native ability, perseverance and energy—combined with the conservatism made progressive by decision of character, and by the demonstration of these qualities he holds the position he has thus won.

Mr. Cochran fortunately brought to bear upon his lifework qualities inherited from a family whose name has been made honorable by deeds of various members. His father, the Rev. George Cochran, D.D., of Toronto, Canada, was a prominent minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by which he was sent as a missionary to Japan in 1873. George I. Cochran was then ten years old, his birth having occurred in the vicinity of Toronto July 1, 1863, and thereafter he spent six years in the eastern country. Upon the return of the family to Toronto in 1879 the elder man resumed his work in that city and his son entered the Toronto University, and was later called to the bar at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, where he began the practice of his

profession under the favorable circumstances engendered by his native qualities, and education acquired by application and will, and the position of esteem and respect which he had already won among the younger generation of the citizens of that city. In March, 1888, he came to California, and with the decision of character which has ever distinguished his career made his interests at once parallel with those of his adopted state and city. Opportunity is for the man of action and hence when the time came for Mr. Cochran to assume a prominent place in the affairs of Los Angeles he unhesitatingly faced the responsibilities and fulfilled the trust which he had won during the preceding five years. This was in 1893, at the time of the financial crisis, when Mr. Cochran was attorney for the Los Angeles Clearing House and directed its legal affairs and counseled its business interests through the panic which prevailed in all business circles. Since that time no citizen of Los Angeles has been more prominently identified with its growth and upbuilding. In the organization of the Broadway Bank and Trust Company he was a most important factor and has held continuously the office of vice-president since its inception. This institution has become one of much importance in the monetary affairs of the city, its growing demands calling for an enlargement of the counting room, which occupies the larger part of the Broadway side of the imposing Bradbury building.

Mr. Cochran was formerly a member of the firm of Cochran, Williams, Goudge, Baker & Chandler. He gives much of his time and attention to the concerns of the corporation known as the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, the largest life insurance company in the west, with an income of over \$4,000,000 per year, and serves as its president, in active charge of its business. Mr. Cochran is also interested as a director in the Los Angeles Trust Company, Edison Electric Company, First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Rosedale Cemetery Association (vice-president of the latter), which owns one of the most beautiful plots of ground in the city of Los Angeles; was for many years secretary and director of the United Gas, Electric & Power Company and was largely instrumental in its consolidation with



the Edison Electric Company; and was also one of the chief factors in the enterprise known as the Seaside Water Company, which supplies water for Long Beach, San Pedro and Wilmington for irrigation and domestic purposes, while recently he has taken a prominent part in the opening up of the addition to Los Angeles known as the West Adams Heights tract. This achievement has been of such vast importance in the opening up of a beautiful residence district to the people of the city that Mr. Cochran has once more won for himself the unequalled commendation of the populace. He also has some interests in Santa Barbara, "the city by the sea," where he acted as director in the street railway company, while the Artesian Water Company, a local organization that has prospered exceedingly by the rise in real-estate values in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, is indebted to Mr. Cochran, its president, for legal and business advice at all board meetings.

Soon after his arrival in California Mr. Cochran was united in marriage with Miss Alice McClung, a native of Canada and a friend of several years' standing. She died June 16, 1905. Mrs. Cochran presided with gracious dignity in the beautiful home which they established on Harvard boulevard, a residence reflecting within and without the cultured and refined tastes of the family. Their home life was permeated, not with the spirit of self-seeking, but with a spirituality which had come through long association with high ideals. Their membership was enrolled in the Westlake Methodist Episcopal Church, which Mr. Cochran, with a few associates, was instrumental in founding, and since then he has been one of the most important factors in its progress and upbuilding. He was a member of a commission of fifteen appointed by the General Methodist Conference to consider and report a plan, if feasible, to consolidate the big benevolences of the church, and the report was almost unanimously adopted by the succeeding General Conference. He also takes a keen and active interest in all educational matters, seeking to advance the best interests of the educational institutions in Southern California. He is one of the trustees and also treasurer of the University of Southern California, and one of its most liberal supporters. He has been far too busy

a man to seek political prominence and although a staunch advocate of Republican principles has confined his interests along these lines to the support he could give the men and measures of his party. He has always been, however, a strong advocate of the necessity of the moral obligation of citizenship and has never shirked a responsibility placed before him, a part of his work being done as a member of the executive committee of the county central committee for many years. On April 3, 1907, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage with Miss Isabelle M. McClung, a sister of his first wife.

In the truest sense of the word Mr. Cochran is a Californian, for his interests are one with those of the beautiful state he has made his home, and in the past years he has spared neither time, expense nor personal attention in his efforts to advance the general welfare. And Los Angeles has few citizens who have done more for the general weal than he. Few progressive or moral movements inaugurated in recent years have lacked his support, nor has any enterprise to which he has given his consideration failed of success. He is truly a representative of the type of men who have made Los Angeles what it is to-day, strong in mentality, forceful in the dominant qualities of manhood, and withal so far removed in thought and deed from self seeking and self aggrandizement that he has been enabled to wield more than a passing influence in contemporary affairs.

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MRS. ANNA LANSING BRIGGS. To women, no less than to men, of heroic character and unflinching purpose, is due the unprecedented growth and development of Southern California during the past few years, and prominent among these is the head of a successful real estate firm—Mrs. Anna L. Briggs. She is a native of Denver, and in maidenhood was Anna McKay. Her father, William J. McKay, was born in Canada, in the province of Ontario, while her grandfather, N. J. McKay, was born in England, a descendant of the McKay clan famed as the most northern clan of Scotland. The elder man came to America in an early day and located in Ontario, where he engaged as a farmer until his death. In young manhood William J.





*Louis Rueden*

McKay crossed the plains to Denver and in the vicinity of Golden followed agricultural pursuits. While a resident of this state the Civil war broke out and he enlisted for service as a soldier in a Colorado regiment. In 1891 he decided to locate on the Pacific coast and accordingly came to Southern California and is now living retired in San Diego. By marriage he allied himself with a descendent of one of the first governors of Massachusetts, his wife being Miss S. J. Sewell, who was born in Chillicothe, Ohio; she is also living and is spending the evening of her days in peace and plenty in this southern clime.

The younger of two children, Anna L. McKay received her education in the public schools of Denver and the Denver University, from which institution she was graduated in 1887 with the degree of B. S. The following year she came to California and engaged in teaching in the Pacific Beach College, holding the chair of art and languages. She resigned this position the following year to enter the San Francisco School of Design, thence going to Hoyt's Oak Grove School as a teacher. It was in 1894 that she first came to Los Angeles and here she at once engaged in real estate operations, which she continued for two years, when she became one of the organizers of the Briggs-Spence Fruit Company, wholesale shippers of California fruits. This enterprise was closed out in 1898, since which time she has devoted her time entirely to the real estate business. In the meantime she had married George M. Briggs and the real estate business became known as the Anna L. Briggs Co., with offices at Nos. 409 and 410 Fay building; she carries on a general real estate business, having laid out Vermont Place and several other tracts. Her other interests are varied, one of which was to assist in the organization of the Women's Goldfield Mining Exchange, she serving as secretary and treasurer, while she is also a member of the Pacific Coast Women's Press Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

George M. Briggs is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., born of an old Connecticut family, and made his first trip to California in 1880. He located in the state in 1887 and for many years was engaged in the fruit business, being now

associated with the California Cannery Association. He is prominent in public affairs, and politically is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are the parents of one son, Russell M.

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LOUIS ROEDER. The citizens of Los Angeles whom Destiny has attracted hither during the recent era of remarkable development cannot form an adequate conception of the environment under which the pioneers were thrown. Spanish supremacy was at an end, but American enterprise had not yet become interested in the sleepy little hamlet and to a man whose habits of observation were merely superficial the possibilities of the place seemed meagre and limited. Among the home-seekers arriving here during the '50s, few remain to the present day, and one of the few is Louis Roeder, who came to Southern California during the latter part of 1856, only a few years after he had left his native land, to carve out a fruitful future in the undeveloped regions of the new world.

On the farm in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born January 28, 1832, Louis Roeder passed the uneventful years of early youth, and aided his father, Nicolaus, in the care of the land. He also learned the trade of wagon maker, at which he served a full apprenticeship, between fourteen and nineteen years of age. At the expiration of his time he decided to settle in the United States and at once left the old home to make a livelihood upon the shores of an unknown world. On the 2nd of July, 1851, he landed in New York City, joining an uncle and soon securing work at his trade. In the spring of 1856 he took passage on the steamer Jonathan to Nicaragua, and, landing there, was obliged to wait for three days before it was possible to continue the journey to California. May 10, 1856, he landed in the harbor of the Golden Gate. Work was scarce in San Francisco. Many men were vainly seeking for employment. While he sought work he not only had to pay his own board, but did the same for a friend, a cabinet-maker, destitute and out of employment. After a time he was hired for \$28 a month and board, and

continued in the same position for six months, meanwhile saving his earnings in order to secure the amount necessary to defray his expenses to the southern part of the state. The steamer from which he debarked at San Pedro on the 28th of December, 1856, brought the news of the election of James Buchanan as president of the United States, and it was thus Mr. Roeder's privilege to witness the celebration of an election in true western style. In Los Angeles he secured employment with the only wagon-maker in the town, the owner of a small shop on Los Angeles street, between Commercial and Laguna streets. While still filling this position he made his first investment in city property, for he had abundant faith in the future of the place and felt no hesitancy in investing his earnings in real estate. Buying a lot with sixty-foot frontage on Main street for \$700, he built a shanty of primitive architecture and meagre dimensions, and this he rented, at the same time rooming there.

After having worked as a salaried employe for a considerable period, Mr. Roeder felt justified in embarking in business for himself. Accordingly, in 1863, he rented a site on the corner of Main and First streets, and in 1865 formed a partnership with Louis Lichtenberger in the wagon-making business, the partners in 1866 purchasing a lot at No. 128 South Main street and erecting a small shop. Three years later a two-story wagon shop was erected at the northwest corner of Second and Main street, and this was also utilized as a blacksmith shop. After a partnership of five years, Mr. Roeder sold his interest to his partner for \$13,000 cash. Shortly afterward he erected a building opposite the site of the German Bank, on the corner of Main and First streets. His next step was a trip to San Francisco, where he invested \$9,000 in tools and stock, and returning embarked in business on a large scale. During the five years of his connection with the business at that point he became the owner of a lot, 150x100 feet, on the corner of First and Spring streets, where now he owns a two-story building. After a long and arduous business career in 1885 he sold out his equipment and retired from the wagon-manufacturing business.

Some years after coming to Los Angeles Mr. Roeder established domestic ties. During May of 1863 he was united with Miss Wilhelmina Hoth, who was born in New York and in 1856 came to San Francisco, thence accompanying her father to Los Angeles in 1861. Six children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Roeder, namely: Henry, who is engaged in business in Los Angeles as a decorator and paper hanger; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Dodge of Ocean Park; Carrie, Mrs. Frank Johansen, of Los Angeles; Minnie, Mrs. John Joughin; Anna C., at home; and Louis Jr., who is manager of a drug store in Los Angeles. The family have a pleasant home at No. 1137 West Lake avenue and are surrounded by the comforts rendered possible by Mr. Roeder's long and active business life. As early as 1858 he became connected with Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., in Los Angeles, and he is also a member of the Turn-Verein. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has voted both the Democratic and Republican tickets and maintained a warm interest in the welfare of his adopted country and the promulgation of its principles, but always declined office, with the exception of a service of four years in the city council during an early period in the city's history. During his service the franchise was granted to the Los Angeles City Water Company, an important movement in the development of the city, although it was many years before there was anything like an adequate supply of this much-needed commodity. Though his life has been one of great activity and though he has now reached an age and position when retirement and total release from business cares would be expected, such is his temperament we find him still lingering in the commercial and civic activities of his municipality, still keeping in touch with every phase of local progress, and still lending his generous assistance to movements for the public welfare.

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JUDGE JOSEPH F. CHAMBERS. The official life of Los Angeles has in Judge Chambers a practical and efficient citizen, whose best efforts are given toward the advancement of law and order in his capacity of justice of the peace





*H. Harris Barlow*



of the city. He is a native of Clinton county, Ill., born April 3., 1862, the elder of two children in the family of his parents, Samuel and Lucy (Dodge) Chambers. His father was born in Genesee, N. Y., a son of James, who removed to Macon county, Mich., and engaged in farming. Samuel Chambers removed to Clinton county, Ill., and engaged in farming for a time, then returned to Michigan and located in Lowell, where he is now residing. His wife, who was born in New York and reared in Michigan, died while they were residents of Illinois.

Joseph F. Chambers attended the public schools of his native state in pursuit of a preliminary education, after which he entered the state normal at Ypsilanti, Mich. After two years he returned to Illinois and made that place his home for a time, and then again returned to Ypsilanti and studied law in the office of Capt. E. P. Allen, but gave it up to go to Trinidad, Colo., thence removing to Deming, N. Mex., and from there to Roseburg, Ore., where he spent one year. In 1884 he came to Los Angeles and entered the law offices of Canfield & Dameron. George Holton was then serving as district attorney and soon after his arrival here Mr. Chambers was appointed clerk in Judge Austin's court; he continued the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1890. He continued as clerk in Judge Austin's court until he opened a law office in Los Angeles and began the practice of his profession. Appointed to the office of deputy district attorney he discharged the duties of that position until he received an appointment to the office of deputy city attorney, his duty then being the prosecution of all city cases. Later he became prosecuting attorney for the police court, which position he held until the fall of 1902, when he was elected city justice of the peace and in January, 1903, took the oath of office. He was re-elected in the fall of 1906, and is now discharging the duties of this office in Department 1 of the city court. He is a widely informed lawyer, in touch with all progress and advancement, and in the position he is now occupying capable of doing much for the betterment of humanity.

In Los Angeles Judge Chambers was united in marriage with Miss Euphémie Moffet, a native of Iowa, and they are the parents of two

children, Rofena and Josephine. In his fraternal relations Judge Chambers is a Mason, having been made a member of the organization in Palestine Lodge No. 351, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Honor, in the latter being past director. Politically he is a staunch adherent of the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party, and belongs to the Union League Club and the County Republican League.

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WALTER JARVIS BARLOW, M. D. Among the names of distinguished physicians holding prominent place in the medical profession is that of Dr. W. J. Barlow. Though born of a long line of eastern ancestry, the west has claimed him and welcomed him, as the west always welcomes the brain and the strength of the sons of the east and is proud to enroll them as her own. The homely but oft-heard expression that "blood tells" has become axiomatic, and if the saying is as true as believed to be the Barlow family may justly lay claim to whatever distinction lies in being well descended. The American branch of the Barlow family, from which Dr. Barlow is descended, dates from colonial days when Samuel Barlow, the founder of the family in America, was among the early colonists who emigrated from England in 1620 and settled in Massachusetts. Those were days of trial and tribulation and the men who unflinchingly faced them were worthy progenitors of a race to be that should point with pride to the line from whence they sprang. Among the numerous descendants of Samuel Barlow was Joel Barlow, the distinguished author and philanthropist, and also of the immediate family of which Dr. Barlow is a member.

Dr. Barlow's great-great-grandfather, John Barlow, was a native of Fairfield, Conn., and a merchant by trade. He married Sarah Whitney, of the well known New England family. Their son John married Larana Scott, and the son of the latter, also John, married Julia Ann Jarvis, whose family name is prominent in the history of Connecticut. Though of English descent they were true American patriots, her

grandfather being a soldier in the Revolution. She was also a niece of Bishop Jarvis, the first bishop consecrated in America, and the second bishop of Connecticut.

Dr. Barlow's father was William H. Barlow. He was born in Connecticut, afterwards removing to Ossining, N. Y., where he engaged in business as a hardware merchant. He was a man of sterling qualities, a devout member of the Episcopal Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Miss Catherine Stratton Leut, also a native of Connecticut, a daughter of Robert and Catherine (Stratton) Leut. Her mother was a Van Weber, descendant of Aneka Jans of New York City, whose vast estate was the subject of litigation for many years, and became a cause celebre in the annals of the New York State bar. The Leut family were originally from Holland. The proper name, Van Leut, became in time shortened to Leut. Catherine Stratton Barlow, who died in 1891, became the mother of nine children.

Dr. Walter Jarvis Barlow was born at Ossining, Westchester county, N. Y., January 22, 1868, and his early boyhood years were passed at his home on the banks of the picturesque Hudson. Graduating from Mt. Pleasant Military Academy in 1885, he entered Columbia University and received his degree of B. A. in 1889. In 1892 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and received his degree of M. D., which was followed by three years as interne in a New York City hospital. Too close attention to study had somewhat undermined his health and he sought to regain it through traveling and a year's sojourn in the mountains of Southern California. As soon as his health was restored he located in Los Angeles and engaged in the practice of his profession. His specialty is internal medicine.

In 1898 Dr. Barlow married Miss Marion Brooks Patterson, of Los Angeles, and a native of Dunkirk, N. Y. They have three children, Walter Jarvis, Jr., Catherine Leut and Ella Brooks.

Dr. Barlow has achieved an enviable position in his chosen profession, and is held in high esteem among the fraternity of which he

is an honored member. His culture, refinement and worth are well established and universally recognized in the community. He holds the chair of clinical medicine in the Medical College of Southern California; is a member of the American Medical Association; member of the Clinicallogical Association; member of the Chamber of Commerce; and vice president and director of the Merchants' Trust and Savings Bank. In 1902 he founded and incorporated the Barlow Sanitarium for the poor consumptives of Los Angeles county, which has proven more than a success.

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CHARLES SILENT. The city of Los Angeles, while surrounded by the advantages with which a prodigal nature has endowed this section, owes the greater part of its growth and prosperity to the indomitable will and tenacity of the far-seeing and persevering men of business and finance who have made their personal interests one with the advancement and development of the resources of Southern California. Prominent among this class of citizens is Charles Silent, one of the pioneers of the early '50s, and a man whose life has been marked by the hardships and privations characteristic of the first days of statehood. Undaunted by all such obstacles, courageous in the face of all difficulties, he steadily rose to a position of affluence and influence and is to-day numbered among the representative men of Los Angeles.

From German ancestry Judge Silent inherited the traits of character which laid the foundation for his success. He was born in Baden, Germany, in the year 1843, and five years later was brought to America by his parents, who established their home in Columbus, Ohio. In that section he spent the following eight years of his life and there accepted the responsibilities of life when only twelve years old, being forced by necessity to take up the burden of self-support. In 1856 he left home and started for California alone, the journey being made by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was but thirteen years old when he landed in San Francisco, but, undaunted by the prospect of holding his own in the new country which was attracting men of all classes and conditions, he went at once to the

mines of Amador county and began the struggle for a foothold.

Although but scant scholastic training had been the portion of this lad, yet he had early determined to make his success in the line of professional work, and during these years of struggle and adversities he kept this aim constantly in view. At the age of seventeen years he successfully passed the teacher's examination and secured a certificate which gave him the right to conduct a school and for the following three years he was so occupied. At the same time he continued his studies with a view to entering college before completing his law work, which he had some time before taken up, and in 1862 he became a student in the University of the Pacific, at Santa Clara, Cal. Following his completion of the course he became principal of the Santa Clara public schools, which position he held until 1866, discharging the duties with an efficiency which won for him the commendation of pupils and parents. In the meantime he had been devoting all his spare time to the study of law and upon the termination of his work in Santa Clara he entered the law office of S. F. & J. Reynolds, of San Francisco, as a student. Upon his return to Santa Clara he was appointed one of the deputy county clerks, in which position he familiarized himself with pleading and practice and with the public records of the county. Being admitted to the bar in 1868, he immediately became a member of the law firm of Moore & Laine, one of the leading firms of the legal fraternity of San Jose. For ten years he remained a resident of San Jose and engaged in a highly successful and remunerative practice. About this time he went to Arizona, where he had just been appointed a judge of the supreme court, and for two years he continued to perform the duties of this position. At the expiration of that time he resigned to establish a general practice in Tucson, Ariz., which in the three years of his residence there grew to remunerative proportions. On account of impaired health he was forced to relinquish his law practice in 1883, following which he spent about two years in rest and travel. Deciding to locate in Los Angeles, he came to this city in 1885 and has ever since made it his home, building up a general practice in his profession, to which he returned with renewed energy and

vigor with returning health. He has won for himself a place of importance and prominence at the Los Angeles bar and is one of the best-known and most successful lawyers of Southern California.

In addition to his professional interests Judge Silent has always identified himself with movements calculated to advance the general welfare of the community in which he has made his home. While a resident of San Jose he was instrumental in the building of the railroad between San Jose and Santa Clara, which was one of the first railroads constructed south of San Francisco. In educational affairs he was equally active and was one of the foremost men in the establishment and construction of the State Normal School, the first in the state, while he gave much time and attention toward the promotion of movements to improve and beautify all public school buildings as well as the city itself. He devised the plan and secured the passage of a law by which the city of San Jose constructed a beautiful drive a distance of six miles to its great public park. He was the head of a corporation which, under his supervision, constructed a railroad from Santa Cruz along the San Lorenzo river to the town of Felton, and is now a part of the railroad running from Santa Cruz across the mountains to Oakland. It was through his far-seeing judgment that the Santa Cruz mammoth trees, which lie along this road, were saved from the sawmill and were preserved as a pleasure resort.

In Los Angeles the judge has been equally public spirited and has been identified with innumerable enterprises which have given to the city its prestige among other attractions of Southern California. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he has taken a keen and active interest in all movements of that organization. It was through his efforts largely that the army of unemployed men in 1897 were set to work in the improvement of Elysian Park, and in recognition of his services in this direction the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association made him an honorary life member. One of the residence show places of Los Angeles also owes its existence to Judge Silent, that of Chester Place, where he has his home, a stately old mansion reflecting the culture and taste of by-gone days. With numerous other enterprises his identification has also been

such as to influence largely the trend of advancement, and to no one man is more credit due for the progress and upbuilding of the city. He is held in the highest esteem by all who have known him during the years of his residence in California, honored alike for the qualities of mind and heart which have distinguished his professional and business career.

In his political preference Judge Silent is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and although eminently broad minded and liberal in his views, has conscientiously sought to advance the interests he endorses. He has always taken a prominent part in public affairs and would have been chosen to high places of responsibility if his consent could have been gained by those desirous of so honoring him. By the life he has led, however, he has wielded a wider influence and a more lasting one, for he has shown himself to be a liberal and earnest citizen, looking toward the advancement of the general welfare first and always without thought of personal reward; a sincere and helpful friend; and an impartial and discriminating judge. He merits the position he holds as a representative citizen of Los Angeles.

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**WILLIAM LACY.** One of the pioneer business men of Southern California who left his imprint upon the community was William Lacy, a native of England, born in London, June 11, 1835, and there he was reared to years of maturity. In young manhood he decided to seek his fortune among the larger opportunities of the western world, and accordingly located in Illinois, and near the city of Chicago met and married Isabella Rigg, also a native of England, born and reared in Northumberland. It was in 1864 that they first became numbered among the pioneer citizens of California, in that year making the journey to the Pacific coast via the Isthmus of Panama, and locating in Marin county, where in Bolinas Mr. Lacy established a general merchandise business. Four years later he disposed of these interests and going to San Diego became interested in the upbuilding and development of that place as one of its pioneer residents. Opportunities presenting themselves in Los Angeles, he came to this city in 1874, and

until the time of his death, August 7, 1897, at the age of sixty-two years, was foremost in the advancement of all projects which had for their end the upbuilding and development of the best interests of the general community. He was first and for some years engaged as cashier of the Commercial, now the First National Bank, discharging the duties of this office in an efficient manner, while he at the same time gave thought and enterprise to other lines. Chief among these was the organization of the Puente Oil Company, in which he was the prime mover, and after the completion of the enterprise they at once began prospecting and developing wells in the great Puente oil field, the second oil field to be developed in Southern California. The responsibilities of the presidency of this company proving too engrossing with his other interests, he finally resigned the cashiership in order to devote his time and attention to the other project and to the close of his career remained actively identified with the oil interests of this section. Later he also became interested in the real estate of the city and in the passing years laid out several additions to East Los Angeles, which have materially extended the corporate limits. In the municipal advancement of the city he was always active and no citizen took a keener interest in the upbuilding of the general welfare.

In his political affiliations Mr. Lacy was a staunch adherent of the principles advocated in the platform of the Democratic party, and although never desirous of personal recognition always gave his aid in the advancement of these interests. His wife survived him some years, passing away in Los Angeles in February, 1905. They were the parents of six children, namely: William, Jr., president of the Lacy Manufacturing Company; Richard H., secretary and treasurer of the Lacy Manufacturing Company; Edward, engaged in the mines of Old Mexico; Fred G., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Sophia and Isabelle, of Los Angeles.

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**RICHARD H. LACY,** a native Californian and one of the successful manufacturers of Los Angeles, was born in Marin county, August 14, 1866, a son of William Lacy. During his youth Richard H. Lacy was educated in the public and





Josh D. Graham.

high schools of Los Angeles, after which he took a commercial course in one of the business colleges of the city. He was only a young man when he became interested with his father in the organization of the Puente Oil Company, in which he became a director and is still occupying that position. It was in 1885 that the extensive manufactory owned by the Lacy brothers was established, the plant being located on Alpine street and consisting only of an equipment for the manufacture of oil tanks and water pipes. During the next twelve years, or up to the time of their incorporation as the Lacy Manufacturing Company, they constantly increased the business capacity and at the present writing own a plant on Main and Date streets which covers an entire block, and where they turn out everything in plate and sheet steel work. This is one of the most extensive manufactories of the city and has added no little to the business upbuilding of the place through the employment of a large force of men and a constant output of product. William Lacy acts as president of the company, while Richard H. is secretary and treasurer. They have demonstrated their ability among the business men of Southern California, have built up a lucrative business, and have added to the general prosperity of the section.

The marriage of Mr. Lacy occurred in Los Angeles and united him with Miss Maude Sullivan. As did his father, Mr. Lacy takes an active interest in all matters of public import and can always be counted upon to further any movement advanced for the general welfare of the community. He is active in financial affairs, being a director in the United States National Bank of Los Angeles, and also belongs to the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, in the advancement of whose interests he takes an active part. Personally he is esteemed by all who know him, and is universally placed among the representative citizens of Los Angeles and of Southern California.

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JAMES D. GRAHAM. The greatest possible good to the community of which he is a resident comes through the efforts and abilities of James D. Graham, a well-known and

popular educator of Southern California, who for seventeen years was connected with the schools of Pasadena, first as principal, then as supervising principal, and for five years as superintendent. Preceded by many years of valuable experience in the educational field he took up the work in Pasadena with a full understanding of the duties which lay before him, and that he made a complete success of the undertaking may be readily seen by a résumé of his career. From the ten public schools of the city about fifty-five hundred pupils came under his special care and training, and with the support and assistance of the one hundred and fifty teachers under his charge a permanent and ennobling work was accomplished, gratifying in the extreme to those immediately involved, but no less so to parents and citizens. In June, 1907, Mr. Graham was elected superintendent of the schools of Long Beach, and resigning his position in Pasadena he assumed his new duties in the September following. Here he has the assistance and co-operation of one hundred teachers in the training of the four thousand pupils under their care.

A descendant of Scotch ancestors, James D. Graham was born in Peterborough, Ontario, November 22, 1858, and until he was six years of age was reared in his birthplace. Even at this early age he had been initiated into the school room, and upon the removal of the family to Lakefield in 1864 he continued his studies. Afterward he prepared for college at the Peterborough Collegiate Institute, earning the wherewithal for this course by teaching for three and a half years. Subsequently he entered the literary department of Toronto University, studying there for three years, when he accepted a position as principal of the Lakefield public school, later returning to the university and finishing his course. In 1888 he graduated with the degree of A. B., and three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. It was with the above training that Professor Graham came to California in 1888 and entered into educational work in a field that was waiting for a man of his breadth of knowledge and executive abilities. During his first year in the west he be-



came an instructor in the department of science and mathematics at the University of Southern California. For eighteen months he acted as private tutor in the family of Daniel Freeman. It was in the latter part of 1890 that he went to Pasadena and accepted the position of principal of the high school, and so satisfactory were his services that at the end of two years he was elected supervising principal of the school system, a position for which he had special qualifications. During the long period of his association with educational work there the standard of the curriculum was elevated, new methods of instruction were introduced and the whole tone of the school work raised to a point which has made the schools of Pasadena rank second to none in the state. In addition to his duties as principal Professor Graham served a term of two years as a member of the Los Angeles county board of education, and for one year was president of that body.

After locating in California Professor Graham formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Elizabeth E. Rust, a daughter of Horatio N. Rust, a well-known resident of South Pasadena. Five children have blessed their marriage, Donald R., Katherine M., James D., Jr., Robert H. and Malcolm E. While in Pasadena the family had a pleasant home at No. 500 Ellis street, and since coming to Long Beach they have resided at No. 1123 Cedar avenue, which Mr. Graham owns. Every project which tends to broaden or strengthen educational facilities has in Professor Graham a staunch supporter. He was a member of the board of freeholders who prepared the charter adopted by Pasadena, being especially interested in the educational department. In 1905 he was elected president of the Southern California Teachers Association, serving one term. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., and Pasadena Consistory No. 4. From the date of its organization he was a member of the Board of Trade of Pasadena. Socially he belongs to the Twilight Club and is also a member of the Cosmopolitan Club of Long Beach. For many years he has been actively identified with the National Educational

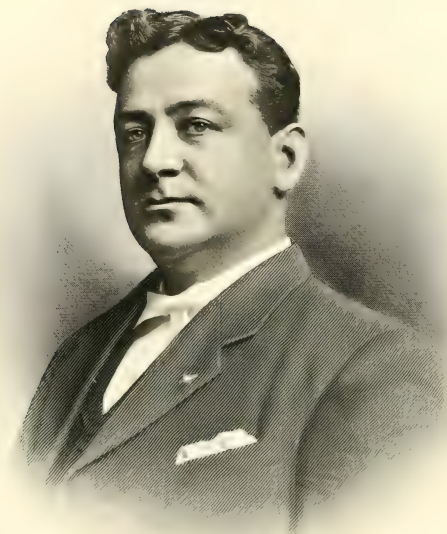
Association and is also a member of the State Teachers Association. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Long Beach and for many years he was superintendent of the Sunday school with which he was associated in Pasadena. Professor Graham's father, Robert Graham, is a well-known citizen of Lakefield, Ontario, where he has been engaged in a general mercantile business since 1864. Before her marriage his wife was Miss Jessie Menzies, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, which was also the birthplace of Mr. Graham. The mother passed away September 3, 1906. Four sons and one daughter were born to these worthy parents, and three sons are in business with their father.

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HARRY R. CALLENDER. Among the men who possess a strong faith in the future of Los Angeles and who give evidence of that faith through their large business transactions and extensive investments, mention properly belongs to Harry R. Callender, of Wright & Callender Company, real-estate dealers, through whose office a large share of the business of this city and outlying territory passes. Mr. Callender is a native of Illinois, born in Chicago April 13, 1871, the son of William Henry and Martha (Clarke) Callender, the former born in Pittsfield, Mass., and the latter also a native of that state. Mr. Callender has no personal knowledge of his father, for when he was only a year and a half old his mother was left a widow, thus his training and care fell entirely to his mother. His earlier years were associated with the middle west, and there also he received his initiatory school training. For some time he attended a private school in Dayton, Ohio, and about 1886 went east to complete his education, becoming a student in Chauncey Hall, in Boston, Mass. Later he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, becoming a member of the class of 1893, but ill-health interfered with his graduation and in reality brought his school life to a close.

Believing that complete restoration to health awaited him in the west, he went to New Mexico and for eight months lived on the plains.





*F. A. Lanternman*

This temporary isolation from friends and familiar scenes was not without its compensation, for at the end of that time he was sufficiently recovered to consider returning home. However, before returning to Boston he decided to visit California, and in October, 1892, came to Los Angeles as a tourist. Quick to see the possibilities of the growing metropolis, he decided to remain and cast in his lot with the business interests of the town, a decision which has resulted in large financial returns to himself and has been of untold advantage to the city which he has since called home. In 1894 he engaged in the insurance and real-estate business with E. D. Silent, and during the following two years he was interested in the oil-producing business.

It was in 1897 that Mr. Callender turned his attention more exclusively to the real-estate business, associating himself at that time with Gilbert S. Wright, under the name of Wright & Callender. In 1906 the business was incorporated as the Wright & Callender Company, of which Mr. Wright is president and Mr. Callender secretary and treasurer. Numerous tracts have been laid out and sold by the company in home lots, besides which they do an extensive business in handling both residence and business property, making a specialty, however, of the latter. They now have in course of erection one of the finest office buildings in Los Angeles, known as the Wright & Callender building, located on the southwest corner of Hill and Fourth streets. This is what is known as the class A type of building, modern in construction and finish, ten stories in height, and is strictly fire-proof. The exterior finish is of Roman pressed brick and terra-cotta, the entrance lobby is walled with marble, with solid marble stairway to second story and basement, and the floors are of mosaic tiling. Special thought has been given to the artistic value of both construction and finish, so when completed the building will be pleasing and homelike as well as safe and comfortable.

Mr. Callender was married in Los Angeles, January 11, 1900, to Miss Ada Patterson, a native of Ohio, and two children have been born to them, Harry Rea, Jr., and Virginia Patterson. Mr. Callender finds needed relaxation from business responsibilities in the various fraternal and

social organizations which claim his membership, among the latter being the California Club, University Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club and the Automobile Club of Southern California. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and also belongs to the Shrine. Politically he is a hearty supporter of Republican principles. As is natural for one as keenly in touch and sympathy with his home city as is Mr. Callender he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, now serving as a director, and is also a director and the treasurer of the Municipal League. As a business man of Los Angeles Mr. Callender takes high rank, and if his success in the years which have passed can be taken as a criterion, a brilliant future lies before him in the business world.

ROY STANLEY LANTERMAN, M. D.  
As a successful physician and county coroner, Dr. Roy Stanley Lanterman has risen to a high place in the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens of Los Angeles—city and county. A native of Lansing, Mich., he was born July 20, 1869; his father, J. L. Lanterman, was born in Blairstown, N. J., thence removed in young manhood to Lansing, Mich., and there engaged as a dentist. In 1874 he gave up his practice and coming to California located his family in Oakland. Later he came to Southern California and purchased La Canada rancho, which comprised six thousand acres, upon which at first he engaged in raising cattle, but later engaged as a horticulturist, having seventy-five acres in fruit. He has sold a large part of the ranch and is now retired from the active cares of life, and is making his home in Los Angeles. His wife, Amoretta Chrisman, also a native of New Jersey, died in 1903, leaving three children: Stella, wife of L. N. La Fetra, of Glendora; F. D., of Los Angeles; and Roy S., of this review.

A child of five years, Roy Stanley Lanterman was brought to California and in the public schools of the state he received his first educational training. Later he attended McPherron's Academy, still later was a student in the University of Southern California, and graduated

from the medical department of the University of Maryland in Baltimore in 1893. He then assisted in the Bayview Hospital for a time and gave his attention to nervous diseases, after which he took a special course in gynecology and general surgery with Drs. Kelley and Cameron. Returning to Los Angeles in 1895 he began the practice of his profession in Santa Monica and continued so occupied for four years. He then located on La Canada rancho and improved one hundred acres, putting it all under irrigation and raising fruits. Later he subdivided about sixty acres of the property. In 1903 he resumed the practice of medicine, locating in Los Angeles at the corner of Fourth and Spring streets, and now has offices in the Grosse building. In 1906 he was nominated on the Republican ticket to the office of county coroner, was elected, and in January, 1907, took the oath of office for a term of four years.

In Santa Monica Dr. Lanterman was united in marriage with Miss Emily C. Folsom, a native of Washington, D. C., and daughter of Dr. Edward C. Folsom, a practicing physician of Santa Monica, who served in the Civil war and was afterward an officer in one of the departments in Washington. Dr. Lanterman and his wife have two children, Lloyd and Frank. Mrs. Lanterman is a member of the Congregational Church. The doctor is associated fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and the Eagles, is a member of the State Medical Association, and is also enrolled among the enterprising citizens who make up the Chamber of Commerce. The high position Dr. Lanterman holds among the citizens of Los Angeles has been won by personal effort and the demonstration of fearless, upright characteristics. At the time of the great earthquake and fire of San Francisco he left on the first relief train from Los Angeles for that distressed city and established the relief hospital located in the Jefferson Square building at the corner of Octavia and Golden Gate avenue, and this he kept in operation for nineteen days, treating about two thousand patients. So important was this work done by Dr. Lanterman when first established that General Funston requested that he

continue it as long as possible. This spirit of devotion to his profession and the cause of humanity has been evident in all that Dr. Lanterman has done since locating here, and it is through such demonstration that the public has come to regard him as one of the safe, conservative and yet progressive men among its citizens.

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WILLIAM J. BRODRICK. With the passing of William J. Brodrick, another pioneer of the state crossed the unknown desert separating the valley of toil and suffering from the land of gold by the side of the ocean of eternal peace. October 18, 1898, he laid aside the responsibilities of life, which, it is said by those who knew him best, were borne with the courage and fortitude which distinguished his entire career. Mr. Brodrick was not an American by birth, having been born in Cambridge, England, January 2, 1847, but the loyalty with which he upheld the institutions of his adopted country proved his title true to the best strains of English blood and American citizenship. As the son of an army officer he received a good education, and in 1865, then a youth of eighteen years, crossed the Atlantic to New York City, where he sought to obtain a livelihood. After a few years spent in that location he made a trip to South America, visiting Peru and Chili; returning to the United States, he came to California in the year 1869 and in the city of Los Angeles made his home for the remainder of his life. As soon as the laws permitted he became a naturalized citizen of the country he had learned to respect for its liberal institutions, his loyalty and support ever afterward being given with his citizenship.

Mr. Brodrick entered into the insurance business as a local agent for old-line companies, establishing his office in this city and proceeding to build up a liberal patronage. Through a pleasing personality he won friends before demonstrating his business ability; he retained the esteem thus won by an exercise of tact and the sagacious judgment with which nature had so liberally endowed him. His methods were laid strictly on business lines and could not but inspire respect among his associates. He gradually assumed a place of importance in the public





*R. Shepley*



affairs of the city and up to the time of his death remained actively identified with many of the most important movements in its development. Upon the organization of the Main Street and Agricultural Park Railway Company he became an officer and shortly afterward was chosen president, which position he retained to the time of his demise; he was also vice-president and auditor of the Los Angeles City Water Company, in which he had served as a member of the board of directors since its organization. For several years he was identified in like capacity with the Crystal Spring Land & Water Company; and as a director in the Metropolitan Building & Loan Association his ripened judgment meant valuable assistance in the promotion of its interests, as it did also in the Puente Oil Company, in which he was very active.

Regardless of his engrossing personal affairs Mr. Brodrick was ever found ready to lend himself heartily to all public enterprises of the city, county or state. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade he was active in his efforts to advance their interests, and was also prominent in various social clubs of the city, among them the California and Jonathan Clubs. For over four years he served on the board of fire commissioners of Los Angeles, being recommended to the position by the comptroller of currency, who had just had reason to compliment him: upon the performance of his duties as receiver of the First National Bank of San Bernardino; properly estimating the executive qualities as demonstrated by Mr. Brodrick and realizing the need of adequate protection from fire and the presence of such men on the board, he was generous in his praise and recommendation. That Mr. Brodrick fulfilled the high expectations of his friends was evidenced by the reforms which were instituted during his tenure of office.

On the 8th of May, 1877, Mr. Brodrick was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Carlisle. She is a native of Los Angeles and a daughter of Robert S. and Francisca (Williams) Carlisle, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, the representative of a Virginia family of English ancestry. As a boy he went to Mexico and later came to Los Angeles, where in 1857 he married Francisca Williams. Later he became the owner of the Chino ranch of fifteen thousand acres, upon

which he engaged in stock-raising until his death, which occurred in 1865. He is survived by his widow, who now makes her home in Los Angeles, at the corner of Flower and Washington streets. Mrs. Brodrick was educated at Laurel Hall, in San Mateo county. Of the seven children born to her four are living, namely: Francisca, Anita, Lucy and Eugene Carlisle. Her home, located at 1936 South Figueroa street and numbered among the most beautiful residences of the city, is presided over with gracious dignity, the appointments without and within bespeaking the culture and refinement of its occupants. She enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends who appreciate her womanly qualities and in social life she exercises a wide influence.

Mr. Brodrick was a member of St. Vincent's Church, of Los Angeles, and his interment is in Calvary Cemetery. With his death was lost to the city one of its best citizens, both in a personal and a wider sense, because he acquired not only a financial success, but enjoyed as well the unbounded confidence of all who knew him. He was far-sighted and discriminating in judgment and unerringly invested his means in that which would bring him increased financial returns; and in an unexcelled spirit of generosity this ability was freely used for the benefit of whoever sought his advice. Although of English birth he was American in the broad sense implied by that term, in life and character displaying the best traits of this citizenship; he was a typical Californian in his hospitality and a westerner when viewed in the light of his energy and enterprise. His ideals were high and governed all his actions; his motives were never questioned by those who knew him best and appreciated him most for the qualities of character so rarely met with, so steadfastly disciplined, so honestly manifested. It is enough to say that he was representative of the type of men who have made California what it is to-day.

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REUBEN SHETTLER. In the making of his choice of a permanent location as well as in his identification with a growing industry Mr. Shettler feels that he has been especially fortunate. His interest in Los Angeles dates from the year

1895, when for the first time he came hither to spend a season where the climate was less trying than in the middle west, where the greater part of his life had been spent. After a number of seasons similarly spent he decided to take up his permanent residence here, a decision which has proven of mutual benefit to Mr. Shettler and to Los Angeles as well. Born in London, England, in 1853, he was a lad of seven years when with his parents he came to the United States and settled on a farm near Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y. He was educated principally in the public schools of that vicinity and at the age of twenty years he took up the burden of self-support. Of a mechanical turn of mind naturally he looked for employment in that line and was more than ordinarily successful in his efforts. Going to Battle Creek, Mich., in 1873 he took up mechanics, having a natural inclination for that line of work, and in his experience in running threshing machines made observations which led to the manufacture of the Shettler thresher. The machine was at first manufactured at Battle Creek by the Upton Manufacturing Company, but later the plant was moved to Port Huron, Mr. Shettler becoming largely interested in the company, and until 1885 was superintendent of the plant.

In the mean time Mr. Shettler invented the friction clutch for use in the mechanism of traction engines and threshers, a basic patent which marked the beginning of the great success in the running of rapid moving machinery. Prior to this the positive clutch had been the embodiment of the highest knowledge along this line. The friction clutch is now used universally the world over and it can be safely said that automobiling would not be a success were it not for the basic principle which it involves. It was in 1886 that Mr. Shettler located in Lansing, Mich., and established himself in the jobbing business, representing the Huber Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of threshers and heavy machinery. The business grew to large proportions and gave great promise of continued success, but notwithstanding this Mr. Shettler finally withdrew his interest in the business, having in the meantime become largely interested in the

manufacture of automobiles. Coexistent with his invention of the friction clutch was the possibility of its application to the running gear of the automobile, and his interest in the manufacture of this machine may be said to date from this time. In 1886 he rode in a steam automobile, made by R. E. Olds, a car which was afterwards sold in Australia. Two years afterwards, in 1888, Mr. Shettler became associated with Mr. Olds in the manufacture of gas engines and gasoline automobiles, Mr. Shettler being the first person interested with Mr. Olds in what later became the Olds motor works. In 1903 Mr. Shettler organized the Reo Motor Car Company, of which he is still vice-president, and during that year the company erected shops in Lansing and began the manufacture of the Reo automobile. The sale of the Reo in the United States has eclipsed that of any other automobile, a statement which is borne out by the fact that in 1907 they manufactured forty-two hundred and fifty cars, the business amounting to \$4,500,000. As an index of the business which they expect to do during the year 1908 it may be said that they have increased the size of the plant to an extent that will enable them to turn out one-third more business than during the previous year, or over six thousand cars. As an indication of the appreciation in which the employees of the company are held it may not be out of place to here mention that during the year 1907 the company paid to them a dividend of five per cent on the amount of their yearly wages, this applying to each and every employee.

Mr. Shettler's marriage united him with Sarah B. Thorpe, who was born in Tecumseh, Mich., a descendant of Governor Winslow of Massachusetts. She is a woman of rare literary qualities and is well known in club circles in Los Angeles, being a member of the Ebells, Friday Morning and Ruskin Art Clubs, as well as of the Young Woman's Christian Association. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shettler are members of the Episcopal Church, and politically Mr. Shettler is a Republican. Their only son, Leon T., is the Pacific coast agent for the Reo automobile. In addition to the business interests already mentioned Mr. Shettler was an

important factor in financial circles in his former home city, being one of the organizers of the Capitol National Bank of Lansing, and he is now a director of the American National Bank of Los Angeles. Personally no one is held in higher esteem than Mr. Shettler. Qualities of a high order endear him to a large circle of friends, both in business and social life. No worthy undertaking is carried forward without his support, in fact no one appeals to him in vain for sympathy and help, and much of his means is given for the uplifting of his fellowmen. Though at one time he was very actively identified with business affairs, he is now living practically retired.

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MILTON D. PAINTER. To mention the name of Mr. Painter suggests at once one which is synonymous with it, La Pintoresca, the famous winter resort of which he is the proprietor. Its commanding position, being located between Pasadena and the base of the Sierra Madre mountains, on an elevation one thousand feet above sea level, gives an outlook over the San Gabriel valley, the ocean thirty miles distant, the lowlands and foothills and towering mountain peaks, to say nothing of the thriving orange and lemon groves, and fields and gardens iridescent with Nature's handiwork in the many exquisite flowers which flourish in this climate. What was known as the Painter hotel was founded in 1887 by the father, John H. Painter, and his two sons, Alonzo J. and Milton D., the building then having a capacity of sixty sleeping rooms, but in 1897 it was enlarged and refurnished throughout, and from the latter date has been known by the euphonious name La Pintoresca. In connection with his hostelry Mr. Painter also carries on a livery business, chiefly for the accommodation of his guests, however, and not for financial gain.

The earliest ancestor of the Painter family of whom we have any authentic knowledge is the great-grandfather, Jacob, a son of John and Susanna Painter, who was born August 21, 1764, and died May 9, 1851. His marriage united him with Mary, daughter of Robert and Abigail Hunt, who was born July 25, 1768, and died September 7, 1818. The son of Jacob and Mary

Painter, David was born February 4, 1792, and on October 27, 1813, he married Ann Webb, who was born June 12, 1787, of Pennsylvania parentage. Some time after his marriage David Painter removed to Salem, Ohio, where he settled down to agricultural pursuits, and there he died in August, 1866, his wife following him one year later. On the old homestead in Columbiana county their son, John H., was born September 3, 1819. From Ohio he removed to what was considered the far west in 1844, taking up land in Cedar county, Iowa, where his family joined him the following year. With the growth and upbuilding of that commonwealth no name is perhaps any better known than that of Painter, and during the twenty-one years he made his home in Cedar county he entered into all phases of its life—political, social and commercial—and at one time served as justice of the peace. Subsequently he made his home in Muscatine, Iowa, for fourteen years. His identification with California began in 1880, when he came to Pasadena, where he soon became as well known for business sagacity and judgment as he had been in the middle west. Besides buying and selling land quite extensively he assisted in the building of the old original Painter house in 1887. His earth life came to a close April 9, 1891, eleven years after coming west, and his wife died July 20, 1899. She was formerly Edith Dean, born in Ohio August 5, 1821, a daughter of James H. Dean, who was born in New York state April 14, 1799. His marriage, September 27, 1820, united him with Eleanor M. Winder, who was born in Virginia March 17, 1799, and died in February, 1891, while he himself passed away in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 28, 1885. Jonathan R. Dean, his father, was born May 26, 1776, and July 12, 1798, married Hannah Tuttle, who was born June 9, 1778, and died in October, 1851; his death occurred in September, 1840. Of the eight children born to John H. Painter and his wife six grew to years of maturity, as follows: Louis M., who served in the Civil war and died when in his twenty-fifth year; Ellen, Mrs. J. C. Michener; Esther, Mrs. L. H. Michener; Milton D.; Alonzo J., deceased; and Mrs. Imelda A. Tebbetts.

It was while the family was residing in Cedar county, Iowa, that Milton D. Painter was born

in Springdale March 29, 1852. Until he was fourteen years old he attended the district schools near his home, and then entered the Muscatine schools, graduating from its high school five years later. His first work was as clerk with a lumber firm, then for five years he was in a wholesale grocery, and for the same length of time worked as a bookkeeper in Marshall county, Iowa. It was with this practical knowledge that he came to Pasadena in 1883, his father having located here three years previously. As has been previously stated he was associated with his father and brother in establishing the Painter hotel, a connection which existed until the death of the father and brother, when the management of the property fell into his hands. He is otherwise interested in real-estate, and is prominently connected with railroad interests in this city. In 1885 he organized the North Pasadena Water Company and at the time of its incorporation was chosen secretary, and is now also the president.

Mr. Painter's marriage, which was celebrated in Muscatine, Iowa, May 4, 1876, united him with Miss Mary E. Joy, who was born in Evans, N. Y. The history of the Joy family can be traced back to the time of King Henry VIII. of England, where the records mention one George Joy, who in 1517 was admitted as a fellow to Peterhouse College at Cambridge. Old manuscripts also mention that he was a "learned, pious and laborious reformer in the reign of Henry VIII." In the Herald's College, London, may be seen the grant of a coat of arms to the descendants of Thomas Joy. The crest is a vine stump, with a dove standing between two branches, while the motto is "Vive la Joie." The earliest record of Thomas Joy in America bears date of 1634, and it is thought that he emigrated from Hingham, Norfolk county, England, with a colony of about eight hundred persons who crossed the Atlantic in 1630, under the leadership of Governor Winthrop. The latter thus speaks of Mr. Joy: "There was a young fellow, Thomas Joy, whom they had employed to get hands for the petition. He began to be very busy, but was laid hold on and kept in irons four or five days, and then he humbled himself, confessed what he knew, and blamed himself for meddling in matters not his, and

blessed God for the irons upon his legs, hoping they would do him good while he lived. So he was let out upon bail." In 1646, with his wife and four children, Thomas Joy moved from Boston to Hingham, Mass., where he erected a mill which he conducted the remainder of his life, his death occurring October 21, 1678. He married Joan Gallop, the daughter of John Gallop, a celebrated Indian fighter and trader, who, with a son, served in the Pequod war and received large grants of land from the government. His wife was Hannah Lake, a niece of Governor Winthrop. John Gallop was killed in the fight with the Indians at Narragansett, December 19, 1675. Of the eight children born to Thomas Joy and his wife the fourth son was Joseph Joy, born January 2, 1645, and who married Mary Prince, August 29, 1667. Upon May 26, 1690, their son, Joseph, Jr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. James Andrews. Their son David and his wife, Ruth, who were married in 1718, had a son, David, Jr., who married Elizabeth Allen. The next in line of descent was David the third, who in 1776 married Hannah Partidge, of Guilford, Vt. One of their children was Ira Joy, the grandfather of Mrs. Mary E. Painter, who in 1815 married Clarissa Ludlow. In 1800 he went with his father to Onondaga county, N. Y., and later went to Erie county, that state, where he accumulated considerable property, in fact Buffalo stands on a portion of his old homestead. As a contractor he assisted in the construction of the Erie Canal. In 1854 he removed from Buffalo to Michigan, and his death occurred in Galesburg, that state. William H. Joy, his son and the father of Mrs. Painter, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., October 24, 1819, and on October 24, 1843, he married Marion W. Ingersoll, at Evans, N. Y., their marriage resulting in the birth of thirteen children, of whom nine are still living. From Buffalo, which was then a small town, William H. Joy removed to Muscatine, Iowa, there becoming agent for the United States Express Company, a position which he held until he was fifty-six years of age. He died when in his fifty-eighth year, his wife having died in 1870, about five years previous to his demise. Their daughter, Mrs. Painter, was born at Evans, N. Y., August 12, 1854, growing to womanhood in





*E. Bouton*

Muscatine, Iowa, which was her home until the removal of the family to California. Her eldest child, Joy Painter, was born in Iowa March 1, 1879, and died in infancy. The living children are Charles Wilfred, born in Muscatine, Iowa; Robert Alden and Marion, who were born in Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Painter took an important part in the organization of the First Congregational Church of Pasadena, and were no less influential in founding the North Congregational Church, with which congregation they now worship. Personally Mr. Painter is a man of earnest, positive nature, of absolute fearlessness in matters of right and wrong, and of noble characteristics, all of which attributes bind him to his many friends.

GEN. EDWARD BOUTON, one of the representative citizens of Los Angeles, and a pioneer in its development and upbuilding, is the descendant of an ancestry which has given to the world many eminent men as warriors, statesmen and financiers, and—not the least among them—patriots who in the time of need have freely sacrificed everything of a personal nature to give to the cause of their country. They are one of the oldest families of America and previous to their location on American soil trace their genealogy back to the fifth century, where they were identified with the Visigoth clan, and the head of the Salian tribe, under King Hilderia, A. D. 481, who at his death left his son, Clovis, king of the tribe. This king as is well known in history eventually embraced the Christian faith, which example was followed by many of his people, among whom were the ancestors of the Bouton family. The ancient Bouton shield or coat-of-arms had the following motto on a groundwork on perpendicular lines, "De Gules a la Fasce d'Or," which is old French, and its translation means a force as of a leopard when its attacks means with its red mouth open. This coat of arms is still borne by the Count Chamilly, at present residing in Rome.

Members of the Bouton family distinguished themselves in French history for many generations, the military and court records abounding with their name and the valor of

their deeds for two centuries. Nicholas Bouton, born about 1580, bore the title of Count Chamilly, he being the direct ancestor of Gen. Edward Bouton; he was a Huguenot, and with his three sons, Herard and John (twins), and Noel Bouton, was a refugee during the violent persecution of the Protestants by the Roman Catholics during the predominance of the Guises in France. Later, the intolerance of the Catholics being over, Noel Bouton further advanced the honors of the family and was made Marquis de Chamilly, and in 1703 became the marshal of all France, a life-size portrait of himself being placed in the gallery of French nobles at Versailles, France, where it is still to be seen. The Irish branch of the family was founded by a descendant of a brother of the marquis, who, in the reign of



Louis XIV of France, rose to the rank of Premier Valette de Chambre, and died upon the scaffold in the prison of the Luxembourg in 1794, for his opposition to priest and king. This was Herard Bowton, who with his twin brother, John, received his education in the family of a priest in Ireland. Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes Herard Bowton returned to Ireland, still following the fortunes of Marshal Tehomborge, under whom he served in the Protestant army under William III, risking life and fortune in behalf of civil and religious liberty. He particularly distinguished himself as a fearless and valiant soldier at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690, and was rewarded for his services with a share of the confiscated lands situated in the county of Ballyrack. The present Lord Montague Bowton is a lineal descendant of Herard Bowton, who presumably returned to France after the battle of the Boyne.

There is a tradition in the Bouton family



regarding the origin of the name, which relates that in the twelfth century an ancestor serving as chorister in the chapel of the duke of Burgundy founded his name and fortune and that of his family by striking down with his official baton an assassin who made an attempt on the life of his master. This act raised him in the ducal chapel to the position of page of honor to the duke of Burgundy, and his gallant achievement was properly commemorated by heraldic inscription on a shield which the family have ever since borne, viz.: De Gules a la Fasce d'Or, with the surname of Baton (since corrupted into Boughton) bestowed upon him by the duke. The change of Baton to Bouton was, it was said, in allusion to the brightness of the buttons



with which as a page his coat was adorned. Despite this tradition, however, there were officers by the name of Bouton in William the Conqueror's army in 1060, a century earlier than the incident related of the chorister in the duke of Burgundy's chapel, this being the first advent of the Boutons into England.

Honors came to the family in their new environment and in the civil, political and religious life of England they early played a prominent part; under the names of Boughton, Rouse and Boughton, two members were at the same time peers of England and six others represented seats in the English Parliament. Rouse Boughton's ancestors were of very high antiquity in the counties of Surrey, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester and Hereford; in a history of Worcester it is mentioned that its patriarchs of that shire accom-

panied the Conqueror to England, and the statement is confirmed by the Battle Abbey Roll. The name of Boughton became merged into Rouse by Thomas Philip Rouse Boughton, who assumed the name of Rouse and took up his residence at Rouse Leach. This gentleman, as Thomas Rouse, Esq., served as high sheriff of Worcester in 1733. Charles William Boughton, Esq. (second son of Schuckburgh Boughton, Esq., of Poston Court, County Hereford, and grandson of Sir William Boughton, fourth baronet of Lawford, County Warwick), assumed the surname of Rouse and represented the boroughs of Eversham and Bramber as Charles William Boughton Rouse, Esq. Boughton Rouse was chief secretary of the board of control and was created a baronet June 28, 1791, but soon afterward he inherited the baronetage of his own family, the Boughtons. Sir Edward Boughton, of Barchester, County Warwick, was created a baronet August 4, 1641. The Boughtons held baronetcies in England for eleven generations. To go back to an early descendant of the first English Bouton, we find William Bouton, who, according to tradition and history, was a Burgundian soldier of fortune who served in the army of Edward III of England when he invaded France in 1356. He attained the title of Sir William Boughton, having won the personal favor of King Edward at the battle of Portiers, ever afterward followed his fortunes, and at the close of the campaigns returned with him to England. His estates were situated on the banks of the river Avon, and the manor house was known as Lawford hall, and was built by Edward, son of Sir William, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Edward Boughton was high sheriff of the county and member of the shire, and after death his body was consigned to the family vault under the church at Newbold.

The ancestor who located the name on American soil was John Bouton, a lineal descendant of Count Chamilly. In July, 1636, at the age of twenty years, he embarked at Gravesend, England, in the barque Assurance, and landed at Boston, Mass., in December of the same year. Early in the settlement of

Hartford, Conn., he moved to that place, and in 1671 and for several years subsequent, he was a representative in the general court of the colony of Connecticut. Several succeeding generations were born in Connecticut, a son of the English emigrant, John Bouton, Jr., being a native of Norwalk, born September 30, 1659. He married and reared a family, among his children being a son, Nathaniel, who was also born in Norwalk, in 1691, while his grandson, Daniel, son of Nathaniel, was born at New Canaan, township of Stratford, Conn., October 24, 1740. Daniel Bouton became captain of a company of Connecticut volunteers during the Revolutionary war and distinguished himself in the long and arduous struggle, while his son, Russell Bouton, served his country well in the war with England in 1812. Russell Bouton was also a native of Connecticut, born at Danbury, October 31, 1790; at Reading, Conn., May 16, 1814, he married Mary Hinsdale, a daughter of Moses Hinsdale, who rendered valuable service in the Revolutionary war by the manufacture of one hundred cannon for the colonial troops, from metal, mined, smelted and cast by himself, and for which he received nothing, simply because of the inability of the infant government to pay. Russell Bouton and his wife remained residents of Connecticut until 1821, and then moved to the township of Howard (now Avoca), Steuben county, N. Y., where Edward Bouton, the subject of this sketch, was born April 12, 1834.

The years of youth and young manhood of Edward Bouton were passed upon the paternal farm, where he interspersed an attendance of a country school at Goff's Mills with the duties incident to his home life, as his elder brothers had left home to start in life for themselves and his father was an invalid. He was thus early trained in self reliance and habits of industry, working in his father's fields from the age of thirteen years to the age of seventeen. He subsequently studied in Rodgersville Academy, where, as an evidence of his industry as a scholar, it may be cited that during a full term there were but two recitations that were not marked perfect, and

also at Haverling Union School, at Bath, N. Y.

Commercial activity, however, attracted the young man, and his twentieth birthday found him head clerk in the extensive dry goods store of Joseph Carter at Bath; this interest was later consolidated with the store owned by Martin Brownwell, and this immense stock of goods was sent to LeRoy, N. Y., there to be placed in a store and closed out. Mr. Bouton was given entire charge of this enterprise and so well did he execute the task that it was completed the first of March, 1855, when he returned to Bath. There, with his former employer, he entered into partnership and established an extensive grocery, provision and produce business, buying and shipping wool, grain and produce of all kinds. Two years later he purchased his partner's interest in the business and built the largest store in Steuben county, locating purchasing agents at all the stations on the main line of the Erie Railway from Corning to Dunkirk, and on the Buffalo branch from Corning to Buffalo. For two years the superintendent of the Erie Railway reported that over half of the wool, grain and produce passing Corning eastbound on the road belonged to Ed. Bouton, as he was familiarly called. When the great panic of 1857 struck New York, closing every bank in the state except the Chemical Bank and John Magee's Steuben County Bank at Bath in twenty-four hours, Mr. Bouton had about \$1,250,000 invested in wool stored in Pine street, the decline in the price of which in one day amounted to fully \$100,000. The Erie Railway required consignees to pay freight and remove goods in twenty-four hours, but at this time Mr. Bouton's shipments filled and blocked the entire Duane street pier in two days, and there was not a commission merchant in New York City who could receive the goods and pay the freight. Mr. Moran, the president of the Erie Railway, authorized Mr. Bouton to move his goods and pay the freight at his convenience. He rented and quickly filled a large storehouse on Dey street. All business was paralyzed and nearly all shippers but Mr. Bouton ceased trying to do business. Soon the hotels, boarding houses and private fami-

lies were seeking supplies of butter, eggs, cheese and kindred articles, of which Mr. Bouton held the principal available supply in the city. John Magee, who left an estate valued at \$80,000,000, had such implicit confidence in Mr. Bouton's great energy and strict integrity, and deemed his business so beneficial to the community that he promptly rendered financial aid, requiring no security except that all advances should be paid in a reasonable time. In 1859 Mr. Bouton sold out his business in Bath, and going to Chicago, engaged in the grain commission business, owning vessel property on the lakes, and doing a grain and lumber shipping business.

Mr. Bouton had in his family records numberless examples for his action in 1861, when he closed up and sacrificed his newly established business to engage in the War of the Rebellion, for it is said that of the many Boutons throughout New England during the Revolutionary war there was not an able-bodied man who was not serving his country, and the records of the War department show that every northern state and over half of the southern states were represented by Boutons in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, three of them attaining the rank of brigadier-general. It is undoubtedly a historical fact that for some fourteen centuries members of this family have proven themselves valiant soldiers on many of the important battlefields of the civilized world, and always on the side of loyalty, religious liberty and better government. Mr. Bouton at once raised a battery for service in the Civil war, familiarly known as Bouton's battery, its official designation being Battery I, First Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery. At the time he organized this famous battery it was costing the state of Illinois \$154 per capita to recruit, transport and maintain troops previous to being mustered into the United States service. Bouton's battery cost the state only \$13.20 per capita, the balance of the expense being paid out of the private purse of General Bouton. This battery rendered important service throughout the entire struggle, from the battle of Shiloh to those of Nashville and Franklin, three years later, in the first named

conflict performing deeds of valor which meant no little in the winning of the Union forces. A detailed account of the participation of Bouton's battery is herewith given, inasmuch as its action during the first day of the conflict was one of the most potent factors in giving the victory on the following day: At about three in the afternoon of the first day the Union forces were compelled to retire from a timbered ridge about a third of a mile out from Pittsburg Landing. Some eight hundred yards in front of this ridge was the green point where the Hamburg and Purdy Roads formed a junction. Here was concentrated a large Confederate force. When the Union forces fell back from this ridge, Bouton's Battery, having a commanding position, held its ground and a detachment of the Fifty-third Ohio Infantry remained in supporting distance in the rear. If the Confederates gained the ridge their guns could sweep the Landing and the intervening space, and necessarily the fate of the Union army depended upon the possession of this ground, until night, or until Buell came. A Rebel battery of six six-pounder guns took position well in front and opened fire at about six hundred yards distant on Bouton's left front, which was promptly answered. It seemed that all other firing in the vicinity for the time was suspended, and the two opposing batteries occupied all attention. For a half hour the combat raged furiously, when a Mississippi battery of four twelve-pounder howitzers took position and opened fire on Bouton's right front at short range, thus bringing him under a heavy cross fire. The latter then wheeled his right section of two guns under First Lieutenant Harry Rogers, and brought it to bear on the Mississippi battery. The failure of both batteries to drive him from the ridge called for Jackson's Brigade of Mississippi Infantry, which charged his battery in front, advancing between the two batteries on the right and left. This charge was met with guns double shotted with canister, which sent them back in broken disorder. The fight between the batteries went on until the approach of night, just as Bouton fired his last round of ammunition. Then he fell back to the main line in front of the Land-

ing, taking off two guns (one disabled) by hand, with the aid of men from the Fifty-third Ohio, the horses on these guns having been killed. Bouton's Battery had been reported captured some two hours before, and when he turned up all right and it was ascertained that he had held the ridge against such odds, such a cheer of triumph was given as made the welkin ring. It meant victory for the morrow. The next day, with five guns re-supplied with ammunition, Bouton's Battery made a dash across an old cotton field, under a terrific fire of both infantry and artillery and occupied and held a position from which two batteries had been driven, and with canister at short range materially aided in driving Breckenridge from nearly the same ground occupied by Sherman's division at the commencement of the battle. In this famous artillery duel Bouton's Battery fired five hundred and forty rounds of ammunition, being more than reported by any other Union battery during the entire battle. It has been stated by General Halleck that in his opinion one thousand men saved the day at Shiloh, most conspicuous in the number being Bouton's Battery of Chicago.

Captain Bouton, commanding his battery in person, first attracted the attention of his superior officers and brought to him another honor of distinction. In consultation with General Thomas on the one hand and his six division commanders on the other, Gen. Stephen A. Hurlburt, commanding Department of West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, made choice of Captain Bouton, at that time chief of artillery of the Fifth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Sherman's old Shiloh Division, to command one of six colored regiments which had been organized in May, 1863. It was a happy choice that placed Captain Bouton in this position, for he brought to bear the same thoroughness, capacity for discipline and general ability which had distinguished him thus far in his military career. Less than two years later General Marcy, inspector-general of the United States army, after a thorough personal inspection, pronounced three of the colored regiments in General Bouton's command, "in drill, discipline and military bearing equal to any

in the service, regular or volunteer." Another instance of his courage on the field was an occurrence of July 13, 1864, a month after the disaster to the Union troops at Guntown, Miss., when in command of about four thousand, five hundred men, white and colored, he made a march of twenty-two miles in one day, from Pontotoc to Tupelo, Miss., guarding a heavy train of three hundred wagons and fighting at the same time four distinct battles, each successful and against superior odds. Generals A. J. Smith and Joseph Mower, commanding corps and division, respectively, declared this achievement unsurpassed within their knowledge.

During his army career General Bouton was several times mentioned in terms of commendation, especially for strict integrity, by both President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton, on one occasion Secretary Stanton saying that he was one of the few army officers who had been able to handle Confederate cotton without being contaminated. In recommending General Bouton's promotion to brigadier-general General Grant said: "I consider General Bouton one of the best officers in the army, and there is not one whose promotion I can more cheerfully recommend." Generals Halleck and Sherman pronounced him the best artillery officer in the army, General Halleck saying that he had never seen a better battery than Bouton's either in Europe or America, and that less than a thousand men had saved the day at Shiloh, most conspicuous among the number being Bouton's battery of Chicago. General Sherman said on one occasion: "Bouton was as cool under fire and as good an artillery officer as I ever knew, and there is no living man whom I would rather have handle my artillery in a hard fight." General Washburn said that General Bouton's defense of the rear of the vanquished Union forces, under General Sturgis, on their retreat from Guntown, Miss., to Germantown, Tenn., for two days and nights, a distance of eighty-one miles, with but a handful of men against the incessant and impetuous attacks of General Forrest's victorious army, constituted one of the most heroic deeds recorded in history. Generals A. J. Smith and Joseph Mower both

pronounced him the best brigade commander they had ever seen. When General Smith's veterans of the Sixteenth Corps were, for the third time, repulsed before the Spanish Fort at Mobile, he said to Colonel Kendrick: "I wish to God Bouton were here, he would go in there like a whirlwind."

To show how the general was regarded by the Confederates, the following incident may be narrated: Soon after his promotion to be a brigadier-general, and when thirty years of age, he had some pictures taken at Oak gallery in Memphis, Tenn. One of these was obtained by the Confederate General N. B. Forrest from one of Bouton's officers, who was taken a prisoner of war. This picture General Forrest sent to Mobile, where hundreds of copies were made and distributed among the Confederate soldiers in the southwest. When Mobile was captured, both Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding the Sixteenth Corps, and Colonel Kendrick, formerly of General Bouton's command, reported finding many of the pictures with the order endorsed upon them to kill or capture this officer at any cost or hazard.

General Bouton's business ability, however, was not lost during his service in the war, and it was brought into play at a time when his country had most need for it. Memphis, an important river port, and geographically central to a large and wealthy cotton growing country, was a point not easily controlled satisfactorily to the general government and in the interest of the people. After many failures and losses, and when confusion and distrust had long run riot, General Bouton was appointed provost-marshal of the city, which made him, for the time, dictator in affairs military and civil, including all trade privileges and care of abandoned property, of which there was much; prisons, scouts, detectives, the police and sanitary regulation of the city, in short, everything in and immediately adjacent to the city. With the most careful management an expenditure of \$9,000 a month was necessary to efficient government. In the exercise of his usual fidelity and the appointment of only the most trustworthy subordinates in every department, he soon introduced order; collected and disbursed moneys; paid

all past indebtedness, heavy as it was, and current expenses; and at the end of six months handed the government of the city over to the newly elected municipal officers and turned over several thousand dollars to the special fund of the War department. Another service which marked General Bouton as a man of unusual business sagacity was an act of his while serving as provost-marshal. Col. Sam Tate, of the Rebel army, came in to take the prescribed oath of allegiance, and having done this he expressed a desire to recover control of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, of which he was president. The government, no longer needing the road for military purposes, General Bouton drew up a plan or agreement at the suggestion of Gen. John E. Smith, by which not only this but other southern roads in this section, were finally returned to their owners. One of the first and principal stipulations in the agreement was that no claim should ever be made against the government for the use or damage to said roads while they were being used for military purposes. All parties in the interest of the company having signed the agreement, General Bouton proceeded in person to New Orleans and to Nashville and secured the approval of Generals Canby and Thomas, department commanders. Colonel Tate then went to Washington to complete with General Grant, the secretary of war, and the quartermaster-general, all arrangements for the transfer of the property. No sooner had he done this than he presented a claim against the government which President Johnson, an old friend of his, ordered paid. Enemies of President Johnson charged that he received a part of this, and during the impeachment trial desired General Bouton's evidence on the contract. But, at the suggestion of General Grant, he never appeared. After Johnson's death it developed that he had never received a dollar of Tate's money.

On February 28, 1866, on the voluntary recommendation of Generals Grant, Sherman and Rollins, General Bouton was offered a colonelcy in the regular army, which he declined. This was over five months previous to Gen. Nelson A. Miles' appointment to a colonelcy in the regular army, so that the ac-



ceptance of this position would have enabled General Bouton at the present time to occupy the position of retired commander-in-chief of the army.

It was in August, 1868, that General Bouton first came to Southern California, to make his home here ever since and assist materially in the development and upbuilding of the section. He first engaged in the sheep raising industry, and the following year his ranges covered the Boyle Heights country, while in 1870 he had a camp on the ground now occupied by the thriving little city of Whittier. In 1874 he purchased land in the San Jacinto valley and ranged his sheep over the present sites of Hemet and San Jacinto. Among his other possessions he for many years owned the ocean front at Alamitos bay from Devil's Gate to the inlet of the bay, while the famous artesian wells north of Long Beach were bored by him, and what is generally known as the Bouton water introduced into Long Beach and Terminal Island. It was in the early '70s that General Bouton experimented with and succeeded in producing on his old place, at the corner of College and Yale streets, what became known as the Eureka lemon, a fruit of superior growth and quality, the buds of which he at that time distributed to several nurserymen. For a number of years General Bouton has been extensively engaged in mining in Arizona and that portion of San Bernardino county bordering on the Colorado river, and in this line has met with the success which has characterized all his other efforts. He has, too, remained a potent factor in the development of the city of Los Angeles; has perfect confidence in its future; and in his efforts gives freely of time and money to further every movement advanced for its welfare. The general has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Margaret Fox, whom he married January 20, 1859; she was born in Avoca, N. Y., and died in California August 14, 1891. In San Diego, Cal., March 22, 1894, General Bouton was united in marriage with Miss Elsa Johnson, who is connected with some of the best families in Sweden. One child, a son, has been born to them.

The characteristics of a warrior are to a

certain extent those of a pioneer, and both these opportunities have been in large measure General Bouton's to exercise. When he came to Southern California there were but two houses on Boyle Heights where he ranged his sheep; throughout this portion of the state was the same wilderness lands. To him and others of like calibre is owed the present-day greatness of this section, for no burden was too heavy, no undertaking too difficult for these hardy pioneers, and in their achievement is the unparalleled development of Southern California. A story which illustrates the daring of General Bouton is the following, which appeared in the St. Louis Republican January 8, 1891, in an article entitled, "Stories of Pioneer Daring:—" "An equally remarkable display of pure nerve was the exploit of Gen. Edward Bouton in a lonely pass in Southern California in 1879. A quiet, gentle-voiced, mild-mannered man, one would hardly suspect in him the reckless daring which won him distinction in some of the most desperate engagements of the Civil war. It was he of whom General Sherman said in my hearing: 'He was the most daring brigadier we had in the west.' The terrific artillery duel between General Bouton's Chicago battery and two rebel batteries at Shiloh, and the desperate three hours at Guntown, Miss., when he and his brigade stood off the savage charge of nearly ten times as large a force, with the loss of nearly two-thirds of their number, will be remembered as one of the most gallant achievements of the great war. And the courage which does not depend on the inspiration of conflict and of numbers is also his.

"In July, 1879, he had occasion to visit his great sheep ranch in the wild San Geronio Pass, California. The country was then infested with notorious Mexicans and American bandits, and travelers always went armed. General Bouton and his partner were driving along the moonlit forest road, when three masked men sprang suddenly from the bushes and thrust in their faces a double-barreled shotgun and two six-shooters, at the same time seizing their horses. It was understood that the general was carrying \$18,000 to buy a band of nine thousand sheep, and this the

highwaymen were after. They made the travelers dismount and fastened their arms behind them with chains, closing the links with a pair of pinchers. Another chain was similarly fastened about General Bouton's neck, and one of the desperadoes, a cocked revolver in hand, led him along by this, while the other two held shotgun and revolver ready to shoot at the slightest resistance from the prisoner. So the strange procession started off, the highwaymen desiring to march their prisoners away from the road to some secluded spot where their bodies could be safely concealed. Their intention to rob and then murder, fully established by later developments, was perfectly understood by the captives, and the general decided if he must die he would die trying. As they trod the lonely path in silence, he felt along the chain which secured his wrist, with utmost caution, lest the bandit behind with a cocked shotgun should perceive his intent. Slowly and noiselessly he groped until he found a link which was not perfectly closed, and, putting all his strength into a supreme effort (but a guarded one) he wrenched the link still wider open and managed to unhook it. Without changing the position of his hands perceptibly he began to draw his right cautiously up toward his hip pocket. Just as it rested on the grip of the small revolver concealed there, the highwayman behind saw what he was at, and with a shout threw the shotgun to his shoulder. But before he could pull the trigger, Bouton had snatched out his pistol, wheeled about, and shot him down. The desperado who was leading Bouton by the chain whirled around with his six-shooter at a level, but too late, a ball from the general's revolver dropped him dead. The third robber made an equally vain attempt to shoot the audacious prisoner, and was in turn laid low by the unerring aim. It was lightning work and adamantine firmness, three shots in half as many seconds, and every shot a counter."

Thus it will be seen that the traits which have made of General Bouton a soldier, pioneer and the founder of a western civilization, are an inheritance, and not the accident of nature. The career of the Bouton family has

ever been synonymous with civilization. When it spread abroad among the nations it carried with it a higher grade of civilizing influences, which have left their impress upon the people with whom they came in contact, and the name has always been the harbinger of civil and religious liberty. Their descendants are by comparison numerous as the leaves of the forest, and dispersed in almost every clime. It has taken deep root, and its fruits are found in other as well as in their own native Burgundian soil. For the principle of civil and religious liberty Sir William Boughton in 1356 joined the standard of Edward III of England, when he invaded France, and for the same principle Herard Bowton followed the fortunes of William III of England, who, under Tehom-borge at Portiers and at the battle of the Boyne fought nobly for liberty. Again in the western world and amid a new civilization the name became distinguished in patriotism, and loyalty from the Revolution to the close of Civil strife, and when the days of warfare are ended the name becomes equally distinguished in the simple, practical duties of an American citizen's life. Such is Gen. Edward Bouton to-day, and as such he occupies a prominent place in the esteem of his fellow citizens—honored for the magnificent record he has given to the world and for the example of manhood he has left for his coming generation, and again honored for the part he has played in the civic life of the nation.

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JUDGE ALBERT LEE STEPHENS. Identified with many important movements connected with the development of Los Angeles, Judge Albert Lee Stephens is named among the prominent citizens of this city and held in high esteem for the position he has taken in the life of the community. He is a native of Indiana, having been born in Warren county January 25, 1874; his father, E. E. Stephens, was born in Cincinnati, of an old Virginia family, the great-grandfather having served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington and endured the hardships of Valley Forge, while he also served in the war of 1812. E. E. Stephens engaged in the pork packing enterprise in Cincinnati for







Ed Bryant

some time, later removed to Indiana, and in 1884 he decided to locate in Southern California. After coming to the city of Los Angeles he followed a mercantile business for some time. He was appointed government meat inspector in 1895 and has held the position ever since. His wife, who is also living, was formerly Araminda Rice, a native of Ohio, born near Cincinnati. They are the parents of two sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

Albert Lee Stephens was the second child in the family of his parents. He was brought to Los Angeles when about ten years old, and here in the public schools he received a preliminary education. His business training was received in his father's store, while at the same time he took up the study of law in the effort to equip himself for a professional career. Admitted to the bar in 1899, two years later he began the practice of his profession and at the same time became a student in the law department of the University of Southern California, where he also acted as an instructor. He graduated in 1903 with the degree of LL. B. and has since continued both his practice and teaching, at the present time acting as instructor in the conduct of cases in court in the University of Southern California. Since 1906 he has practiced law in partnership with his brother, Jess E. Stephens, who was admitted to the bar in that year. Mr. Stephens early became identified with public affairs and was looked upon by the conservative element among the citizens as a man of sound judgment and executive ability and although a Democrat in his political convictions he has never been unduly narrow or partisan. It was on the Nonpartisan and Democratic ticket that he was nominated in 1906 to the position of justice of the peace for Los Angeles township, and in the election that followed he was elected by a plurality of about fifteen hundred votes. He took the oath of office January 7, 1907, and has since conducted the affairs of this office in an eminently capable manner.

Mr. Stephens takes time to associate himself with fraternal organizations, having been made a Mason in Hollywood Lodge, F. & A. M., and has since become a member of the Los Angeles Consistory and Al Malaikah Temple. He be-

longs to the Los Angeles County Bar Association and the Chamber of Commerce, and takes a prominent part in all movements advanced for the welfare of the general community.

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ERNEST A. BRYANT, M. D. It is certain that skilled physicians and surgeons, like the subject of this article, are in great demand wherever they elect to make their place of abode, and it is only the mediocre who are left behind in the race towards success and prominence. Although not a native of the United States, so much of Dr. Bryant's life has been passed on this side of the border that his strongest interests are here, and the loyalty of his citizenship is a part of his life. He was born in Woodstock, Ontario, in 1867, a son of Dr. J. H. Bryant, a successful physician, who left his native state of New York to practice his profession in Ontario. In 1868 he removed with his family to St. Paul, Minn., where he practiced his profession for many years, when he came to California and made Los Angeles his home until his death in 1901. His wife was Mary Louise Dunn, born in New York and died in St. Paul, Minn. Dr. Bryant's grandparents on the paternal side came from England, and on the maternal side from Ireland.

Ernest A. Bryant spent his boyhood days in the middle west, his parents having located in St. Paul, Minn., where he received his education. This was augmented by a medical course at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, he having previously studied under a preceptor in St. Paul. He was graduated in 1890, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and following this event became interne in St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, where he remained for a period of eighteen months.

In 1891 he came to California and locating in Los Angeles, at once established a general practice of medicine, which speedily grew to one of remunerative proportions. For six years he was police surgeon and surgeon-in-charge of the Emergency Hospital, besides which he continued the general practice of his profession until he was appointed superintendent of

the Los Angeles County Hospital. He remained so occupied for a period of four years, and during this time rose to prominence among the physicians of Southern California, which resulted in his appointment as chief surgeon of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, while he also serves in the same capacity for the Los Angeles Railway Company, the Interurban Railway Company, the Redondo Railway Company and the Los Angeles Pacific Company. He is also consulting surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and surgeon in charge of the Sisters Hospital. The many responsibilities which have fallen to him in the various positions he has been called upon to fill are borne by the doctor in a creditable manner, neither lightly, as one who cannot understand responsibility, nor with a gravity which impels gloom in the midst of illness or accident; but with cheeriness born of his confidence in his own skill and an optimism which invests him with all the attributes a patient could desire. He is very popular among those with whom his duties lie, and is highly esteemed both as a physician and as a man.

In 1904 Dr. Bryant was united in marriage with Miss Susanna Bixby, a daughter of John Bixby, a prominent citizen of Los Angeles county, and born of this union are two children, Susanna P. and Ernest A., Jr. Dr. Bryant is identified with various medical associations, among them being the Clinical and Pathological Society of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Association, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Pacific Coast Association, Railway Surgeons and the International Association of Railway Surgeons. He holds the chair of professor of clinical surgery in the Medical College of the University of Southern California, and is a competent expounder of the science. Dr. Bryant, politically, is a staunch Republican, and socially is prominent in club life, being a member of the Jonathan, California, Los Angeles Country and Union League Clubs. As an enthusiastic automobilist, he is a member of the American Automobile Association and the Los Angeles Automobile Club. Through

constant research the doctor keeps in touch with modern methods and at all times brings them to bear in his practice.

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**WILLIAM ORMOND WELCH.** As the nominee of the Republican party at the election of 1902 Mr. Welch was chosen to fill the office of county tax collector for a term of four years, receiving at the polls a majority of about ten thousand votes. Since he took the oath of office in January of 1903, to the present time, having been re-elected to the same office in 1906, he has given his entire time and attention to the details of his official position and superintends the work of the sixteen men employed to assist in his department, besides taking charge of the eighty extra men secured during the months of October and November. Prior to entering upon official life he had been variously interested and had gained a wide experience throughout the west while working at railroading and telegraphy.

A native of Kendallville, Noble county, Ind., William Ormond Welch was born January 20, 1863, being a son of David S. and Sarah Bufum (Hayward) Welch, born near Lockport, N. Y. The father, who was a merchant by occupation and a staunch Republican in politics, settled at Kendallville in early life and there died about 1871. His widow makes her home in Pomona, Cal., and one of their sons, Charles Sumner, resides at Wichita, Kans., where he holds a position as trainmaster with the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The only daughter is now deceased. The other son, William O., was reared in Indiana until 1878, when he removed to Paola, Miami county, Kans., and there attended the high school, later taking a commercial course in the Paola Normal. The first work which he secured as telegraph operator and station agent was in the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company. After two years with them he entered the Topeka office of the superintendent of the Santa Fe system. In 1882 he went to Tucson, Ariz., as operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Later he was employed as assistant dispatcher for the Texas Pacific Railroad at Marshall, Tex.,





*W. L. Harrison*

and next secured employment as operator and agent at Deer Lodge and Melrose, Mont., with the Utah Northern Railroad. Returning to the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company he was with them in Deming, N. Mex., and during this time occurred the struggle with the Apaches and the capture of Geronimo.

Upon coming to California during the year 1886 Mr. Welch embarked in horticultural pursuits at Pomona, where he set out and improved an orange grove of twenty acres, retaining the ranch until 1904, when he sold it at a fair profit. Meanwhile he had become interested in the business of buying, drying and shipping fruit, and for three years had carried on a growing business with a partner, but at the expiration of that time he sold his interest. On coming to Los Angeles in 1894 Mr. Welch was employed for a year as deputy county recorder under Arthur Bray. For four years he was deputy tax collector under A. H. Merwin and for a similar period he held the same position under John H. Gish, meanwhile acquiring a thorough knowledge of the work of assessing and collecting, so that he was well qualified to fill the position of collector when elected to the office. Always stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party, he is one of the influential members of the Republican League of Los Angeles and in other ways has aided in local party affairs. While living in Pomona he was initiated into Masonry and now holds membership with South Gate Lodge in Los Angeles, also with Signet Chapter of this city, and is a 32° Scottish Rite Mason. His marriage was solemnized in Los Angeles and united him with Miss Eva Dell Roberts, who was born in Otoe county, Neb., her father, John Roberts, having migrated from Ohio to Nebraska in a very early period of that state's development; eventually he closed out his interests there and came to California, becoming prominent in civic affairs in Long Beach, where at one time he was honored with the office of mayor.

In 1887 Mr. Welch became identified with the National Guard of California, having been promoted while in Pomona to the captaincy of Company D. Upon coming to Los Angeles

he was appointed to the office of assistant adjutant general on the brigade staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. During the Spanish-American war he served as major of the Seventh Regiment California Infantry, and after being mustered out at the close of the war he resumed the office of assistant adjutant general. He is now serving as a member of the examining board for the First Brigade, having in charge the examining of officers as to their fitness for office in the National Guard.

The personal character of Mr. Welch has been such as to win for him a wide esteem wherever known, and the manner in which he has discharged all official duties in the years of his experience in Southern California has given him a position of importance among the citizens of this section. His success to the present time is an augury of what may be expected for him in the future, for he is a citizen of worth and works and can always be counted upon to uphold public honor in whatever position he may be placed.

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CORNELIUS G. HARRISON. About nine years previous to his death, Cornelius G. Harrison had retired from the business activities which had so long engrossed his attention, and in the city of Pasadena rounded out the years of his busy life. He was a native of Illinois, having been born in Belleville in April, 1829, a son of James and Lucinda (Gooding) Harrison, who were pioneers of the Prairie state when it was the home of the Indian. The son received his early education through the medium of the common school in the vicinity of his home, later entering a select school, and finally McKendree College at Lebanon, where he pursued his studies and graduated. The gold excitement of California induced him to try his fortunes in the Pacific state, and accordingly he crossed the plains in 1851. For two and a half years he was successfully engaged in the mines of Placerville (then Hangtown). Returning to Illinois he invested his means in a flour mill in Belleville, an enterprise which soon grew to profitable proportions. In spite of this fact, the memories of California induced his emigration once more,



and in 1864 he disposed of his effects and crossed the Isthmus of Panama, thence going to San Francisco, and located in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, where he remained about eighteen months. He then removed to Los Gatos, Santa Clara county, and operated a mill for about three years. From there he removed to San Jose, and for a time engaged in real estate operations, later becoming identified with the First National Bank of San Jose as a director, vice-president and later president. After remaining in that city for sixteen years he finally moved to Los Angeles in 1886 and dealt to some extent in real estate. Still later he assisted in the organization of the Title, Insurance & Trust Company, becoming its first president and remaining identified with that institution until his retirement in 1895, when he gave up business activities and established his permanent home in Pasadena. He spent his time thenceforth in looking after his private interests until his death, which occurred in September, 1904. Mr. Harrison was a man of ability and energy, an entertaining companion through his wide information acquired from reading, and a man and citizen held in high esteem by his numerous friends. In all things he was public spirited, giving liberally of his means to advance the interests of his home state and city.

In 1857 Mr. Harrison married Miss Sarah Spruance, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Hines) Spruance, and born of this union were four children, only one son, Lewis G., now surviving, he being a resident of San Francisco. Mrs. Harrison resides in the beautiful home on Pasadena avenue, which has been the home of the family for more than a decade. In his political affiliations Mr. Harrison was a pronounced Republican, but never cared for official recognition, preferring instead the quiet contentment of his home circle.

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CLAIRE W. MURPHY, M. D. Inheriting the qualities which have distinguished him in his line of work, Dr. Claire W. Murphy is named among the successful physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles, where he has been en-

gaged in the practice of his profession ever since the completion of his studies. The doctor may be said to be a life-long resident of Los Angeles, as he was only a lad in years when brought to this city by his parents, his father, Dr. W. W. Murphy, becoming a prominent physician and surgeon here, where he is still engaged in practice. (His life-history will be found on another page of this volume.) Claire W. Murphy was born in Decatur county, Iowa, July 20, 1870, and in his native city received the rudiments of an education, after which he completed his studies in the public and high schools of Los Angeles. Inheriting the taste which led to his selection of medicine and surgery for his life-work, he read medicine with Dr. George W. Lasher, a noted physician of this city, after completing the course in St. Vincent College. Later he became a student in the medical department of the University of Southern California, from which institution he was graduated in 1891. Following this he went to Boston, Mass., and matriculated in Harvard Medical College, doing post-graduate work in 1894. Returning to Los Angeles, he began a practice of his profession, which has resulted in more than ordinary success. He has risen steadily in the ranks of physicians and surgeons, significant of his ability and his place among the men of this profession being the position of consulting surgeon of the Los Angeles College, which he held for six years. For sixteen years he has also held the position of professor of anatomy in the college of medicine, University of Southern California, and a like position in the dental college in the same institution, where he proved himself master of the situation. For a man of his age he has had a wide and successful experience, while actual practice has enriched the knowledge constantly gleaned from all sources afforded by medical journals, associations, etc. He is prominent as a member of the American Medical Association, State Medical Society, Southern California Medical Society, Los Angeles County Medical Association and the Academy of Medicine of Los Angeles.

The home of Dr. Murphy is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Blossom Williamson, of Lincoln, Neb., whom he married in 1899. They have one son, Warner Williamson Murphy. In





H. B. Elliott

his fraternal relations the doctor is identified with the Masonic organization, being a member of Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319, F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Commandery, K. T.; Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Los Angeles Consistory, and he has taken the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the University Club. As a physician Dr. Murphy takes first rank and is held in the highest esteem by all who have known him, both in a professional way and socially. He has many friends who appreciate his qualities of manhood and honor him for his citizenship, which means the co-operation in all movements pertaining to the advancement of the city's best interests.

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DR. THOMAS BALCH ELLIOTT, who was one of the founders of Pasadena and gave to the city its beautiful name, was born July 20, 1824, at Brockport, N. Y. He came of a long line of sturdy New England ancestors, several of whom were officers in the Continental army and navy. Of these his mother's father, Rev. Thomas Balch, had a most interesting career. As a young lad he served as "powder monkey" under John Paul Jones during his celebrated encounter with the *Serapis*. Later he was taken prisoner and carried to Ireland, where he spent many months on board a prison ship and suffered great privations. At the close of the war he returned home and graduated from Harvard, and later from the Dedham (Mass.) Theological Seminary, which was founded by his father and was the first theological school in America. In the war of 1812 he resigned his pastorate and entered the navy as chaplain. He was an officer on the Constitution at the capture of the *Guerriere*.

John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, was a great-grand uncle of Dr. Elliott. Deacon George Sumner, that beacon light of old New England, was also an ancestor. His father, Dr. John Brown Elliott, was a physician well known and beloved throughout central New York. He had two sons; of these Ezekiel Brown Elliott, the elder, was, like his brother, a graduate of Hamilton College. He early

entered the treasury department at Washington. He soon rose to be the foremost mathematician of the United States. For many years and until the close of his life he held the position of government actuary, all bills of congress in the department of finance passing through his hands for investigation and approval. His rectitude in this important and dangerous position was absolute.

Dr. Elliott, who was the younger brother, after graduating from Hamilton College in the class of 1844, began the study of medicine. During this period he taught in a seminary in New York, spending his leisure hours in literary work. He soon proved to be a versatile writer and was connected with several leading journals of New England. His writings over the signature of "Col. Muzzy" were widely read. During his residence in Indiana he wrote and published much in regard to the preservation of the native trees and the need of replanting the forests. After graduating from Jefferson Medical College Dr. Elliott accepted a position as assistant physician in the Indiana hospital for the insane, and moved to Indiana, where he remained until he again moved westward, this time to California. From the first an ardent abolitionist, he was the only man in the state of Indiana, who, in 1852, voted the Free soil ticket. While still physician at the Insane Asylum Dr. Elliott married Miss Helen Agnes Brown, of Goshen, Ind. Miss Brown was the youngest daughter of Ebenezer Brown, one of the builders of the Erie canal. After this great project was completed Mr. Brown moved with his family to Northern Indiana, where he remained until his death. After leaving the hospital for the insane Dr. Elliott purchased a farm on the western outskirts of Indianapolis. This was improved by a landscape gardener into a lovely home. Preceding the war Dr. Elliott was physician on the famous Underground Railway, a station of which was located near his house and many a weary despairing slave was blessed by his skilful attentions. Apropos of this, when, shortly after the war, the doctor and his family entered one of the leading hotels of Montreal, he was recognized by some of the col-

ored servants, most of whom were escaped slaves, and the devotion and gratitude bestowed upon him by these poor creatures was pathetic if a little embarrassing. During the war Dr. Elliott was appointed by Governor Morton as special surgeon to look after the welfare of the Indiana soldiers. This duty he faithfully performed, visiting the armies of the Potomac and Cumberland. He was an actor in the chaos which reigned at the time of the first Battle of Bull Run and was with Grant's army at the siege of Vicksburg.

About 1861 Dr. Elliott gave up the practice of medicine and opened a commission business in grain and flour, building in Indianapolis on the banks of the Pogue's run the first grain elevator in Indiana. During this period he was for some time president of the Board of Trade, and was also commercial editor of the *Indianapolis Journal*, but it is for the building up of its superb school system that the people of Indiana's capital hold him in grateful remembrance. For twelve years he gave the best of his strength and time to the school interests and the result is a common school system which is, in many respects, second to none in the world.

In 1872, discouraged by the severity of the climate of the middle west, Mrs. Elliott proposed to her husband that they remove to a region where the changes of temperature were less extreme. California was her choice, as all her life she had desired to see the land of gold and oranges. This proposition Dr. Elliott discussed with his brother-in-law, D. M. Berry, who was enthusiastic over the scheme. Many of their business associates became interested and an association was formed called the California Colony of Indiana with an enrollment of a hundred names, of which some sixty were then heads of families, leading business men of the Hoosier metropolis.

In the summer of 1873 this colony sent out to the Pacific coast Mr. Berry and Gen. Nathan Kimball as agents employed to purchase land. While these gentlemen were traveling over Southern California examining various ranches the panic of that period overwhelmed the business centers of the east and only a few

of the original subscribers to the colony were able to carry out their part of the scheme, so the colony was dissolved. After many disappointments and much delay Mr. Berry, Thomas H. Croft, of Indianapolis, Judge B. S. Eaton, of Los Angeles, and others, succeeded in re-forming the colony in Los Angeles under the name of the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association. Half of this syndicate was formed by five of the surviving members of the original colony, one of whom was Dr. Elliott. Three thousand nine hundred and sixty-two acres of land lying north of Los Angeles at the foot of the Sierras was immediately purchased at the price of about \$12.50 per acre. This land is included in the present limits of Pasadena and South Pasadena. The first payment was made December 27, 1873, and the final one December 27, 1874.

On the first day of December, 1874, Dr. Elliott and family reached Los Angeles. He immediately began to build on his property on the San Pasqual rancho, as the purchase was then called. His selection for his home was at a point on the banks of the Arroyo Seco nearly opposite the Scoville grade, then called the Fremont trail and later improved and owned by Mr. Scoville. The doctor built a large square, two-story frame house with double gallery and wings, much like the homes to be found south of the Mason and Dixon line. Here he entered with enthusiasm into the life of a rancher. A hard life it was, indeed, calling for an unlimited output of money, time and strength, but his delight in his semi-tropical home, his faith in California and its future never wavered.

To the colonist in those days land was valuable only in proportion to the number of oranges it would raise per acre. It was not long before Dr. Elliott began to realize that this was a mistaken point of view. He saw that the country's chief asset was its climate. "Not in oranges," he prophesied, "will its wealth be in the future, but as a health resort, the land will become famous and the homes of health-seekers will cover its plains and valleys." Thinking this he would have formed an association to buy more land, all now incorporated in the city of Pasadena, but





*Samuel Colvert Foy*



they called him visionary and said that it would be fifty years before he would get a return from his investment. After a year or two, during which time the settlement had been known in Los Angeles as the Indiana Colony, it was decided that the place must have a name. Foreseeing this Dr. Elliott had written to a college mate of his who was missionary to the Indians in the northern Mississippi valley asking for some Indian name signifying Crown or Key of the valley, the site of the little village being practically the key to the beautiful San Gabriel valley. In answer a number of Indian names with this signification were received, but Pasadena, a Chippewa name, was the one chosen by Dr. Elliott and later by the colonists at their yearly meeting.

In all things relating to the highest good of Pasadena Dr. Elliott was ever deeply interested. He was alert to preserve the oak trees, to lay out wide streets, and to retain the musical Spanish names. He and Thomas H. Croft were the first board of trustees of the first church of Pasadena, the Presbyterian, numbering in 1906 over seven hundred members. Dr. Elliott's death occurred August 13, 1881, at the age of fifty-seven years. There survive him his wife, Helen A. Elliott, and four children: Mrs. Arturo Bandini, Mrs. Arthur Ayres, Whittier Elliott, and Agnes Elliott. Mrs. Ayres' home is in Berkeley, Cal., while the remainder of Dr. Elliott's children still live in Pasadena.

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SAMUEL CALVERT FOY was born in Washington, D. C., under the shadow of the Capitol, September 23, 1830. His father was Capt. John Foy, a native of Ireland, and for many years superintendent of the Capitol grounds. His mother was Mary Calvert, a native of the state of Kentucky, and daughter of Christopher Calvert, a Virginian, claiming descent from George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore. Capt. John Foy and Mary Calvert were married at her father's house near Lexington, Ky., November 11, 1817, by the Rev. W. Baden, a French Catholic missionary, and they re-

sided in Washington until the death of Captain Foy in July, 1833.

Samuel Calvert Foy was not quite three years of age at the time of his father's death. His mother returned to her people in Kentucky and there her three sons, James Calvert, John Moran, and Samuel Calvert, grew to manhood. Samuel was educated at Morgan Academy, Burlington, Ky., a school famous in its day, and boasting such well-known teachers as McGuffey and Ray. On leaving school, he went to Covington, Ky., where his mother, who had married again, was then residing. He learned the harness trade in Cincinnati, with the founder of the house of Perkins, Campbell & Co. In 1849 he left Kentucky and moved to Natchez, Miss., where he followed his trade until 1852. In that year he caught the gold fever and sailed for California, going by way of Havana and the Isthmus of Panama. Landing in San Francisco, he stored his trunk and set out for the mines. Footsore and weary, he reached Douglas Flat, and was walking half heartedly through the camp, when a hearty voice called out, "Why, hello, Sam," and there were his two brothers, Jim, afterwards Colonel James Foy of the Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry, and John, well known to all the early residents of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties.

In 1854 Mr. Foy left the mines. He came to Los Angeles and finding a good opening, sent to San Francisco to the firm of Main & Winchester for goods and established the business which has long been advertised as the "oldest business house in Los Angeles." In 1855 his brother John came south and the brothers formed a co-partnership which was managed for about ten years by John M. Foy, while Samuel C. Foy looked after extensive cattle interests in the northern portion of the state.

In October, 1860, Samuel Calvert Foy and Lucinda Macy, daughter of Dr. Obed and Lucinda Polk Macy, were married in Los Angeles. They made their home in San Joaquin county until 1865, when they returned permanently to Los Angeles. The brothers then dissolved partnership, Samuel C. Foy continuing the Los Angeles house, and John Foy establish-

ing himself in the same line of business in San Bernardino.

In politics Mr. Foy was a splendid example of an old-line Democrat. Never a politician, but always a close and sharp observer, he had the clearest understanding of the meaning and value, the full significance of the political principles he professed. He was a man who knew no fear, and during the troubled months following the assassination of President Lincoln he paced the streets of Los Angeles at night to preserve order, the city's first peace officer. He was a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity until failing health forced him to leave the work to others.

After a life well spent he died at his home in Los Angeles in 1901. His wife and six children survived him. These children were one son, James Calvert Foy, and five daughters, Mary, Cora, Edna and Florence Foy, and Mrs. Alma Foy Woolwine. Mr. Foy passed on to his children the heritage of his good name, as had his father and his father's fathers. He was a thoroughly honest man, whose name was as good as his bond. His chief joy was his family and he was proud to give his children the best educational advantages. He was a useful citizen and a patriot; one of the pioneers of California, whom her native sons should be proud to emulate.

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ANDREW McNALLY. The name of Andrew McNally is well known in Southern California as well as on the other side of the continent, for in this sunny clime he established one of the most beautiful homes of Altadena, and in the great city of the middle west he contributed his time, energy and ability to the development of a successful business enterprise. The traits which distinguished his character were an inheritance from Scotch ancestry, his grandfather being known in Scotland because of his ability to improve and intelligently cultivate his farm. His father was also born in Scotland, and there married a daughter of Holland, combining the sturdy qualities of that hardy nation with those of his own land. They had a large family and Andrew McNally, the eighth in order of birth, was early forced to seek his own livelihood. He

received his early education in the common schools and was then apprenticed to learn the trade of printer. He mastered the details and continued to work at the trade in Chicago, and from the humble beginning of a youth rose to the position which was his as a partner in the world-known firm of Rand, McNally & Co., whose atlases of the world are used in every schoolroom on the globe. His success in this line was not due to accident or good fortune, but resulted wholly from the application of his own natural ability, coupled with his indefatigable energy and perseverance. It is not to be presumed that there were no difficulties in his pathway, but that the obstacles were overcome is indisputable proof of the latent qualities of the man. Suffice it to say he did succeed and rose to a position of unusual esteem among the business men of Chicago, being universally commended for his straightforward dealing in all matters of business, the stanch integrity of all his methods, and the genuine business ability which brought the large financial returns for the efforts of the firm.

This perhaps was the lifework of Mr. McNally. And yet in no less degree a part of his success was that which he named as his recreation. He was a man of versatile ability and throughout his entire life left no effort unmade to broaden his own life and character and make more complete the lives of those about him. Home life appealed to him forcibly, even at the time that he was seeking to build up a successful business enterprise. In Chicago he owned various residences which he beautified in every possible way. He was burned out in the great fire of '71, finally purchased a farm of eighty acres at Elmhurst and found some pleasure in the cultivation of the land. He returned to Chicago, however, and eventually erected five stone-front houses on Park avenue, opposite Lincoln Park, one of which he occupied himself, and the others he gave to his married son and daughters. This remained his Chicago home. It was about 1880 that he came to California and near Pasadena purchased four hundred acres of land, now in what is known as Altadena, a place named by himself. He built a modest house on one side of the tract, at the same time planting on about ten acres of the ground orange and lemon





*J. H. Alderson.*

trees and many kinds of shade and ornamental trees and laying out flower beds and setting out shrubbery. The next winter he occupied his own house and enjoyed his improving ranch. Other easterners of financial means wintering in the beautiful climate and seeing the results of a little intelligent culture purchased individually parcels of the original four hundred acres, each making liberal improvements and erecting handsome buildings until Altadena has become far famed in its perennial beauty. For six years prior to his death Mr. McNally had left the management of his business entirely to others and devoted himself to the culture of flowers and the raising of song birds, which were imported by him from nearly all lands and climes, acclimated and turned loose with their broods. His conservatory was a place of beauty, the tropics having been searched for exotics—palms and ferns from Japan and the East Indies, and indeed from almost every country of the world. He also became the owner of a twenty-five hundred acre ranch known as La Mirada, and here he had large lemon groves and grain field, having given it every possible attention until one thousand acres were cultivated.

The connection of Mr. McNally with all progressive and enterprising movements for the benefit of the community in which he lived—Chicago or Southern California—was well known, both enjoying his assistance, whether material or only a word of advice. Age did not lessen his interest in everything that appealed to the intelligent and the progressive. Practical, thorough and receptive of the new ideas in the industry to which he devoted his life, he was also a farsighted and sagacious man in all the wider fields of business energy in which he was engaged. As chairman of the finance committee of the World's Fair in 1903 he exercised considerable influence in the raising of ten million dollars among the merchants of the city. He was a member of the Old Time Printers' Association, the Knights Templar and the Union League Club.

In his home life, however, Mr. McNally's greatest enjoyment was found. His wife, a woman of rare qualities of character, cultured and refined, was before marriage Miss Adelia M. Highland, a native of Chicago and the rep-

resentative of an old family of prominence. Their union was blessed by the birth of four children, one son and three daughters, namely: Frederick G., now a prominent business man of Chicago; Helen B., Mrs. Belford; Nannie M., wife of E. D. Neff, president of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association and secretary of the Southern California Horse Show; and Elizabeth B., Mrs. Henry B. Clow, of Chicago.

Mr. McNally's character was an unusual combination of qualities; possessing great talents for business, diligent in whatever labor he undertook, and yet combined with a temperament of such force and personality, a nature of amiability, patience and sympathy, it was but natural that he should have an extensive acquaintance and that his reputation should have been worldwide. He possessed rare qualities of character and throughout his entire life had sought only to develop that which was best and highest within him, living up to his ideals to the time of his death, which occurred on the 7th of May, 1904.

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JOSHUA H. ALDERSON. It is always interesting to chronicle the life history of the pioneer who endured the privations of this new country and passed through the hardships and dangers incident to crossing the plains in the days following the gold discovery in California. Mr. Alderson was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 9, 1830. He was the son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Alderson, natives of England, who were farmers in Luzerne county, Pa., where he was reared and educated in the public schools. He learned the mason's trade under his brother, and in 1852 he started for California, coming by rail to Iowa, the end of the line, and thence by ox teams across the plains to California. He followed mining a few years and then returned east by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The next year he again crossed the plains to California, and this time the train was attacked by Indians, when they had a serious time. The train just in advance of them was attacked by the Indians, and all of the party were killed with the exception of one man, who made his way back and warned the train of which Mr. Alderson was a member, and thus enabled

them to be prepared and resist the onslaught of the red men. The train continued on to the coast, but Mr. Alderson remained in Nevada, where he followed mining in the vicinity of Austin, White, Price and Eureka. Returning to New York state he married in Owego, and immediately brought his bride to Eureka, Nev., and there engaged in the livery, teaming and freighting business on a large scale. At the same time he was in the timber business and the burning of charcoal. He also had valuable mining interests, owning the Woo Hop mine on Treasurer Hill, and was interested in the Tem Piute and Banner mines. During all of these years he engaged in stock ranching.

In 1884 Mr. Alderson removed to Colorado and followed mining and prospecting in Rico and Durango. In 1887 he located in Los Angeles, and with Mr. Kincaid built the stores, livery and business houses on the corner of Figueroa and Pico streets, which enterprise showed them to be men of far-seeing judgment, as many at that time considered it an impracticable venture because of being so far from the then center of town.

Three years later Mr. Alderson was among the first developers of the local oil field and put down nine wells, all of which are producers, and from that time on until his death, on the 22nd of January, 1902, he was actively engaged in this enterprise, being at the time of his demise president of the Newhall Oil Company. He was also connected with other important enterprises, serving as president of the Banner Mining Company.

Mr. Alderson's marriage occurred in Owego, N. Y., March 12, 1874, and united him with Miss Mary E. Wood, who was born in Ephrata, that state, a daughter of William and Hester (Horning) Wood, also natives of that state. Her father was a builder in Tioga county and there he reared his family. Since her husband's death Mrs. Alderson has resided at her home on South Hoover street with her only child, Edith W., a graduate of the Los Angeles State Normal school. Mr. Alderson was a very energetic and public-spirited man, ever ready to aid in the development and building up of the community where he lived. He was well and favorably known

and was much esteemed by those who were his associates, both socially and in a business way. Fraternally he was a Master Mason, and politically always voted the Republican ticket.

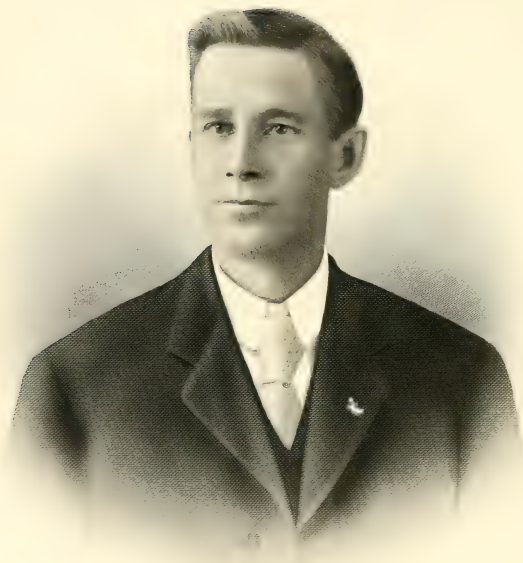
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ANDREW STEPHEN SHORB, M. D. As a representative of the homeopathic school of medicine there is perhaps no physician of Los Angeles more deserving of mention than Dr. Shorb. Years of painstaking and thorough preparation, together with subsequent practical experience, qualify him to fill a high position in the medical profession and to maintain a deserved reputation for skill and proficiency. His identification with California dates from the year 1871, at which time he located in Los Angeles, and at this writing his office is in the Grant building. The Shorb family is directly descended from the reigning house of Prussia, the wife of Jacob M. Shorb (the immigrating ancestor of the family in the new world) being a daughter of the royal line of Hohenzollerns. This ancestor settled in the upper part of Maryland, where the family became well and favorably known. He was a man of considerable wealth, owning a large fleet of trading vessels which were marked with the royal coat of arms. Some of the personal possessions of this ancestor are now heirlooms in the family. One of the distinguishing marks of the royal descent of the family is seen in the marking of the hair, which is a distinct dark stripe in white on the lower part of the head. Prince Henry while on a visit to this country noted this distinguishing mark in a lady whom he met at the White House, thus tracing her relationship to the family.

A native of Ohio, Dr. Shorb was born in Canton, Stark county, April 12, 1837, into the home of Adam L. and Maria L. (Bowen) Shorb. His family being in comfortable circumstances, it was possible for him to secure advantages denied those of humbler birth and surroundings, and it is but fair to say that he made the most of his opportunities and advantages. His earliest years were associated with Stark county, where he first attended public school, later attending a select school in the same locality. From an early age his studies were directed with the medical profession in view as their objective







*Chas. O. Browning*

point, hence his higher training in Canton Academy, which he entered in 1854. His medical training was begun in the city of Canton, where he read medicine under the direction of Drs. Mathews and Estep, well-known physicians and surgeons of that city. Subsequently he entered Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating with honors from that institution with the class of 1879. Wisely divining that the newer west extended greater opportunity for establishing a growing practice than his home locality he lost no time in carrying out his plans. His selection of Topeka, Kans., proved a wise one, for from the first his practice grew and his reputation as a well-qualified physician gave him a standing in the community which was well deserving of his untiring zeal as a practitioner. Believing that an even greater outlook awaited him in the far west he came to Los Angeles in 1871, the wisdom of the change being demonstrated in increased popularity in the line of his profession, the homeopathic school having no more astute follower in this city than is found in Dr. Shorb.

In Newark, Ohio, in 1868, Dr. Shorb was united in marriage with Miss Martha L. Blanchard, a native of that city and a daughter of George A. Blanchard, a man of considerable means and well known as a capitalist there. Always a student of his profession the doctor loses no opportunity to keep in touch with advanced thought in the medical world, and among other strictly professional organizations is a member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society and the Southern California Medical Society. Aside from his profession the doctor finds time for recreation and social intercourse, nowhere more enjoyable than in the gatherings of the Masonic brethren, he being a member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., Acacia Chapter No. 32, R. A. M., and he is a thirty-second degree Mason, all of his associations being in Los Angeles. Local interests of a commercial character also claim the doctor's attention, he being a stockholder in the Security Trust Bank, and he also owns considerable real estate in the city, as well as a choice piece of ranch property, the latter of which is now occupied by a tenant. The family home is at No. 126½ North Flower street. Progressive and liberal, the doctor can

always be depended upon to take a helpful part in all movements that will mean improvement or better facilities for the comfort and convenience of the public, and in many ways he exhibits a praiseworthy loyalty to the city of his adoption.

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CHARLES C. BROWNING, M. D. The experience gained by active professional work, first in a small Illinois town near the Mississippi river, later in hospitals and asylums of New York, and ultimately in the far west on the shores of the Pacific ocean, has given to Dr. Browning a broad and humanitarian outlook upon the science of *materia medica*, and supplemented by thorough study and post-graduate work, has brought him a high rank among the physicians of Southern California. Fate brought him to the west when he had high hopes of success in his eastern home. Already he had won a distinct position in hospital and asylum practice and had made a study of alienation to such an extent that he was offered an influential place at the head of an asylum on the Sound. All his hopes and ambitions he had to lay aside, for he had contracted tuberculosis and a change of climate was imperative. The misfortune of ill-health which brought him to the western coast proved, however, to be his greatest fortune, for he regained health, established himself in practice, took up citrus-fruit raising, acquired lands and other holdings, and has risen to high rank as a specialist in the treatment of tuberculosis.

The life which this narrative depicts began in the home of Rev. E. C. and Sophia (Pennock) Browning, natives, respectively, of Illinois and Indiana, and in 1861, at the time of the birth of their son, residents in the vicinity of Denver, Hancock county, Ill. At the close of the war the family removed to northeastern Missouri, where the father became a leading minister of the Christian Church and organized the Missouri State Board of Home Missions, of which he was chosen the first secretary, and served in that office for many years. Later he was called to Arkansas to take up pastoral and home missionary work in the

interests of the church. Meanwhile the son had been sent to the Christian University at Canton, Mo., one of the early educational institutions of the Christian Church. From there he went to the University of Missouri as a student in the medical department, from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

From boyhood it had been Dr. Browning's ambition to become a physician. While attending the public school at the age of nine years he organized a physiology class, that study not being taught regularly in the school. His tastes and inclinations drew him into the profession and constant study brought him early success in its practice. After completing his university course he returned to Hancock county, Ill., and took up professional work. Possessing the confidence of old acquaintances as to character and integrity, it was not long before he also gained their confidence as to professional ability, and he practiced for five years in Hancock county with growing success. In order to take up post-graduate work he went to New York City, where he studied in the University of the City of New York. For one term he was connected with the New York House of Relief, and later was retained on the medical staff of the New York City Asylum for the Insane at Blackwell's Island.

Upon coming to California in 1891 Dr. Browning traveled through the country in order to find a desirable location and eventually settled at Highland, San Bernardino county, where he began to make a special study of tuberculosis, at the same time carrying on a general practice. His pleasant home was in the midst of a grove of citrus trees, which he planted, and later he bought other lands suitable for fruit-growing. On the incorporation of the First Bank of Highland he was chosen a director and elected vice-president, and continued in that office until his removal from the town. In the organization of the Highland Fruit Growers' Association he was actively interested, and for a time held office as vice-president, his able services being of value in the upbuilding of the concern. He was one of the incorporators

and secretary of the Highland Domestic Water Company. During March of 1905 he removed to Monrovia and became associated with Dr. Pottenger in the incorporation of the Pottenger Sanatorium for the treatment of diseases of the chest and throat. Of this company he is vice-president, and his entire attention is given to its development, for which work he has an office in the O. T. Johnson building in Los Angeles.

After taking up medical practice in Illinois, Dr. Browning married Miss Helen Tillapaugh, who was born near Denver, Hancock county, and received a public school and collegiate education, supplemented by special training in music at Jacksonville, Ill. They have an only child, Helen Gilberta. Mrs. Browning is a daughter of Gilbert Tillapaugh, who removed from New York to Illinois in a very early day, settled upon an unimproved tract of land and developed a valuable farm. Eventually he disposed of some of his Illinois holdings and came to California, since which time he and his wife have made their home in Los Angeles.

Fraternally, Dr. Browning is identified with the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry in Redlands, the Commandery of San Bernardino, Council and Shrine in Los Angeles, and he also is a charter member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Redlands. Along the line of his profession his associations are extended and important, including membership in the American Medical Association, the California, Southern California and Los Angeles County Medical Societies, the Los Angeles Academy of Medicine and the Los Angeles Medical and Pathological Association, also the National Association for the Advancement of Sciences, the National Association for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis, the Southern California Anti-Tuberculosis League (of which he acts as secretary) and the American Archeological Association. On various occasions articles from his pen have appeared in medical and scientific journals and frequently he has delivered lectures on subjects pertaining to his specialties. Both the lectures and the articles prove him to be a close student of his





*E H Winsail*

profession, a keen inquirer after truths, and the possessor of extended knowledge as a specialist,—a type of those earnest, studious, forceful and logical physicians to whose researches is due the progress of the profession.

EUGENIO HOUGH KINCAID. Among the old settlers of Los Angeles and its prominent business men mention belongs to E. H. Kincaid, who has won for himself a competency since coming to Los Angeles and has also added materially to the growth and up-building of the city. He was a pioneer of the state in the "days of old, in the days of gold"; he experienced the ups and downs of life in those early and primitive days, the hardships, privations and perils incident to the miner's career; he saw the western land when it lay a desert with nothing to presage its great possibilities, its wonderful development and unsurpassed beauty in "fields of grain and golden fruit"; he has witnessed, too, and participated in the efforts which have made California what it is to-day—one among the greatest of the states of the nation. And to these pioneers belong the credit of the achievement and the consequent gratitude of the present generation.

Born in Caledonia, Elk county, Pa., March 2, 1833, Eugenio Hough Kincaid was the second in a family of five daughters and three sons born to his parents, Eusebius and Samantha (Pasco) Kincaid. His father was born in Canada in May, 1808, a son of Dr. Noah Kincaid, who served in the war of 1812. The latter emigrated from Scotland to Canada and there engaged in the practice of medicine, later locating in Elk county, Pa., where he spent the remaining years of his life. He married Lydia Hough, whose eldest son, Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, was for many years a Baptist missionary in Burmah, India. During a revolution in that country he was captured and held prisoner, condemned to be beheaded, but a kind Providence intercepted the plans and he escaped, thereafter continuing his work in the missionary field. Eusebius Kincaid engaged as a lumberman and farmer in Elk county, of which he was the first high sheriff, being a popular and prominent citizen of that

section. In 1850 he removed to Portage, Wis., where his death occurred in the early '60s. His wife was born in New Jersey in June, 1808, a daughter of Zophar D. Pasco, the representative of an old eastern family; she died in Los Angeles in 1882.

E. H. Kincaid received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, after which, when seventeen years old, he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, traveling by team to Buffalo, thence on the lakes to Detroit, then on the Michigan Central Railroad to New Buffalo, then by boat to Chicago, finally by steamer to Milwaukee, where they hired teams and drove to Portage. There he helped his father clear the land upon which they made their home. Later he attended the University of Wisconsin, then took a commercial course in a business college in Madison, after which he taught school for a short time. In 1857 he came to California via New York City, where he took passage on the Illinois to Aspinwall, and on the Pacific side sailed on the Golden Age to San Francisco. Following his arrival he went to the mines of Calaveras county, where he spent two years, and having secured a profit for his work he returned to his home in Wisconsin, making the journey the way he had come. After a short stay in Wisconsin he went south and traveled over the states of Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas; he was in Mississippi in January, 1861, just before the war broke out. He returned then to Wisconsin and in the spring of that year started across the plains, traveling by horse-teams to Salt Lake City. He there secured employment in the building of the first overland telegraph lines from Salt Lake City to Ruby valley, a distance of three hundred miles, and after the completion of this work he came on to Sacramento, Cal., with the same company, having charge of the telegraph outfit. This company afterward became the Western Union. Mr. Kincaid remained with them eighteen months, and then went to Nevada. There he engaged in teaming between Virginia City and Austin, and at the same time was interested in mining, and finally in the cattle business. This last-named occupation

proved a successful one and he remained on a ranch until 1872. In this year he sold his ranch and coming to Los Angeles purchased fifteen acres on the corner of Pico and Figueroa streets and set out what became one of the finest orange ranches in this section, property which he continued to cultivate for some years. Associated with Mr. Alderson, Mr. Kincaid started a business center at the above, building business houses there, in what was then considered the country and before the horse-car lines had been extended out that far. They were much ridiculed for their venture, but time has proven that they were not mistaken in the city's possibilities, for that location is now the center of population and in a score of years bids fair to be the business center of this great city. In 1887 Mr. Kincaid laid out in city lots his fifteen acre ranch previously mentioned, this being known as the Kincaid tract. He disposed of the most of this property with the exception of twelve lots on Pico between Figueroa and Trenton streets, which he has since improved with a handsome business block. In addition to the property just mentioned Mr. Kincaid also purchased a hundred acre ranch at Lugo. Outside of looking after his property interests he is retired from active business cares and is enjoying the evening of his days in well-earned retirement.

Mr. Kincaid's home is located at No. 1189 East Fifty-third street and is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Charity S. Mills, who was born in Peru, LaSalle county, Ill., the daughter of Freeman and Minerva Grace Mills, natives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts respectively. In 1852 Mr. Mills came to California, and five years later, in 1857, was joined by his family at Woodbridge, San Joaquin county. Mr. Mills was sheriff of the county and a farmer in that locality, and there both himself and wife passed away. They became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom Charity S., Mrs. Kincaid, was the fourth in order of birth. She was a graduate of the State Normal, and her marriage occurred in Woodbridge, Cal., in 1867, ten years after coming to the state. Born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid are the following children: Allie, a graduate

of the Los Angeles Normal, and an artist; Freeman M., a graduate of the University of California, and now in the postal service of this city; Claude E., a mining man of Rhylite; Elmer L., a stenographer in Los Angeles; Ralph, a merchant and rancher at Lugo; Walter, an assayer at Los Angeles; and Mary, a pianist, at home. Mr. Kincaid is identified fraternally with the Masonic organization, having been made a member of this order in Belmont, Nev., and in Austin, same state, was raised to the degree of Royal Arch. He is now a member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles. Politically he has been a staunch advocate of Republican principles since the time of John C. Fremont, casting his first vote for him in 1856.

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HON. ALEXANDER MCCOY. The name of the late Hon. Alexander McCoy, of Pasadena, was also widely and favorably known throughout Illinois, where from 1850 until his removal to California in 1888 his legal accomplishments won him the reputation of being one of the most brilliant lawyers of the middle west. He was a man of strong personality, great force of character and rare mental attainments, to which were also added a persistency of purpose and zeal, intelligently and unerringly directed, which led to his notable achievements at the bar, the influence of his masterful intellect being felt by judge and jury as well as by his associates and clientele. Even larger honors came to him when, in the fall of 1864, his constituents made him their candidate to the legislature of Illinois. During the session of 1865 he was awarded the chairmanship of the committee on judiciary, an honor which gave him the first place upon the floor as a legislator. There as in his private legal practice he was a recognized leader, and no matters of importance were ever considered settled that had not been brought before his consideration. While in the legislature his achievements were of great value to the state, and particularly that portion represented by him.

Of Scotch descent, Alexander McCoy was born near West Alexander, Washington county, Pa., October 26, 1818, the son and grandson of John and Daniel McCoy respectively, the lat-



ter a captain in the Revolutionary war. His mother, Jane (Brice) McCoy, was a daughter of Rev. John Brice, who organized and was the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of what was formerly known as Three Ridges, but is now West Alexander, Pa. To a primary education gleaned in the schools of his birthplace Alexander McCoy later added preparation for Washington College through a preceptorship under Rev. Dr. McClusky and other eminent men, entering that institution in 1842. For some time after his graduation he taught school in his home vicinity and later became a teacher of languages in the Vermilion Institute at Haysville, Ohio. Thus far his efforts had been but stepping-stones toward the plan which he had marked out as his future career, the entering wedge of which was taking up the study of law in the office of Given & Bancroft at Millersburg, Ohio. Always a great student and possessing a comprehensive mind, he naturally made rapid progress in his studies, and after a thorough preparation was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in the winter of 1850. Immediately thereafter he removed to Peoria, Ill., where he opened an office for the practice of his profession. This was a time when a great contest was being waged in the court of Peoria and adjoining counties between parties holding lands under tax titles accruing under the state authorities and parties claiming the same under patent given to soldiers for said lands by the general government. In order to obtain a clear understanding of the facts in the case Mr. McCoy spent nearly a year in the county clerk's office of Peoria county, where the tax titles originated.

In Peoria, February 1, 1851, Mr. McCoy entered into partnership with Henry Grove, under the firm name of Grove & McCoy, and from the first they were accorded patronage from the best and most influential residents of that city. After about six years of unbroken and ever increasing practice Mr. McCoy was, in the fall of 1856, elected state's attorney for what was then the sixteenth judicial district, for a term of four years. The strain of added duties in connection with his heavy private practice finally proved too much for his physical endurance and in 1858 the partnership was annulled. However, returning health finally enabled him to resume his du-

ties as prosecutor in his district, and at the close of his term, so thoroughly were his ability and fidelity appreciated, that he was nominated and elected his own successor for another term of four years. In 1861, with continued improvement in health, the desire to take up private practice once more led to his association with Hon. N. H. Purple, ex-judge of the supreme court of Illinois, and under the name of Purple & McCoy they carried on an excellent practice in all of the courts for about two years, or until the death of Judge Purple in August of 1863. As has been previously stated, it was in the fall of 1864 that Mr. McCoy became a candidate for the legislature, his career in that body adding still greater honors to his brilliant achievements. With the close of his term in the legislature, in the spring of 1867, he formed a partnership with Judge M. Williamson and John S. Stevens, a partnership which existed under the name of Williamson, McCoy & Stevens until the death of Judge Williamson in 1868, after which it became McCoy & Stevens. A large and lucrative practice was accorded them, including not only practice in the surrounding counties, but in the supreme court of the state and the circuit and district courts of the United States at Chicago. Yielding to the persuasions of friends, in May of 1871 he took up his residence in the latter city and subsequently formed a partnership for legal practice with George F. Harding. They had been established in business but a few months when the great conflagration of October, 1871, crossed their path and Mr. McCoy's valuable and extensive law library was completely destroyed. Undismayed by their losses, however, they once more established themselves in business at another location and the following year admitted Lorin G. Pratt into the partnership, the firm of Harding, McCoy & Pratt carrying on a lucrative practice until Mr. Harding's retirement from the firm in 1875. Under the name of McCoy & Pratt business increased with rapid strides, including litigation in all of the courts, and during the last five years included considerable railroad litigation. The sudden death of Mr. Pratt of heart disease September 23, 1881, once more left Mr. McCoy alone in business. An inveterate worker, he undertook the care of the large practice alone, working early and late in handling the

large volume of business which his clients were loath to place elsewhere. The strain of overwork, however, began to tell upon his constitution to such an extent that his retirement from practice was advised. Subsequently he removed to California, in the winter of 1888, and his death in Pasadena February 10, 1893, ended a career of usefulness from a professional standpoint, and left to mourn his loss a widow and a son, besides innumerable friends and associates. The son, Alva D. S. McCoy, is a graduate of the California State University at Berkeley and the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco. Since his graduation he has been located in Pasadena as a practicing physician. He married Helen, a daughter of Rev. L. P. Crawford, of Pasadena, and they have one son, Donald.

Mr. McCoy formed domestic ties by his marriage, October 7, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Mathews, of Lee, N. H., a woman of excellent mental qualities and a graduate of the female seminary at Mount Holyoke, Mass. At her death in 1863 she left a daughter Sarah, who died in 1892. Mr. McCoy's second marriage occurred June 23, 1869, and united him with Miss Lucinda E. Dutton, a native of New York, one who in every way, mentally and socially, was a fitting companion. Immediately thereafter, with his wife and daughter, he went abroad, making a complete tour of England and the continent, and upon his return to Peoria in 1870 once more resumed his legal practice. Though passed to that bourne whence no traveler returns, the influence of Mr. McCoy's life will ever remain an inspiration to those who were privileged to know him. A generosity of heart and highmindedness of motive in all acts, public or private, displayed a personality that was broad and deep and one that circumstances or ulterior influences could not alter one iota.

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CONRAD HAFEN. Across the vista of passing years the thoughts of this old pioneer often revert to the year 1868, with its exciting journey across the plains and its train of experiences in the far west. The ranks of the pioneers are fast thinning out, but fortunate it is that some still remain to receive the appreciation of a younger generation and to enjoy the bless-

ings of a twentieth-century civilization. The past and the present seem to be brought nearer together when it is remembered that these men, still active factors in our development, were witnesses of our history. Born in Scherzingen, Canton Turgau, September 11, 1824, Conrad Hafen was a child of six years at the death of his father, Casper Hafen, who was a shoemaker by trade. Five children were born of his marriage with Barbara Venk, and Conrad was next to the youngest of the number. Under the sunny skies of his native land he passed his boyhood and youth, interspersing attendance at the public schools with such work as he could find to do. Living in an agricultural community it was quite natural that in selecting a calling he should give his preference to farming, and this he did, and in addition to raising the products common to the average farm he also raised grapes in large quantities. As long as he remained in his native land he continued to follow this life, discontinuing it however in 1860 to make his home in the new world, concerning which he had heard very favorable reports as a place where a young man with push and energy could advance rapidly and make a name and place for himself. His hopes and aspirations at that time were not in vain, for with the passing of the years he has been enabled to win success in spite of difficulties, and today is one of the best beloved citizens of Los Angeles, which he has seen develop from a small town of five thousand inhabitants to its present size and standing among the cities of the world.

Landing on the shores of the new world at Castle Garden, N. Y., Mr. Hafen went from there by rail to Omaha, Neb., where he outfitted with ox-teams and wagons and the other necessities essential for a trip across the plains. Three months of hard travel, interspersed with numerous attacks from hostile Indians, finally brought the party to their journey's end at Salt Lake City. In that locality Mr. Hafen remained for two years, following farming in the mean time, and later carried on a similar business near Santa Clara, Utah. After making his home in Utah for eight years, or until 1868, he once more took up the westward march and with a six-horse team made his way to Southern California, crossing Death Valley by way of Cajon





*W. R. R. R. R.*

Pass and reaching Los Angeles December 16. Here the climate and conditions were such as to remind him of his experiences as a vineyardist in his native land, and for two years he rented a vineyard in this locality. The undertaking proved a success, judged from the fact that he afterward purchased land on what is now the corner of Central avenue and Fourteenth street and set out a vineyard of his own, in time having one of the largest and most productive vineyards in the locality. Finally, in 1878, he disposed of the property and has since lived retired, now making his home in a comfortable residence at No. 1156 San Julian street. Not only as a vineyardist is Mr. Hafen well known, but his name has been perpetuated in the Hafen house, which he erected in 1876, and some years later, in 1899, he built the new Hafen house on South Hill street. This latter hostelry he disposed of in 1905. Many residences scattered throughout the city have also been erected by Mr. Hafen.

During young manhood and while still a resident of Switzerland, Mr. Hafen formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Margaret Hafen, who like himself was born in that country. She died in Los Angeles, January 7, 1901, having become the mother of five children, of whom three are still living, as follows: Louis, Elisa, the wife of William Brice; and Ida, Mrs. Dedrich, all residents of Los Angeles. Politically Mr. Hafen is a Republican. Personally he is a man who stands high in the estimation of those who know him, all appreciating his fine qualities of manhood and generosity of heart. Liberal to a fault, he gives of his means with a lavish hand, and many have reason to bless him for benefactions and kind, friendly advice.

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MAJOR DAVID ROE BURNHAM. Patriotism has ever been a prominent characteristic of the Burnham family, but in none of its representatives has the expression of this quality had better opportunity than in the life of Major David R. Burnham. When the first gun that opened the conflict between the north and the south was fired he was a young man of twenty-six years, full of vigor and patriotic ardor, and when the call came for able-bodied

men he was among the first to offer his services. From Carbondale, Pa., where he was born November 20, 1835, he enlisted in his country's service August 28, 1861, and was made first lieutenant of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. From time to time he was honored with promotion by his superiors, who recognized in him qualities of leadership and a knowledge of military tactics not possessed by the average soldier. June 20, 1863, he was made ordnance officer of the Third Division, Third Army Corps of the Potomac, and on November 6 of the same year was made captain of his regiment. During his service of four years he had encountered many hard-fought engagements, and was a participant in the following battles: Winchester, Maryland Heights, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Monocacy, and also participated in the military operations in the Shenandoah Valley.

After the close of the war Mr. Burnham became second lieutenant of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, Regular Army of the United States, where as in his previous service, he was advanced for meritorious deeds, his commission bearing date June 18, 1867. August 12, 1869, this regiment was consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry and became the Fifteenth United States Infantry, in which he served as second lieutenant, and it was while in this command that he was promoted to first lieutenant January 1, 1875. His promotion to the captaincy of his regiment occurred October 31, 1884, a commission which he held throughout the remainder of his service. For some time he had been failing in health, but was unwilling to resign from the army. Continued ill health, however, finally made a change necessary and he retired from the service June 15, 1891. In recognition of his faithful service in years past he was promoted to major on the retired list April 23, 1904. After the failure of his health Major Burnham sought the mild climate of California in the hope of regaining his former strength, a hope which has been realized to its fullest expectation, for since coming to Pasadena in 1896 he has practically renewed his youth.

Major Burnham was united in marriage

February 22, 1859, with Olive E. Powers, who, like himself, is a native of Pennsylvania, her birth occurring in Milford, where her father, Edmond Powers, was a well-known citizen. Two sons, William P. and Ralph B., were born to Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, a sketch of the former appearing elsewhere in this volume. The family home is one of the finest residences in Pasadena, and here with his wife Major Burnham is passing his later years in the rest from care which his many years of meritorious service make possible. He is a member of California Commandery, Military Order Loyal Legion of the United States.

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THEODORE SUMMERLAND. Not only through prominence in the commercial circles of Los Angeles, but also by reason of identification with civic progress and local politics, Mr. Summerland ranks among the well-known men of the city. Many years have passed since he came to the then small town of Los Angeles and since then he has associated himself with every movement tending toward the development of local resources and the increased prosperity of the people. As early as 1888 he was first chosen a member of the city council from the eighth ward, serving two terms of two years each, and during this time he gave much attention to the duties of the office, favoring every project for the introduction of modern improvements and for the advancement of business interests. From 1894 until 1898 he served as county assessor. During 1902 he was elected councilman for one term from the fourth ward, and following his re-election in 1904 he served as president of the council until 1906. Under his executive leadership the council accomplished much for the benefit of the city and instituted many improvements rendered necessary by the town's rapid upbuilding into a commercial metropolis. Not the least of these improvements was the inauguration of the Owens river project, laying the plans now on the eve of success which will bring to Los Angeles an abundant supply of pure mountain water for all time to come. At the convention held in Santa Cruz in September, 1906, he received the nomination of the Republican party as railroad commissioner of the third district and was elected

by a very large majority. In January, 1907, he entered upon the duties of the position, to which he gives the required time and attention.

Shortly after the marriage of Isaac Summerland and Eliza Fellows, which was solemnized in their native England, they crossed the ocean to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where their two children, a daughter and son, were born. For a time they lived in Cumberland county, Pa. The father came to California in 1852, and ten years later he was joined by his family, they making the journey by the water route. At first they made their home in Yuba and Plumas counties, but eventually settled in Lake county, where the mother died in 1883, and the father and sister three years later. The only surviving member of the family is Theodore, a native of Cumberland county, Pa., born September 6, 1852, and the recipient of a public-school education in the home neighborhood. After coming to the Pacific coast he was a student for a short time at the Napa Collegiate Institute. On taking up life's activities he assisted his father in a store in Greenville, Plumas county, and later was employed by the Wells-Fargo Express Company in Marysville.

An appointment as agent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company brought Mr. Summerland to Los Angeles in 1877, from which point he had charge of the company's policies and business covering a very large territory. Later he established an independent life, fire and accident insurance business, of which he was the local agent, and since then he has continued doing a general insurance business in this city. For three years he served as special agent of the Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Company of Southern California. The demands of his business affairs and the discharge of his official duties occupy his time and attention, yet he finds leisure to promote outside movements and to identify himself with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. For some years he has been a leading local worker in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being first past exalted ruler of Lodge No. 99, in Los Angeles. A firm believer in the high principles for which Masonry stands, he has been a member since he was of age and is now associated with Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., as well as the chapter in this city, and is







Callaghan Byrnes

also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Socially he is a member of the Union League Club, and politically he has always been a very active worker in Republican ranks. Alike in fraternal relations, business affairs and official positions he has proved energetic, resourceful and capable, and his citizenship has been an honor to himself and to his city.

Mrs. Summerland was formerly Mrs. Estelle (Sallady) Unger, widow of the former city auditor, Elijah Unger. She was born in Ohio and came to California with her parents when a child.

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**CALLAGHAN BYRNE.** Probably there is no one in all Los Angeles county who is not familiar with the name and location of the Byrne building in Los Angeles. This was one of the first instances of the use of light-colored brick south of San Francisco, and so pleasing has it become to the eye that the precedent thus established has since been followed by all erecting modern office buildings.

Mr. Byrne is a native of the sunny south, having been born in New Orleans, La. During his boyhood years his parents came to California and established their home in San Francisco, so that practically his entire life has been passed in this state. His education was received in the parochial schools of that city, and he was graduated from St. Ignatius College. During his early boyhood years he was associated with men of large real estate interests, and although he did not enter that field at first, he soon drifted into it, and with resulting credit to himself and to the city to which he later moved. Soon after leaving college he became assistant passenger and ticket agent and cashier of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, otherwise known as the Donahue line, and also auditor for the same company. He has held large trusts of honor and retains the confidence of all who know him for his unquestioned integrity.

It was in 1882, while on his way to the Mardi Gras in New Orleans, that Mr. Byrne first saw the city of Los Angeles. From that time on he did not cease to persuade his relatives and friends to invest in this city, so favorable had been his first impressions,

and he, his mother, Mrs. Margaret Irvine, and his brother, began investing in real estate here as early as 1886. It was in 1892 that Mr. Byrne located in the city permanently, and has since thrown his whole life into the upbuilding and advancement of its best interests. Wisely foreseeing the need of a modern office building in a city that was making such rapid strides in population he set about drawing the plans for such a structure, the classical front and general plan being the joint design of himself and his brother, James W. Byrne, of San Francisco. The building is admirably located on the corner of Third and Broadway, covering a ground space 120x105 feet, and is five stories in height. It is his present intention to enlarge the building by the erection of two additional stories. Of classical design and architecture, it is constructed of what is called Roman brick, shipped from Lincoln, Placer county, this state, a brick which is more expensive than that used in the construction of any other building in Los Angeles. As has been previously stated, the Byrne building was the first light-colored building erected in this city, and furthermore was the first modern office building to appear on Broadway. The structure has been a model for most of the office buildings that have since been erected in this city. If there is one feature more than another that makes the Byrne building attractive to tenants it is the fact that it is so arranged as to be well lighted at all times, in fact the light problem was one of the prime considerations with Mr. Byrne in drawing the plans of the building.

Quality and not quantity has been a principle that Mr. Byrne has rigidly adhered to throughout his life. He did more than any other man to impart the irreproachable character to Broadway that it now enjoys by awaiting tenants of stores who would create a fashionable shopping district and give the locality a metropolitan tone from the start. This was never better illustrated than at the time tenants were seeking admission into the Byrne building after its completion; only those were admitted who bore the highest reputation; as a consequence a number of the

stores remained idle for a time. From the first Mr. Byrne has endeavored to raise or rather keep high the standard of Broadway as a high-class commercial street, and the foregoing incident is a practical demonstration of his sincerity in the matter. At one time there was an attempt to prevail upon property owners to permit a saloon on the block, and when the matter was placed before Mr. Byrne for his opinion he made the most of the opportunity to plead for the maintenance of a clean thoroughfare, one in which ladies would feel free to transact business without embarrassment. This influence had the desired result, as is seen in the fact that from Second street to Fifth on Broadway, a distance of more than two thousand feet, not a single saloon is to be seen, something unequaled in a non-prohibition city. The effect of this is that property on that street rents and sells for a higher price than on any other street in the city, and the location of the Byrne building is the choicest shopping corner in the city. Mr. Byrne initiated removing poles from the streets by having owners consent to the present system of running the trolley wires to the buildings.

In addition to his property interests in Los Angeles, Mr. Byrne owns valuable land in Santa Barbara, most of which is on the ocean front; lemon groves in Montecito, and oil lands, as well as valuable property in Orange county, Santa Clara valley, and in San Francisco, also property interests in other states. From the foregoing it is easily seen that Mr. Byrne is a public-spirited man in the best sense of that word. He is one of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, has been chairman and on committees of the Fiesta, and is a stockholder in numerous financial institutions both in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Socially he is a member of the Jonathan Club. He is a widower, and his only child, a son, Callaghan Byrne, Jr., is now a bright lad of six years.

Mr. Byrne is of a retiring, kindly nature, with literary and artistic ability. He enjoys traveling, a pleasure which has taken him over the greater part of the world, he having been several times to Europe, and in every state

in the Union. He and his mother and brother lost a very valuable collection of paintings, marble and bronze statuary, bric a brac and library in the San Francisco conflagration. He has declined political offices and directorships of institutions, even the presidency of a bank, preferring to be free to travel, as he has a sufficiency of worldly goods.

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MRS. EMMA A. SUMMERS. That the highest qualities of womanhood and the strong capabilities necessary to a business life may go hand in hand has been demonstrated in the career of Mrs. Emma A. Summers, one of the most successful operators in oil lands and real estate of Southern California. Born and bred in Kentucky, she spent the earlier years of her life in Hickman, where her father, Capt. W. L. McCutcheon, engaged as a merchant and banker. He was a native of Tennessee and was descended from an old southern family, originally of Scotch-Irish extraction; he spent the last years of his life in Kentucky, where he rose to prominence in the business world, as well as winning a large circle of friends who held him in the highest appreciation because of his sterling traits of character. His wife, formerly Jennie E. Garrison, was a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Major J. E. Garrison, a large planter of that state; she still survives and makes her home in Kentucky. A relative of the McCutcheons is Gen. John Thomas McCutcheon, of Virginia, while other members of the family have risen to prominence in various walks of life.

Emma A. McCutcheon received a preliminary education in the select schools of Kentucky, after which, having developed unusual musical tastes, she was sent to Boston, Mass., where she took a complete course in the New England Conservatory of Music. The talent then developed has remained an important one throughout her entire life, and after she came to Los Angeles she utilized it by organizing a large class of music pupils, some of whom have been very successful in the work. Shortly after returning to her home in Kentucky Miss McCutcheon became the bride of A. C. Summers, and together they located their home in the western country. In the same year that they removed to Fort Worth, Tex., they





*L. H. Hedges*



came on to Southern California, this being in 1881, and it was here that Mrs. Summers began the development of the business ability which has distinguished her among the financiers of this part of the Pacific coast. She at once began dealing in real estate, in which she was very successful. At the time of the first oil activity in this section (1892), when oil was discovered in the vicinity of her home on California street, Mrs. Summers secured a good location for her first well, which is evidenced when it is known that the well is still producing (1907). It is located on Court street, near Temple, in what was formerly the very heart of the oil belt. Since that day Mrs. Summers has sunk many wells in various parts of the oil field and to-day is the largest individual operator in crude oil in California and is frequently referred to as the "oil queen," a title that she has earned by virtue of her extensive and stupendous operations in the oil fields. She maintains a suite of handsome offices in the Herman W. Hellman building, where she conducts her extensive affairs, having held contracts at different times with such oil-consuming plants as those operated by the Los Angeles Railway Company, the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, the Redondo Railway Company, the Pacific Light & Power Company, the Ice & Cold Storage Company, besides a number of oil refineries and practically every large hotel, laundry and machine shop in the city.

Having always acted independently in her operations Mrs. Summers is entitled to the full measure of credit for her unparalleled success. Her inheritance of business ability and judgment has been supplemented by a wide training in the business world, contact with financial enterprises and business men, and it is thus that she has broadened into the practical, thorough business woman she is, despite the fact that she is of an artistic temperament and well developed along those lines. She occupies her old home on California street, where she has lived ever since coming to Los Angeles, and here gives free rein to her artistic tastes. She has built up for herself a wide circle of friends, who appreciate her for her womanly characteristics rather than for the unusual ability which has brought her success in the financial world. She is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and active in all move-

ments brought forward for the advancement of the city's interest. In religion she is a member of the Episcopal Church.

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LEON T. SHETTLER. While yet a young man, Leon T. Shettler has won a reputation in the business world which might do credit to a man many years his senior. This is due to no reflected influence from his father, Reuben Shettler, at one time an active business man in Lansing, Mich., but who is now living retired in Los Angeles. For a more extended account of the life of Reuben Shettler the reader is referred to his sketch, which appears elsewhere in this volume. Leon T. Shettler was born in Tecumseh, Lenawee county, Mich., December 27, 1879, and in his home city he attended the common schools, later attending the high school at Lansing. At the close of the junior year, however, he discontinued his studies and at the same time began an apprenticeship in the Olds gas engine works, a step which he was led to take through inherited mechanical tastes.

At the close of his apprenticeship he became private secretary to Mr. Peer, who represented the Huber Manufacturing Company, of Lansing, Mich. After holding this position for some time he resigned the office in 1902 and came to Los Angeles, believing that in the west larger opportunities awaited him than in the middle west. With a capital of \$500 he established himself in the automobile business on Sixth street near Spring, at first handling the Oldsmobile exclusively, having the agency for this machine throughout Southern California. During the time which he held this agency, from October 4, 1902, until January 1, 1905, he built up an excellent business, but notwithstanding this he sold out his business on the date last mentioned and returned to Lansing in order to familiarize himself with the mechanism of the Reo automobile. This he accomplished by entering the factory, which had been in operation only a few months, and after applying himself for six months he was thoroughly familiar with every part of the machine. With the knowledge which he had acquired and with a full line of Reo automo-



biles he returned to Los Angeles July 1, 1905, opening a garage at No. 415 South Hill street. From this beginning has developed a large sale of Reo cars on the Pacific coast, in fact it is conservatively estimated that he has placed over one thousand cars of that make on the road during this time. To such an extent did the business grow that during the year 1905, the same year in which he established the business, he was justified in erecting a garage of his own at No. 633 South Grand avenue. This is a structure 65x165 feet, built according to plans prepared by Mr. Shettler for his special purpose, which provides accommodation for the largest stock of automobiles in Los Angeles. Some idea of the magnitude of the business transacted by Mr. Shettler may be gained when it is known that he employs twenty salesmen to represent the Reo automobile throughout Southern California, besides which he maintains a facsimile of his Los Angeles garage in San Diego, the latter having been established in 1907. A number of men now prominent in automobile circles on the Pacific coast owe their position either directly or indirectly to Mr. Shettler, having been brought to the west by him or through his influence. Among them may be mentioned H. M. Hanshue, at one time employed in the Olds factory in Lansing, and now the manager of the San Diego branch above mentioned. Mr. Hanshue has the reputation of being the best driver on the Pacific coast. Another representative from the Olds factory is F. E. Hughes, who is now filling an important position as one of the sales managers of the Western Motor Car Company of Los Angeles. Jack Stoner, who came to the coast in 1902, is now the Pacific coast manager for the Standard Automobile Company of San Francisco, and F. A. Bennett, now located in Portland, is well known as one of the largest automobile dealers on the Pacific coast.

In Lansing, Mich., Mr. Shettler formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Frances Lemon, who was born in Byron, Shiawassee county, Mich. They have a pleasant and commodious residence at No. 1718 Lennox avenue, where they both dispense a gracious hospitality to their many friends. Few men are bet-

ter versed in the automobile business than Mr. Shettler, and as secretary and treasurer of the Automobile Dealers Association of Southern California he is filling a position for which he is in every way qualified. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, and in his political inclinations he is in sympathy with Republican principles. Probably no one in automobile circles on the Pacific coast is held in higher esteem than Mr. Shettler, who has reached his present success through the exercise of high principles of honor in all of his dealings and he may justly be proud of the success which has come to him. Not unlike his father, he too is lavish of his gifts to the deserving and unfortunate, but all of his benevolences are bestowed in such an unostentatious manner that none but the recipients know of the good he accomplishes.

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HAMPTON L. STORY. Among the first families of New England was that of the Storys, established on American soil by an Englishman who crossed the ocean about 1640 and reared a family amid the privations and hardships of a frontier country. Succeeding generations remained residents of New England and in Vermont became prosperous farmers. Elijah Story, a native of Bennington, Vt., married a Miss Beaman and reared a family, among whom was a son, Andrew. He became a prosperous farmer and married Adaline Read, a native of Vermont and likewise the representative of an old New England family. Born among the mountains of Vermont, in the township of Cambridge, June 17, 1835, Hampton L. Story was a son of Andrew and Adaline Story, and on the parental farm he attained years of maturity. He attended the public schools in pursuit of an early education, later a select school, then the Vermont Academy at Bakersfield, and still later the academy at Fairfax, same state.

Well equipped for the battle of life as far as education was concerned, Hampton L. Story then left his native state and coming as far west as Illinois taught school for four winter terms. He had previously taught one year in Vermont, and after completing his fourth term in the Prairie state he returned to his native state and





*Geo. A. Jenkins-*

there engaged in the music business in the capacity of salesman. Wishing to try his ability along independent lines, he then opened a store and stocked it with musical instruments and met with a success which encouraged him later to engage in the manufacture of instruments in a modest way. His business career was interrupted by his enlistment in 1803 in the Twelfth Regiment Vermont Infantry, when he was at once ordered to the front and participated in many important engagements, among them Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. After his honorable discharge he returned to Vermont and engaged again in his commercial enterprise, finally entering into a partnership to do business in Chicago under the firm name of Story & Camp, which connection continued successfully from 1867 to 1882. In the last-named year Mr. Story sold his interest and formed a partnership with Mr. Clark in the manufacture of pianos and organs, and later with his three sons began the enlargement of their enterprise. This is now one of the most noted concerns of the United States, the plant, which is located at Grand Haven, Mich., covering over four blocks and being one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. It is thoroughly equipped with the most modern and improved machinery and produces pianos and organs of a superior quality and tone, which are shipped to all parts of the globe. The business offices are in Chicago, where its active affairs are transacted. Mr. Story passes his winters in his beautiful home at Altadena, while his summers are spent in Chicago and at the factory with his three sons.

Mr. Story's first trip to California was made in 1882, when he interested himself in several upbuilding enterprises in San Diego, among them the building of the Coronado hotel, one of the most noted resorts in the extreme part of Southern California; was also president of and built the Coronado railroad, some twenty-five miles in length, and was similarly connected with the first street railway of San Diego; he was the promoter of the ferry system from San Diego to Coronado and the installation of the water system; was instrumental in getting the Santa Fe Railway built into the city; as well as being identified with numerous other enterprises which had for their end the development and upbuild-

ing of the place. During this period he became connected with the interests of Escondido, assisting in the building of that town and at the present writing is serving as a director in the Escondido Land & Water Company. The greater part of his San Diego interests he disposed of in 1888. Five years later he came to Altadena and purchased a tract of ten acres, which was known as the Woodbury homestead. He at once remodeled the house, laid out the grounds in a most artistic manner, set out trees and shrubs and various plants, and planted a portion of the land to lemons. This is now one of the most beautiful homes in Altadena, and when Mr. Story comes to the coast for the winters it is a time of recreation and pleasure for him. However, all of his time is not given over to pleasure, for ever since his location here he has taken an active interest in the development of the section, the water system of Altadena finding in him a practical promoter, and also served as president of the company known as the Rubio Land & Water Association, and during his incumbency of ten years the greater part of its development was made. He was active in the organization of the Altadena Improvement Association and for two years served as its president.

Mr. Story has been twice married, his first wife being a Miss Fuller, by whom he had two sons, Edward H. and Frank F. In 1876 he was united in marriage with Miss Adella B. Ellis, and born of this union are James E. and Ada, the latter the wife of R. H. Ripley. Mr. Story is associated with several important social clubs of the section, among them the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena, the Sierra Club of the state and the California Club of Los Angeles, while he belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic of San Diego, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic lodge of Burlington, Vt. He is recognized as one of the enterprising citizens of Altadena, a successful business man, and a cultured and scholarly gentleman.

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JAMES F. T. JENKINS, C. M., M. D. The medical profession in Los Angeles has no more brilliant exponent than Dr. Jenkins, whose abilities come to him as an inherited tendency

through several generations, his father, uncles and grandfather following this profession in the British army and navy medical service and in private practice. The family originally flourished in England, where the name was well known as one of the old country families, dating back many centuries, and the emigrating ancestor established the name in Canada, here as on the other side of the water producing men who added luster to a name already held in high repute. Four sons of Grandfather Jenkins followed the medical profession in England, and all their sons chose the same calling, preparing for their life work in hospitals and medical colleges in London and on the Continent. Among the sons was F. D. Jenkins, the father of Dr. Jenkins, who after completing his medical training in England came to America and entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which institution he also graduated. For some time he practiced as a physician and surgeon in Michigan, but the last twenty years of his life were spent in Riverside, Cal., where he lived an ideal retired life among his orange groves until his death. He held membership in several European scientific associations and was an authority in analytical chemistry. He possessed the highest medical and surgical qualifications of Great Britain.

On the maternal side Dr. Jenkins is of Irish descent; his mother, in maidenhood Miss M. E. Hale, was born in Ireland, a direct descendant of the noted Sir Mathew Hale. She is still living and makes her home in Riverside.

The only son in a family of three children, Dr. J. F. T. Jenkins was born in Toronto, Canada, April 19, 1854, and received his early training in the schools of his home city. Supplementary to his preliminary education he took a course in the Upper Canada College, and later entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., graduating with first honors from that institution in 1878 with the degree of M. D., receiving a gold medal. He then spent one year in the Toronto General Hospital and in Trinity Medical College, Toronto, after which he became a student of the medical faculty of the University of Bishop's College, Montreal, now amalgamated with McGill University of the same city, graduating the following year as

valedictorian of his class with the degrees of C. M., M. D. Under the terms of amalgamation between the two universities, Dr. Jenkins as a graduate of Bishop's College will receive the degrees of M. D., C. M., from McGill University, *ad eundem statum*. Even this preparation did not satisfy his ambition and to further qualify himself for his profession he continued his studies, becoming a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec, and then went to London, England, and Paris, France, studying in the hospitals and colleges there. While abroad he made a tour of the continent and after visiting all the principal cities he returned to his home and engaged in the practice of medicine in Montreal, following this uninterruptedly until he came to California. The year 1893 witnessed his arrival in Los Angeles, and in that section of the city now known as Union Square he opened an office for the practice of his profession at the junction of Union, Hoover and Twenty-fourth streets. Dr. Jenkins has the distinction of being the pioneer physician in that part of the city, for at that time Hoover street formed the western boundary of the city, and in the intervening years he has seen the city limits extend many miles beyond and the space built up with beautiful residences.

In Louisville, Ky., Dr. Jenkins was married to Miss M. E. Pelot, who was born in Charleston, S. C., and was educated in Louisville, Ky. Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins have two children who are in every way a credit to their parents. The eldest, Dr. J. Evan, has followed in the footsteps of his father in the selection of a profession and is now one of the rising young surgeons of Los Angeles, having graduated from the medical department of the University of Southern California in 1903 and passed the State Board of Medical Examiners the same year; he was appointed by the board of supervisors interne at the County Hospital, which position he filled for one year, leaving it at the expiration of that time to fill a similar position in the California Hospital for another term. Later he took a post-graduate course in the larger eastern hospitals and is now associated with his father in general practice. The other child, Shirley, graduated from the Los Angeles





Wm. A. Briggs







high school and was recently married to Ralph Getchell Dow of Los Angeles.

No opportunity for furthering his knowledge in his chosen profession is neglected by Dr. Jenkins, as is attested by his membership in a number of medical societies at home and abroad, of which we might mention the State Medical Association, American Medical Association and the Los Angeles County Medical Society. Probably no one in the profession in Los Angeles holds a higher position in the esteem of professional men and laymen than Dr. Jenkins, and the productions of his scholarly pen have had wide circulation in American and foreign medical journals. Both Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins are much loved and respected by their many friends and no service which they can render their fellow-men is withheld for lack of sympathy or good-will. In Louisville, Ky., in 1877, Dr. Jenkins was made a Mason in Robinson Lodge No. 266. He has passed through all the chairs in Odd Fellowship and is a member of Los Angeles Tent No. 2 of the Knights of the Maccabees, also examining physician for the life insurance department of that order. During his more than thirty years' continuous practice he has held various appointments as medical teacher, practitioner and medical journalist. With his wife he is an attendant at St. John's Episcopal Church, and politically he espouses Republican principles.

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VINCENT A. HOOVER. The Hoovers are among the earliest American pioneer families of Los Angeles, coming here in 1849, when it was a small pueblo with a few adobe buildings clustered around the plaza. The father of the family was Dr. Leonce Hoover, born in Canton Argau, Switzerland; he graduated from a medical college and was a surgeon in the army of Napoleon. Later he came to the United States and became a practicing physician in New Albany, Ind. The name in Switzerland was Huber and was changed to Hoover by the doctor when he took out his naturalization papers. In 1849 he started with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, for California, crossing the plains with ox teams and wagons. Vincent was then twenty-three years of age; another son, John,

aged twelve, died of cholera en route. From Salt Lake they came by the southern route to the Chino ranch, and then came on to the pueblo of Los Angeles. Dr. Hoover was already advanced in years and wished to retire from practice, but this he was not allowed to do, for he was soon forced to visit the sick, and being a very able and successful practitioner his desires in the matter were not considered and he continued the practice of medicine until his death, in 1862. Dr. Hoover was a cultured and refined gentleman of scholarly attainments and a fine linguist. His wife, Eva, died in Los Angeles in 1852. The oldest in the family was Charles Hoover, a wholesale druggist in New Albany, Ind., where he died. Of the two daughters, Anna M. died in Los Angeles in 1856. Mary A. became the wife of Samuel Briggs, a native of Claremont, N. H., who came to California in 1861 and to Los Angeles in 1863, and was for many years agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company. His demise occurred in 1884.

Vincent A. Hoover was born in Pennsylvania in 1826 and received his education in the schools of New Albany, Ind. In 1849 he accompanied his parents to California, driving an ox team, and in 1850 he and his father went to the placer mines in northern California, where they found very rich placers, but were driven out by the hostile Indians. During this time the family lived at the old Wolfskill vineyard, and orange grove, the present site of the Southern Pacific depot. On his arrival in Los Angeles he went to work and in 1851 he had accumulated sufficient funds to purchase twelve acres of land on Mesa street, which he at once began to improve. He was one of the first to engage in horticulture in Los Angeles and he set out and developed the valuable orchard which he sold in 1870. Thereafter he engaged in dealing in real estate in the city and building up and developing his property, in time becoming one of the leading business men and capitalists of the place. His business judgment was frequently sought and he was for many years, or until his death in 1883, an appraiser for banks. After his death Mrs. Briggs administered the estate and has since invested and reinvested in Los Angeles city

property, having been exceptionally successful and demonstrated her executive and business ability. The result is she owns valuable inside property in this city that has grown from the little Mexican pueblo she saw in 1849 until it is now a large metropolitan city. In 1898 she built her present comfortable residence at No. 739 Garland avenue. Her only child, Lilly, is the wife of Dr. Granville McGowan, a prominent physician of Los Angeles, who in 1906 accompanied her on a seven months' tour to Europe, visiting Spain, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and England. She is a most liberal and charitable woman, ever ready to aid in building up and beautifying the city of her adoption. She is an active member of the Episcopal Church.

Vincent A. Hoover was one of the true pioneers of Los Angeles, always having faith in the future of the city. With Colonel Baker, William Ferguson and Mr. Haley he purchased thirty-two acres on Twenty-third and Hoover streets and laid out what is now Union Square. Like his father he was an exemplary and noble man of fine feelings, ever ready to help those who were less fortunate. He was honored and respected by his friends for his honesty, integrity and great moral worth, and is often spoken of as one of the most enterprising citizens of his time. He was temperate in all his habits, was a true Christian, and was a member of the Episcopal Church. While not an aspirant for office he was a staunch Republican and active in the councils of the party.

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GEORGE ZOBELEIN. It was in 1867 that Mr. Zobelein first came to California and the following year that he located in Los Angeles, and it may be truly said of him that he has never regretted his choice of a home. He has been very successful in his enterprises and is now the owner of extensive and valuable real estate, which has increased in value many times since he first acquired it.

Mr. Zobelein inherits his sterling traits of character from German ancestors, his own birth having occurred in Bavaria, Germany, August 12, 1845. His father, Conrad Zobelein, was a

brewer in the Fatherland, where his death occurred when his son George was a child of five years. The latter acquired his first knowledge of business affairs in his uncle's mercantile establishment and when sixteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the business systematically. In 1867, at the age of twenty-two, he came to the United States, landing in New York City, then by way of the Isthmus of Panama he came to California. For one year he was engaged in the mercantile business in San Francisco and then, in 1868, came to Los Angeles, where with the passing years he has become one of the city's enterprising and progressive citizens. He followed mercantile enterprises here for a time, and then went to Inyo county and followed a similar enterprise. Returning to Los Angeles in 1876 he filled a position as bookkeeper in the New York brewery for five years and at the expiration of that time he purchased an interest in the Philadelphia brewery, which was then known as the D. Mahlsted & Co. brewery. In 1882 Joseph Maier bought out the interest of Mr. Mahlsted and the firm then became known as Maier & Zobelein, under which name it was incorporated in 1893. Mr. Maier served as president of the company until 1904, when Mr. Zobelein was elected to the office, a position which he held until June, 1907, at which time he sold his interest in the company. This step was immediately followed by the purchase of the controlling interest in the Los Angeles Brewing Company, of which he is now president and manager. This is one of the largest and best appointed breweries on the Pacific coast and dates its origin from the year 1807. From an unpretentious beginning, covering a comparatively small space, the plant has grown steadily from year to year and now covers eleven acres of land, with an abundance of the best brewery water. The exceptional facilities for procuring good water has been a large factor in the production of a superior article, and hence is accountable for the steady increase of the brewery's output.

Mr. Zobelein's time and attention have not been wholly absorbed in the business just mentioned, but on the other hand he has been interested to a considerable extent in the improvement of his real estate in Los Angeles, which





Stephen W. Dorsey

has become very valuable. His ninety-acre tract, known as the Zobelein tract, on South Jefferson between Figueroa and Main streets, is one of the slightly additions to the city and has proven a source of large profit to all concerned.

Early in life Mr. Zobelein formed domestic ties, marrying Brigida Alvarez, who was born in Sonora, Mexico, and they are the parents of the following children: John G., Edward, George, Philip and Rose, the latter still at home with her parents. In the midst of his busy cares Mr. Zobelein has taken time to interest himself in social and political affairs, and is associated with the Turn-verein of the city; he votes the Democratic ticket; and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce seeks the advancement of his adopted city. A straightforward, liberal and progressive citizen, he possesses traits which have won for him a place in the municipal life of Los Angeles.

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STEPHEN W. DORSEY. The interests of a general public have always lain parallel with those of a personal nature in the career of Hon. Stephen W. Dorsey, one of the most substantial and enterprising citizens of Los Angeles, where he is held in the highest esteem for the characteristics which have distinguished his citizenship. The descendant of French antecedents, he was born February 28, 1844, in Vermont and inherited the sterling qualities of the natives of that section. His boyhood years were passed upon the paternal farm, his home duties alternating with an attendance of the public schools, in which he received a substantial education. To this training he later added by taking a course in the college at Oberlin, Ohio, in which state he answered the call of his country by enlisting as a private in the First Ohio Light Artillery, accompanying his regiment to the front and serving with distinction throughout the entire war. He took part in over twenty of the bloodiest battles, being wounded four times. Step by step he advanced until he had held every rank in his regiment, and as a colonel at twenty-two he returned to civil life. During his army service Mr. Dorsey formed the acquaintance of Hon. Thomas A. Scott, one of

the assistant secretaries of war, whose duties were the control of the transportation of troops and supplies, and through his association in this work Mr. Dorsey became interested in the possibilities of a railroad career. Through Mr. Scott, then president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he became actively identified with railroad work in the southwest, assisting in the reorganization and construction of the lines which had been demoralized during the four years of devastating war. Following this he took an active part in the incorporation and construction, as chief engineer, of the Texas and Pacific, Little Rock and Fort Smith, and Arkansas Central Railroads, locating his home in the state in order to more fully devote his time and attention to the work in hand. He was one of the most successful men of the day in this line of work and is widely known among the enterprising railroad men of the country.

Mr. Dorsey's interest in Republican politics had in the mean time made him a well-known figure in the gatherings of the party and as early as 1868 he was made a member of the Republican National Convention. The same honor came to him in the years 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, thus proving his ability to take a hand in the important affairs which come before that body. He was also a member of the Republican National Committee during all those years. In 1872 he was made assistant secretary of the Republican National Committee, in 1876 was made vice-chairman and in 1880 was made chairman of that body, conducting the famous Garfield campaign. In the mean time, in 1875, he was elected to the United States senate from Arkansas as a Republican, receiving all the votes of the legislature, including forty-two votes from Democratic members. While in the senate he was chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, a member of Appropriation and Railroad Committee and served his constituency well and faithfully, winning a lasting commendation from those who had been influential in placing him in this important position. The senate knew Dorsey was there.

In the mean time Mr. Dorsey had become interested in mining, in 1873 acquiring an in-



terest with the late Senator Chaffee of Colorado in the mines at Central City. Five years later they were again associated in the mines at Leadville, Colo., where they met with more than ordinary success. Mr. Dorsey was also interested in the Silver Cliff and Aspen mines, the latter the great Colorado silver camp, and in 1891, at the time of the Cripple Creek discoveries, he acquired property in which he still retains a controlling interest. Becoming interested in the mines of the southwest he came to California and began an investment which has resulted in large financial returns. He was first interested in the California King, a property which has developed with the passing years into one of the best producing in the state. He has since disposed of his interests for a handsome sum and has been acquiring large holdings in various portions of Southern California, Arizona and Sonora, Mexico, and is expending generous sums in their development. His interests in Arizona include among other valuable property a connection with the Gold Roads Extension Company, which owns claims on the vein adjoining those now being so successfully operated by the Gold Roads Mines and Exploration Company of this city and the copper mines at Clifton. Mr. Dorsey's identification with the mining interests of this country have materially advanced the welfare of this section, contributing immeasurably to its growth and development. He holds a position of unexcelled rank among mining men of the southwest, who honor him for the business ability, sagacity and judgment displayed throughout his long association in this line of work.

Mr. Dorsey's home is located on Figueroa street, one of the most beautiful residence highways of the city of Los Angeles, and is in every way a credit to the taste of its owner, being located in the midst of well-cultivated grounds which speak eloquently of the tropical climate of the section and reflect both in exterior and interior the refinement and culture of the family. Mr. Dorsey is an earnest citizen and contributes to the advancement of the city's government to the best of his ability. He has always been a man of power and ability, his personality winning him many

friends, while his business ability has built up for him a place of importance among the financially successful men of Southern California.

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SAMUEL MCKINLAY, remembered throughout Los Angeles county as one of the early pioneers of the section, was a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred in County Antrim May 12, 1836. His boyhood years were spent in his native country, and there he received his education. At the age of nineteen years he immigrated to the western world, locating in Canada West, where he studied civil engineering and surveying under the instruction of an uncle who had previously settled there. It was in 1863 that he first came to California, making the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He spent one week in San Francisco, thence went to Gold Hill, Nev., and engaged in mining and prospecting in the vicinity of Belmont and White Pine. Seven years of the miner's life was sufficient for Mr. McKinlay and in 1870 he gave it up, going first to Sacramento, where on the 14th of March he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Logan Orr, then together they came to Southern California. Mr. McKinlay had heard much about the possibilities of this section, its equable climate, etc., and he decided to make this his permanent home. Accordingly he purchased a tract of eighty acres, then remote from the city's limits, but now a part of the municipality. The house erected after his purchase is still standing, having been moved ten feet from its original location because of the putting through of a street. The land was entirely uncultivated and unimproved and to this effort he gave all his time and attention throughout the remainder of his life. He engaged in raising nursery stock and also carried on general ranching and brought his property to rank with the best improved and most highly cultivated in the community.

The death of Mr. McKinlay occurred October 29, 1898. He was survived by his wife, who now resides on the home place. She was also born in Ireland, in County Londonderry. She came to Philadelphia, Pa., with her older sister July 31, 1847, lived with friends there until 1866, when she journeyed to California and made





*L. E. Marsh*

her home with a brother-in-law in Sacramento until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. McKinlay became the parents of one child, Samuel, Jr., whose death, June 24, 1894, preyed upon the father's mind until his own passing away four years later. He was a young man of much promise, a graduate of the Los Angeles high school in 1889, and at the time of his death a practicing attorney in this city. Mr. McKinlay was a staunch Republican in his political convictions and although never desirous of official recognition personally yet gave his efforts toward advancing the interests of the principles he espoused. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and helped build the first church of that denomination here. He was a man of much worth and held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, either socially or in a business way.

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**JOSEPH E. MARSH.** Many generations of the Marsh family had lived and died in England prior to the removal of the immigrating ancestor to the shores of the New World. Locating in New Hampshire, he became an integral factor in all of the stirring events of colonial times, and was known as one of the upbuilders of that commonwealth. Subsequent generations followed in his footsteps, and in that state the grandfather of Joseph E. Marsh, John Marsh by name, became a man of influence and prominence, commercial, social and political matters alike receiving an impetus as a result of his superior knowledge and judgment. Politically he was an old-line Whig. His son, Joseph, was also a native of New Hampshire, born in 1799, and spending his entire life in that state. The mental qualities for which his progenitors were well known were bequeathed to him in a generous degree, and not unlike them also he was very prosperous as a tiller of the soil. He married Rhoda R. Gage, who was also a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of Daniel Gage, an early resident of the state, and a general merchant in the town of Pelham, N. H.

Joseph E. Marsh was born in Pelham, N. H., September 2, 1836, on his father's farm in that locality, and it is needless to say that

he became familiar with the duties connected therewith at a very early age. A great shadow darkened an otherwise happy childhood when he was a child of twelve years, the death of his mother, January 10, 1848, leaving a blank which could never be filled, and though this occurred nearly sixty years ago, so indelibly was it stamped on his young mind that the passing of years has not eradicated it. His attendance at the district school was followed by a course in Phillips Academy, in Andover, Mass., there preparing for the higher training in Dartmouth College, which he entered in 1856, graduating therefrom in 1858. Returning then to his New Hampshire home he spent two years on the farm, in the meantime making plans and preparations to engage in a different line of endeavor. Leaving the locality which had been the home of so many generations of the family, he went to the Mississippi valley and in Charleston, Coles county, Ill., he worked in a flour mill. Disposing of his interests in Coles county in 1876, he removed to Little Rock, Ark., where he and a partner purchased a flour mill which they remodeled and carried on with excellent results for ten years. This mill was equipped for the old burr process of milling, but before long they had the entire plant overhauled and remodeled, installing new machinery and a complete roller process. As they had anticipated before making these improvements, the business was soon doubled and trebled, and they became recognized as the leading millers in the state.

In 1886, while making his home in Little Rock, Mr. Marsh came to California on a visit, and the result was that he became less satisfied with his surroundings and prospects in the south. Prompted by his better judgment, he sought to dispose of his holdings in Little Rock and locate in this state, a plan he was enabled to carry out in 1887. Coming direct to Los Angeles he purchased an orange grove of twenty-eight acres not far from this city, and until 1902 was very successful as a horticulturist. In the year last mentioned, however, he sold his ranch and began dealing in real estate in Los Angeles, being associated in the business with his son, Robert. The

combined efforts of father and son have resulted in the establishment of an immense business, and it is safe to say that even though Los Angeles gives a home to more real estate dealers than to any one other class of tradesmen, the office of Robert Marsh & Co., in the Hellman building, shows the largest amount of business done in one office in the city.

In 1862 in Pelham, N. H., Mr. Marsh was united in marriage with Martha J. Atwood, who, like himself, was born in Pelham, N. H. Of the five children born to them, only two are now living: Robert, who is associated with his father in the real estate business under the name of Robert Marsh & Co.; and Florence A., the wife of Col. A. Andrews, who is a prominent coal merchant in New Orleans, La. The political issues of the day form a matter of considerable interest to Mr. Marsh, who is an uncompromising Republican, although his interest in the party has never led him to desire public office. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons. He is a member of Emanuel Presbyterian Church, to whose maintenance he contributes generously. Perhaps the most distinguishing characteristic in the make-up of Mr. Marsh is a quiet dignity which one recognizes at a glance as the mark of a true gentleman. In his intercourse with his fellows he is considerate, courteous and kind, and in his home he is everything that a husband and father should be. The family home is a neat substantial residence at No. 672 South Bonnie Brae street.

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MELVILLE DOZIER. When the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day forced many Huguenots to flee from France and seek refuge in other lands the Dozier family found a haven of safety in America, the opening of the new world to colonization giving them an opportunity to transplant their race into a country where toleration of religion might be anticipated. The early emigrants settled first in Virginia, and later generations established the name in South Carolina, where it flourished for many years. The first member of the family of whom we have any definite knowledge is the great-grandfather, John Dozier, who was born in South Carolina. He

grew to manhood and became well known in that commonwealth as a planter of considerable wealth. As a defender of the young colony he fought gallantly in the Revolutionary war. He spent his entire life in the south, and among the children born into his family was another John, who was also born in South Carolina. Emulating the example of his father, he, too, became a large cotton planter in that state, where his entire life was spent and where he reared his children, among whom was Anthony White Dozier. He too was a native of Black Mingo, S. C., in which state he also became a large cotton planter, having a plantation of six thousand acres and two hundred and fifty slaves. From the earliest days members of the family had been prominent in the civil life of the community, being represented in the legislature of the state, and other members becoming lawyers and physicians of note. Anthony White Dozier was not an exception to the precedent established by his father and grandfather and he too represented his community in the state legislature and was a member of the Secession convention. In 1869, four years after the close of the Civil war (in which conflict six of his sons participated) he came to California and located at Rio Vista, Solano county, where he spent the remainder of his life. His marriage united him with Mary Catherine Cuttino, a native of Georgetown, S. C., and the daughter of Peter Cuttino, a prominent merchant of that city. Peter Cuttino's marriage with Martha Gaillard united him with a family equally prominent with his own in France, from which country members of both families fled on account of the persecution which the Huguenots were forced to suffer. Mrs. Mary Dozier passed away in California in 1873, about four years after the removal of the family to the west, having become the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom were sons, and, as has been previously stated, six of them took part in the Civil war.

The seventh son in this large family was Melville Dozier, born in Georgetown, S. C., May 22, 1846, and reared on his father's large plantation. Following his preparatory school training he entered the State Military Academy at Charleston, S. C., and it was while a student there, in the spring of 1864, that the whole school

entered the Confederate service as a part of General Jenkins' brigade, Mr. Dozier being a non-commissioned officer. With the rest of the battalion of cadets Mr. Dozier served until the close of the war and then resumed his studies, entering Furman University at Greenville, S. C., from which he graduated in 1867 with the degree of Ph. B. The following year he came to California by way of Panama and went direct to Solano county, where as a teacher in the grammar schools he began a training which has since developed steadily, until today he is known as one of the most prominent educators in Southern California. In 1874 he became principal of the Santa Rosa high school, a position which he filled with great credit to himself for ten years, resigning at that time to accept a position in the Los Angeles State Normal, which had been organized just two years previously. He first filled the position of professor of sciences and mathematics, but later when the school had increased considerably in size, he assumed the chair of mathematics and filled this position until July 1, 1906, when he resigned, after twenty-two years of faithful service in the Normal school; or thirty-eight years of educational work in California. He served as vice-principal of the Normal, being elected to that position after the resignation of Prof. C. J. Flatt. Throughout his life Professor Dozier has been a contributor to scientific journals, and both as a teacher and writer has contributed largely toward elevating the educational standard of Southern California. Probably no member of the Southern California Academy of Sciences has taken a more interested part in its advancement than has Professor Dozier, who became one of its earliest members and for several years was president of the organization. At this writing (1907) he is secretary of the academy. In March of this year he was appointed by the board of public works as auditor of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, and having assumed the duties of the position is now engaged in prosecuting the work in hand.

On the first of June, 1874, Professor Dozier was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Edwards, their union being celebrated in Greenville, S. C. She was born in Alabama, of Welsh descent, the daughter of Prof. P. C. Edwards,

instructor of Greek and Latin in Furman University. Professor and Mrs. Dozier have one child living, Melville, Jr., who is a graduate of the University of California, from which he received the degree of B. S. During the building of the Long Beach electric line, the Whittier line and the Glendale line he was constructing engineer in charge of the work, and is now chief engineer in charge of the Vallejo & Northern electric railroad, which is being constructed in the Sacramento Valley. With his wife Professor Dozier is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he has been a deacon for over thirty-three years. Socially he belongs to the University Club and the City Club and is also a member of the Los Angeles board of education. As an educator probably no one has done more to advance the standard of education in Southern California than Professor Dozier. Personally he is a man of noble impulses and all in all may be counted an acquisition in whatever community he may choose to enter.

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HENRY CLAYTON WITMER. The city of Los Angeles has had in Henry Clayton Witmer one of its strongest upbuilders, both in a financial and social line, for parallel with his numerous successful business enterprises has always been his best efforts toward a helpful and loyal citizenship. Mr. Witmer is a native of the middle west, his birth having occurred in Rock Grove in the northern part of Illinois, August 25, 1856. His parents were natives of the state of Pennsylvania and his father a descendant of Swiss ancestry. When their son was two years old they removed to Juda, Green county, Wis., in which small town he was reared to manhood, receiving his education in the public school and later taking a five months course in a commercial college in Milwaukee. In beginning his business career Mr. Witmer had several natural advantages, among them inherited traits of character and the systematic training received throughout the years of his minority. The death of his father in 1876 placed a burden of management upon this youth, not only the care of several farms devolving upon him, but the responsibilities of keeping the books and money and paying the bills of the largest grain and stock dealer in the county. He dis-

charged the duties with efficiency and at the time of attaining his majority was recognized as a business man of enterprise and ability. He became notary public for the village, was elected a member of the school board, and at the same time published a paper called the "*Latest News*," himself acting as editor, type-setter and printer, and gathering some of his news by means of a wire connected with his office. Later, with his brother, Joseph Witmer, he organized a private bank at Juda, under the name of Witmer Brothers. In 1882 they with others established the Citizens Bank at Monroe, Wis., and Henry C. Witmer became vice-president of this institution.

Deciding to locate on the Pacific coast Mr. Witmer came to California in 1884 and locating at once in Los Angeles became interested in the development of the city. With others he took up the project of constructing a cable railroad up Second street over Bunker Hill, which enterprise opened up the western hills to settlement. In connection with Walter S. Newhall and the late Edward A. Hall, Mr. Witmer helped organize the Los Angeles Improvement Company, which exists to-day as one of the upbuilding factors in the city, throughout the years of its continuance in business having given an impetus to numerous enterprises potent in the prosperity of the city. Among such was the organization of the California Bank in 1887, in which Mr. Witmer served as president for a number of years. January 1, 1903, this institution was converted into the American National Bank, the vice-presidency of which Mr. Witmer resigned in July, 1904. In the management of this enterprise he was always a moving spirit, his interest and enthusiasm continuing unabated in times of stringency as well as financial prosperity, his first thought and effort being for the advancement of those enterprises which represented so large a part of his life. In his bank relation to-day he occupies a place on the directorate of the First National Bank and the Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company.

Mr. Witmer was among the first members enrolled in the Chamber of Commerce and remains to the present time connected with this organization. During the first three years of its existence he was one of the directors and at times when the funds ran low, paid its bills out of his own pocket. To Mr. Witmer is largely due the credit

for the widening of Broadway, from Second to Ninth, the street in the early days being known at Fort street; this project met with opposition and it was only after a long and hard struggle that it was accomplished. It was a step absolutely necessary at that time in the development of the city, for business had even then outgrown the limitations of Main and Spring streets, where up to this time it had been confined. Mr. Witmer was the chairman of the committee and worked persistently toward the end he had desired. This was done by individual effort, as at that time there was no law for doing the same. He was also associated with the project of cutting a tunnel through to Hope under Bunker Hill, west on Third from Hill street. This great public work has opened up the western hills to the business center of the city and has greatly enhanced the value of property on Hill street near Third. He has continued to take an interest in all public enterprises, having been appointed a member of the committee (of which he was chairman) to investigate matters relating to the Owens river project and to submit a report, which was favorably passed upon later.

In the midst of his engrossing business responsibilities Mr. Witmer has still found time to devote some attention to outdoor pursuits, which appeal irresistibly to a man of his temperament. In the vicinity of Lordsburg, at La Verne, is located a beautiful orange and lemon grove, the result of his persistent efforts to produce a superior article and the prices he has received have more than justified his plan of efforts. He has ably developed the property and made of it one of the beautiful spots of Southern California. He has a beautiful home in Los Angeles, presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Alice Petterson, a native of San Francisco, Cal., their union having taken place in 1898. At the time this residence was built there were only a few residences on the hills a mile west of the City Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Witmer have one son, Joseph P. Witmer.

In his personal characteristics Mr. Witmer is a man of strength and power. Inheriting from sturdy Swiss ancestry the qualities noticeable in the government of that people, he has added to these self-restraint and discipline learned through contact with the business world and a broad knowledge of human nature. His life-work is







Robert X. Marsh

based upon underlying principles of greatness—absolute fairness to himself and to all men, an unswerving integrity in all dealings. He is distinctly public-spirited and takes a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the general welfare. Independent in politics and strong in his convictions against the liquor traffic, he seeks to advance the principles he endorses. While a resident of Green county he served as a member of the County Republican Central Committee during the Garfield-Arthur campaign, and during the course of the summer placed a flag bearing the names of these candidates on the top of a peak over Devil's lake so high that no one had the temerity to try to pull it down. It has been thus with all his undertakings in life since arriving at manhood's estate—a desire to excel, to hold high rank among those with whom he worked, and his ability to lead has been ably demonstrated during his long residence in Los Angeles. Physically he is slight of build, but the active outdoor life which he has led as much as possible outside of his business pursuits has given him strength and endurance. Bicycling, mountain climbing, and long tramps over the country have formed the greater part of his recreation in the vacations he has allowed himself, and it was during one of these tramps over the Sierras, at Lake Tahoe, that he first met the lady who afterward became his wife. It is enough to say that he has been a successful man, acquiring liberal means, financially, constantly enlarging his circle of friends by a winning personality and his adherence to friendship, and building up for himself a place of prominence in the citizenship of Los Angeles.

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ROBERT MARSH. When a man's fathers for generations back have taken a prominent part in the history of affairs the sons come naturally into the inheritance of a gift for leadership in whatever line of activity their tastes may lead them to engage. When we say that Robert Marsh stands for all that is progressive and upbuilding, a glance into his ancestry will reveal that these are inborn characteristics. His great-grandfather, John Marsh, was an influential and prominent citizen of New Hampshire, and in that state his

grandfather, Joseph Marsh, was born, residing there throughout his life. The father, Joseph E. Marsh, was born at Pelham, N. H., in 1836, on a farm and received a college education at Dartmouth; but becoming restive after his return to the farm from college, he decided to go west, making his first move to Charleston, Ill. Several years later he went to Little Rock, Ark., and engaged in flour milling, at which employment he was engaged while in Charleston. In 1886 a visit to California determined him to make this state his home, and upon his return to Little Rock he immediately disposed of his property there and came to Los Angeles, where he has since resided. In 1862 he was married to Martha J. Atwood of Pelham, N. H. Of the five children born to them but two survive, Florence A., the wife of Col. A. Andrews of New Orleans, La., and Robert Marsh, the subject of the sketch.

Robert Marsh was born in Charleston, Coles county, Ill., was taken with the rest of the family by his father to Little Rock, Ark., and in 1887 came to California, which state has ever since been his home, with the exception of two years spent in New Orleans, La., where he was engaged in the wholesale coal business. His education was in the public and high schools and when but sixteen years of age he started out on his business career. The first three or four years he clerked in a book and stationery store, but working for others at a salary by no means satisfied the young man's ambitions, and his desire to become independently established led him into a partnership with Mr. Bumiller, the firm of Bumiller & Marsh soon attaining a leading place among the hatters and furnishes retail establishments in Los Angeles. It was after disposing of this business that Mr. Marsh went to New Orleans and conducted a wholesale coal business. Two years at this convinced him that neither the location nor business was giving scope to his best talents, and returning to Los Angeles he began the real estate business in which he has been so very successful.

It was no sudden trick of fortune that enabled Mr. Marsh to reach the present high place in the business which has the sharpest

competition of any in the city, for the list of enterprising real estate firms in Los Angeles is a long one. Starting out in a small way, by cautious moves, a close study of situations, and fair and honest treatment of customers, Mr. Marsh has made a minimum of unprofitable deals, has been enabled to see the best points for initial exploitation, and inspired the public with confidence in those ventures which his firm supports, through a clean record during the years in which his business has been growing to its present proportions. Today he is undoubtedly one of the largest real estate dealers and among the leading men of the city. Among the city tracts he has successfully handled are the Country Club Park, Country Club Terrace, Westchester Place, Western Heights, Arlington Heights, Arlington Heights Terrace, Mt. Washington, and Central Industrial Tract, which latter was one of the first industrial tracts put on the market here. It was Mr. Marsh who first saw the possibilities for the improvement of the lands bordering on the Pacific at the mouth of the San Gabriel river, and he was the original promoter in the organizing of the syndicates that improved Alamitos Bay, West Naples, East Naples, as well as being the chief mover in the San Gabriel Improvement Company. He also took initiative steps in the handling of Venice, Venice Canal Subdivision, and the Short Line Beach. All of these sections have had phenomenal sales, and in their exploitation and sale are embraced a large part of the remarkable property of the city of Los Angeles, to which they are tributary.

Mr. Marsh does not confine his real estate operations to these outlying districts, however, but has played quite as prominent and important a part in the handling of inside business property, being a large owner of city holdings. Banking and commercial enterprises receive a share of his attention, and in both it is considered a distinct element of strength to have his name connected with the various undertakings. Being so closely identified with a business which gains so much advantage from the general advertising of the southern part of California, his membership in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is

a natural sequence. A popular club man, he holds membership in the California Club, Athletic Club, and the Los Angeles Country Club. Lodges, too, have his interest, and a list of those to which he has sworn allegiance includes the Southern California, F. & A. M., Signet Chapter, R. A. M., Los Angeles Commandery, K. T., Los Angeles Consistory, and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In religious affiliation he is a Presbyterian, being a member of Emanuel Church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor, as well as to the various benevolences and charitable interests which are brought to his attention.

In the home life of Mr. Marsh there is nothing lacking. He was married in 1898 at Alhambra to Miss Ceceil Lothrop, a native of Galveston, Tex., and a graduate of Mills College, Oakland. They have one child, a daughter, Florence Louise, and their home residence is one of the most comfortable and hospitable in Westchester Place. Their beach home is at Alamitos Bay. Upright in business, affable socially, Mr. Marsh makes many friends and keeps them. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

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STEPHEN ARNOLD RENDALL. Among the esteemed and honored pioneers of Los Angeles mention belongs to Stephen Arnold Rendall, one of the upbuilders of the city and a prominent factor in its development. He was a native of England, his birth having occurred in Somersetshire March 6, 1837, and was a lad of nine years when he accompanied his parents to the United States. His home was in Joliet, Ill., until he attained manhood, and there he received his education. Partaking largely of the spirit which had induced his father's emigration to a western country, in 1861 Mr. Rendall came to the Pacific coast and here became a part of the civilizing element. He remained in Los Angeles, the city which had been his objective point, for a time, and then went to San Francisco and there followed mining for some years. In May, 1866, however, he returned to Los Angeles and engaged in business, the city at that time giving but little promise of becoming the metropolis of the southern coast, but Mr. Rendall with a rare





*H. J. McCartney*

faith, when considered in the light of the time and conditions, began at once to invest in real estate, which in later years became very valuable indeed. In 1870 he again went north and established his home in Santa Rosa, putting up a residence on the corner of B and Fourth streets, and improved it with flowers and shade trees. The place was conspicuous in the early days by a magnificent climbing rose, which covered the entire side of the house. Eventually the commercial interests of the city brought Mr. Rendall's home within the business district and a brick business block now occupies the site. At the time of his location in the north Mr. Rendall undertook the management of a large ranch near Santa Rosa. In 1867 he introduced into the state the first Angora goat industry, importing from Asia a billy goat which cost him \$2500 and two ewes. Within a few years he had a magnificent herd numbering between three and four thousand head and for that time he was the largest breeder in California.

In 1884 Mr. Rendall returned to Los Angeles with the intention of making this city his permanent home. He at once devoted his entire time and attention to the real estate business and became the owner of valuable property, at one time being the owner of forty-five acres extending from Second street and fronting on Main street, and also owned one hundred and forty-five acres in the Westlake district. A part of this he subdivided and sold, and this is now the most desirable high-grade residence section in Los Angeles. He built a comfortable home at Ninth and Alvarado streets, and there passed the evening of his days. His death occurred December 15, 1905, at Phoenix, Ariz., where he had gone in the hope of finding relief from asthma, from which he had been a sufferer for many years. His death removed from Los Angeles a citizen who was justly esteemed for his many admirable traits of character, his integrity of purpose and unswerving honesty in all dealings, the kindly hospitality of his nature and its attendant liberality endearing him to a large circle of friends. His name will ever occupy a place in the annals of the city as a pioneer of worth and works.

May 24, 1870, Mr. Rendall was united in marriage with Miss Cecelia Murray Barnes of Salem,

Ill. They became the parents of the following children: Mrs. Julia Roberts; Robert Stephen Rendall, and Nellie Rendall (who died in infancy); Cecelia; and Daisy Rendall. The family are identified with the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Rendall was also a member. In connection with the interest of the Rendall family in Los Angeles it is not out of place to mention the fact that Stephen A. Rendall made the first and only large picture of Los Angeles; this is now the only picture in existence which shows the city as it looked in 1867. This picture was taken in sections, is complete in every detail, and is undoubtedly a most valuable aid in preserving the early history of Los Angeles.

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HON. HERBERT S. G. McCARTNEY. The success which has come to Hon. Herbert S. G. McCartney has been entirely the result of his own efforts, for with nothing but personal attributes he has faced the world and made for himself a place among its most honorable citizens. He has been three times elected to the state legislature and as the people's choice for senator has worked faithfully and well for his constituents and has advanced their interests in every possible avenue. The senator is a native of one of the most progressive states of the middle west—Illinois—and was born near Springfield, October 26, 1865. His grandfather, Robert McCartney, a native of Ireland, immigrated to America when a boy of sixteen years. He first located in Pennsylvania, thence came to Youngstown, Ohio, in which state he passed the greater portion of his manhood. He rose to a position of respect among his fellow citizens, accumulating property as a canal and railroad contractor, and taking an active interest in the upbuilding and development of that section of the country. He was a Presbyterian in his religious belief and gave liberally to the charities of his denomination. His son, Robert J., born in Youngstown, Ohio, removed to Illinois in young manhood and followed farming near Springfield; he married Margaret Greenwood, of Sangamon county, Ill., and a daughter of Thomas Greenwood, a farmer and early settler of that section. They were descendants of the Greenwood family which came from England in 1782 and located in Virginia. Mr. McCartney finally



removed to Taylor county, Iowa, and located in the vicinity of Bedford, then returned to Illinois, where his wife passed away; he then again located in Iowa, and from there went to Nodaway county, Mo., in 1886, making this last-named place his home until 1906, when he retired from the activities of a farmer and came to Los Angeles, where he is now living. He is hale and hearty and takes a keen interest as he has always done in public affairs. He has always been liberal and patriotic and at the time of the Civil war with a partner he raised a company of men for service, but the quota being full they were rejected.

The eldest of seven children born to his parents, Herbert S. G. McCartney was reared on the paternal farm in Illinois and Iowa and received a preliminary education through the medium of the public schools. He graduated from the Marysville high school in 1887, and at once began teaching in the public schools of Missouri, where he was then a permanent resident. It was two years later he decided to come to the Pacific coast and accordingly he located in Glenn county, Cal., and there followed grain farming for about five years. In 1894 he came to Pasadena and in the meantime, having studied and completed the prescribed course in law, he was admitted to the bar in October of the following year and at once began the practice of his profession in Los Angeles. He rose steadily to a high position among the attorneys of this city, and in 1902 was nominated on the Republican ticket to the state assembly and elected by a large majority. During the session he served as chairman on the committee for the constitutional amendment in 1903, and also helped to elect George C. Perkins to the United States senate. He was otherwise active in legislative affairs, securing the passage of several important bills. Re-elected in 1904 by an increased vote of confidence he was instrumental in the passage of twenty-six bills, helped elect Senator Flint to the United States Senate, and served efficiently as chairman of the committee on rules and regulations. In November, 1906, he was elected State Senator, and during this session secured the passage of thirty-one bills, among them the State pure food law, which bears his name, and laws of taxation and revenue, and much needed legis-

lation in domestic affairs. He also served as chairman of the committee on revenue and taxation. Since 1905 he has been a member of the state commission on revenue and taxation. Senator McCartney has an excellent reputation as a legislator for the many beneficial laws he has secured in the interest of society. He is at present deputy district attorney of Los Angeles county.

In Pasadena Mr. McCartney was united in marriage with Miss Alice McCaldin, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they are the parents of three children, Florence, William H. and Albert J. In his fraternal relations Mr. McCartney was made a Mason in Monrovia, Cal.; he is also associated with the Odd Fellows and is a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E. He is an ardent Republican, a member of the Union League Club, and in the line of his profession belongs to the Los Angeles County Bar Association. For three years he was a member of the Eighth California National Guards, of Glenn county, and later was transferred to Company I, Seventh Regiment, this being from 1892 to 1895.

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BYRON L. OLIVER. Though not a native of the state, Mr. Oliver has been a resident of California from his earliest recollection, and hence is a typical Californian in his tastes and ideas. At the time of his birth, January 12, 1872, his parents were residents of Champaign, Ill., but while their son was a mere child, they located in Los Angeles, Cal. Upon reaching the proper age he became a pupil in the public schools of this city, later entered upon a high-schools course, and finally, after his graduation from the high school, went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in June, 1894. A predilection for the legal profession was recognized at an early age, and indeed his entire training had been with the idea of taking up a legal course at the end of his preliminary work.

Upon his graduation from Ann Arbor in 1894 Mr. Oliver returned to Los Angeles and opened an office in the Byrne building preparatory to establishing a law practice. From the first his efforts met with a gratifying degree of success,





*Grenville B. Emery.*

and step by step his business has grown until his clientele now numbers many of the prominent and representative citizens of Los Angeles and vicinity. He has confined his efforts to civil practice exclusively. While he has won renown as a legal practitioner he is equally well known in Republican politics, and in 1898 was mentioned as a candidate for congress; he was defeated in the nomination by a small majority in favor of Hon. James McLachlin, the present member of congress from his district. As a speaker his arguments are clear and forceful, and as a stump speaker he has taken an active part in campaigns throughout the state.

In fraternal circles Mr. Oliver is no less prominent than in the political arena, holding membership in Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., Signet Lodge No. 57, R. A. M., and Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E., in which latter body he is now serving as past-exalted ruler. He is a member of the Jonathan Club, ex-president of the Union League Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Los Angeles County and State Bar Associations. As will be seen from the foregoing, Mr. Oliver is interested in a number of matters outside of his profession, none of which, however, have absorbed his attention to the detriment of his clients, but his peculiar and happy make-up, including versatility and concentration in generous proportions, make it possible for him to pass from one problem to another with perfect ease and harmony. When a boy he determined to become a lawyer and he has that love for the profession without which there can be no success.

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GRENVILLE C. EMERY, A. B., LITT. D. Mr. Casson in *The Romance of Steel and Iron*, in Munsey's, says, quoting from a remark of Carnegie: "Thomas and Gilchrist, two young English chemists, were the inventors of the *basic process* by means of which steel could be made from ores that were high in phosphorus. Those two young men did more for England's greatness than all her kings and queens put together. Moses struck the rock and brought forth water, but they struck the useless phosphorus ore and

transformed it into steel—a greater miracle." Davies and Bunsen and Bessemer and Edison and hosts of other miracle workers at once spring to the memory, master minds of the ages.

To the true schoolmaster may we rarely point, perhaps, as belonging to this company, but his contribution to the cultivation and growth of such minds can be placed second to no other influence. In the onrush of the centuries he is lost sight of, but his silent, plodding, fostering, painstaking efforts in the early training of such master minds have made the wonderful march in progress of this twentieth century possible.

The full sweep and greatness of the work of the true schoolmaster possibly may have never possessed the minds of the parents of Dr. Emery, but they were enterprising and intelligent people, and at least were impressed with the usefulness and nobility of the teacher's calling, and early determined upon this profession for their son.

One of the earliest and most vivid incidents in his early life was the witnessing, at the age of six, the climbing up of his father on top of the old-fashioned stage coach en route with other '49ers to the El Dorado of the Pacific, California. Thereafter, and especially after his father's return, it was determined that he become a teacher in this land of promise. Nearly half a century was to pass before its fulfillment. Meantime the loss of parents necessitated self-support, and he became a teacher in the public schools of Maine at the age of sixteen, and thereafter, until his graduation from Bates College at the age of twenty-five with the degree of A. B., he fought his way singlehanded, depending upon teaching as his only source of income for his expenses at the preparatory schools of Corinna Union Academy, and Maine State Seminary and in Bates College itself. He was an assistant for a time in Corinna Union Academy during his preparatory work, and in Maine State Seminary after his graduation. He also organized and was principal of The Edward Little high school, Auburn, Me., and superintendent of schools of the same city, and

later became principal of the Grand Rapids high school, Michigan.

But his greatest work in the east, a work in which he has great pride and extending through a quarter of a century, was begun as usher in the Lawrence grammar school in Boston in 1872. After a nine years' service in this school among impressionable, bright boys of Irish descent, he was given a year's leave of absence for study abroad, which he spent mainly in the University of Gottingen, Germany. On his return he was elected master in the Boston Latin school, where for the next fifteen years he helped prepare boys for Harvard University and other universities and colleges of the east. His department in the Latin school was mathematics, and in collaboration with William F. Bradbury, head master of the Cambridge Latin school, he edited a series of algebras which are still used, not only in the Boston schools, but in many other important educational centers of the east, as also in the Harvard school of Los Angeles.

The history of this school really began in '49, when the father of the founder mounted the stage coach, as already related, and finally reached California around the Cape to mine for gold, and to drink in the wonderful possibilities and beauties of the state for the pleasure and enchantment of his family on his return to the east two years later.

The corner stone was laid in 1900. The founder, cherishing and treasuring up this boyhood knowledge, had come at last from the oldest and most renowned school in the United States, the famous Boston Latin school, founded in 1635, to build up here in Los Angeles, this magically growing and marvelous city of the west, a school, the Harvard school, which profiting by the past, might have the right to claim not only equality with the old school in general, but in many things superiority.

A more suitable completion of this historic sketch the writer could hardly hope to prepare than the following fitting and discriminating tribute to the school, and its founder, appearing in the *Graphic* of August 25, of the current year:

"To thine own self be true,  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

These are the words carved on the proscenium arch of the handsome assembly hall which is as it were the heart of the Harvard school. Dr. Emery sets before himself, his faculty and his boys the highest ideals. How well those ideals have been reached can only be realized by a personal inspection of Harvard school.

Most of us know some of the Harvard boys and we must have been impressed by their manliness and by their gentlemanly bearing. The tone of a school is found more surely in the boys themselves than in the buildings, however fine the latter may be. But undoubtedly, surroundings have an incalculable influence upon the upbuilding of youthful character, and Dr. Emery's inspiration in founding and developing Harvard school has been that only the best is good enough—to make good workmen good tools are essential.

Any Angelino interested in the subject of education—and who is not?—will find he will be more than repaid by an inspection of Harvard school. Doubtless he will be surprised to realize the extent to which this institution has grown, quite keeping pace with the phenomenal growth of Los Angeles during the last six years. There can be, indeed, very few men who have built better, more wisely, and with a higher aim than Dr. Emery. And he has done it without flourish of trumpets or a sign of vainglory. The modesty of the head-master will impress you equally with his quiet force. He will tell you, "My aim was to found a decent school. I like that word 'decent'; it means a great deal and is a favorite adjective of President Roosevelt." And surely, the noble buildings of Harvard school, and, more, the mental and moral atmosphere of the place, impress the visitor that "whatever things are comely and of good report" are faithfully observed in the class rooms, in the dormitories and in the campus.

Harvard school is intended to fit boys for college, for the technical schools, for the government schools and for business careers. The

general equipment and the special provisions for special studies are unsurpassed by any school anywhere. The faculty is carefully selected, consisting of fourteen resident masters, drawn from the foremost universities of the country.

The completion of Harvard hall about a year ago marked a new era in the history of the school. It was built at an expense of \$60,000 and is a model structure in every respect. The upper and lower schools are now divided, the former occupying Harvard hall and the latter has all to itself the old Harvard, now Junior, hall. The Lower school also has its own gymnasium, tennis courts and baseball field.

The central feature of Harvard hall is its magnificent assembly hall, a lofty and imposing room, 60x50 feet, with stage and gallery, and a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. The assembly hall has a marked dignity both in architecture and decoration. On the first floor also is a large study hall, a finely equipped library, the headmaster's office, the editorial room of the *Sentinel*, and several recitation rooms; on the second floor the commercial department and typewriting rooms are located, the mechanical and free-handed drawing rooms, a lecture room that would be a credit to any university, flanked by the chemistry and physical laboratories. In the basement are most commodious locker rooms, a splendid gymnasium, shower baths, the armory, the bicycle room, lavatories that are a model of convenience and sanitation, and the heating and ventilating systems. The recitation rooms, large and airy as they are, are supplied constantly with fresh air by the most perfect system ever invented.

The school owns a magnificent campus of ten acres, on which the best advantages are furnished for the pursuit of all wholesome athletics.

In six years Harvard school has grown beyond its founder's most sanguine expectations, and no man can foretell its future. One thing is certain, that the influence of the school upon this community is for the very best. It is a sure foundation, inspired by high ideals and built on a noble plan.

HON. CURTIS D. WILBUR. The versatile ability as displayed by Judge Wilbur, among the most prominent of the rising men of Los Angeles, has enabled him to practice law with gratifying results and further to fill the position of judge of the superior court with the same impartiality of judgment and keenness of discrimination characteristic of him in all the affairs of life. Born in Boonesboro, Iowa, May 10, 1867, he is the descendant of a family long established in America, later members locating in Ohio, where, in Cumberland, his father, Dwight L. Wilbur, was born. The elder man was reared to young manhood in his native state, and upon the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, serving until the surrender to Stonewall Jackson, when he received honorable discharge and returned to his home in Ohio. Following, he took up the study of law, which he completed in the University of Michigan and in 1866 located in Boonesboro, Iowa, and began a practice of his profession. He remained in that location until 1882, when he removed to Jamestown, N. Dak., and combined the real estate and loan business with the law. Five years later he came to California and located at Riverside, where he engaged in the real estate business, meeting with a success which placed him among the prominent citizens of that section. A Republican in politics, he gave his support to the men and measures of that party, and in fraternal circles was known among the Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His death occurred August 10, 1903, removing from the community a citizen of worth and works. While in Ohio he married Miss Edna M. Lyman, whose ancestors came to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Her mother was a sister of Rev. Franklin W. Fisk, D. D., president of the Chicago Theological Seminary from its organization to 1900.

Curtis D. Wilbur spent his boyhood years in his native town and in Jamestown, in the latter city attending the high school for one year, after which, on account of his excellent scholarship, he was selected by a committee as appointee to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Upon the completion of the four years' course he was graduated in 1888, at the age of

twenty-one years, being third in a class that originally numbered ninety-three, thirty-five of whom were successful in graduation. During his last year he was appointed cadet lieutenant of a company. In the meantime his parents had located in Riverside, Cal., and following his graduation he came to the Pacific state, where he has since made his home. He resigned from the navy and at once began the study of law, getting in from eight to ten hours a day in his home for about sixteen months, after which, in October, 1890, he was examined before the supreme court of the state of California and was admitted to the bar. In Los Angeles he was for three years in the office of Brunson, Wilson & Lamme. In January, 1899, he accepted the position of chief deputy district attorney of Los Angeles county tendered him at that time. This office he filled with distinction until he was elected to the bench, which occurred in 1903, since which time as judge of the superior court he has been one of the strongest men in the legal fraternity of this city. The responsibilities of a juvenile court fell upon Judge Wilbur with his election to the bench, this law having been passed in 1903, his first work being the inauguration of the system which has since meant so much to the youth of Los Angeles. His name is inseparably associated with the juvenile court, for in his work he has brought to bear a patience and tact, an insight into human nature, and a helpful friendliness, which have won for him the affection of all children and the stronger esteem of the parents and those interested in such work. Since 1905 he has had charge only of the juvenile court and general litigation, having previously combined with these efforts probate work. Judge Wilbur also caused the grand jury to investigate the placing of public moneys in private institutions. The result of this action was an amendment to the constitution, permitting the depositing in public banks of about \$50,000,000, the interest on which means a revenue of \$1,000,000 from this source alone.

Not only is Judge Wilbur honored for his splendid ability, but is as well held in the highest esteem for his personal character, which marks him as a man apart from the great majority of those about him. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, in which

he officiates as deacon, and ever since his location in the city has been prominent in the Christian Endeavor Society of his church, having served for several terms as president. His deep interest in boys has always been one of his strongest characteristics and it is with them that he has met with the greatest success in his career. In the Sunday School he has a class of one hundred and twenty between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, and his influence over them is unbounded. For some time he served as commander of the Boys' Brigade of Southern California and during his administration he organized thirty companies and in other ways was instrumental in adding to the growth and development of this society. At the last California State Conference of Charities and Corrections, Judge Wilbur was elected state president for the year 1907. His capacity for work and interest in all movements tending toward the moral uplift of the community are unlimited, and no one ever appeals in vain to him for sympathy or material help.

Judge Wilbur has been twice married, his first wife being Ella T. Chilson, a native of Massachusetts. After her death he married Miss Olive Doolittle, and they are the parents of one daughter and three sons: Edna May, Lyman Dwight, Paul Curtis, and Ralph Gordon. The judge is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen fraternally.

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JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. No more beautiful, quiet and restful spot could be found than the Mountain View Cemetery of Pasadena. The original plot, comprising twenty-two and a half acres, was selected, purchased, platted and incorporated in 1882 by Levi W. Giddings, and artistically arranged into lots 20x20 feet each. He himself was the first president of the organization, a position which he held for some time or until followed by E. H. Royce. Since 1898 J. R. Giddings has filled the position of president. The original acreage of the cemetery has been more than doubled since its organization, now comprising fifty acres.

A native of Ohio, Joshua R. Giddings was born in Ashtabula county October 10, 1858, a son of Levi W. and Luna A. (Wilder) Giddings, na-







W. E. DeLoach

tives of Ohio and New York respectively. When their son was about two years of age the family removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, where they made their home for fourteen years. Coming to California in 1874, they located first in Pasadena, later made their home in Los Angeles for a short time, going from there to San Jose, and again in 1878 located in Pasadena. Here they both passed away, the father in 1892 and the mother in 1905. While in Iowa Joshua R. Giddings received a fair common school education and upon coming to California he attended the Los Angeles high school and the state normal at San Jose. The large undertaking inaugurated by his father in platting and laying out the Mountain View Cemetery made an opening for him when his school days were over, and until the death of the father the two were associated in its management. As president and manager of the corporation he is conducting affairs along the policy adopted by his father, with the result that Mountain View Cemetery cannot be equalled from an artistic point of view. He has also dealt quite extensively in real estate, much of which he still owns. Perhaps his largest and most important undertaking along this line was the purchase of twenty acres on east Colorado street, which he subdivided, and from the sale of lots he received handsome returns on his investment. He also owns the old home place of sixty acres in Altadena.

In Pasadena, in 1879, Joshua R. Giddings was married to Miss Jennie Hollingsworth, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Lawson D. and Lucinda (Maudlin) Hollingsworth, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. From Peoria, Ill., where they were pioneer settlers, Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth located in Iowa City, Iowa, and in 1876 came to California, settling in Pasadena. After residing here nearly thirty years both passed away on the same day, January 27, 1903. They were affectionately known throughout the surrounding country as Grandpa and Grandma Hollingsworth. Mr. Hollingsworth built and conducted the first grocery store here, and a son, Dr. H. T. Hollingsworth, now of Los Angeles, was the first postmaster. The parents belonged to the Society of Friends. Mr. Hollingsworth took an active part in the growth and development of Pasadena, the public school, water com-

pany and all matters of moment receiving his staunch support. He owned fifty acres of land in the heart of the city. To him was due credit for introducing a number of new fruits into this locality.

Six children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Giddings, Lawson, Levi, Joseph, Blanche, Paul and June, two of the sons assisting their father in the management of the cemetery. Mr. Giddings takes an intelligent interest in local affairs, endeavoring by all means within his power to promote the welfare of the town and county with which his name has been associated for so many years. He is a namesake of Joshua Reed Giddings, who was elected to the legislature of Ohio in 1826, and in 1838 was made a member of congress, where he became prominent as an opponent of slavery. In 1861 he was appointed consul-general to British North America, and he died in Montreal May 27, 1864. He was a brother of Joseph R. Giddings, the grandfather of our subject.

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WILLIAM E. DE GROOT. Not long since there passed from the citizenship of Los Angeles one of the most earnest and forceful men identified with the business interests of the city—William E. De Groot, who had been established in this state since 1887, from then until his death prominent in local movements for the development of Southern California. Mr. De Groot was a native of New York, and was born November 26, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of his native state until the age of fourteen, when he started out on his life work. He remained a resident of New York until 1880, when he located in the middle west, choosing Chicago for his first location. Shortly afterward he went to St. Paul, Minn., and engaged in business as a merchant tailor. Attracted to the Pacific coast about this time he came to Los Angeles in 1887, and from that date up to the time of his death he remained an important factor in public enterprises. Although various enterprises occupied his time, his first work of importance was the laying out of Knob Hill tract, property located just north of Westlake Park, and

disposal of the lots. A little later he became interested in the local oil industry, and still later was one of the foremost promoters of this enterprise during the Bakersfield excitement. He was the sole promoter of the immense enterprise known as the Reid Oil Company, and was active for many years in its management and upbuilding. Success accompanied his efforts and during his connection with this business he accumulated a fortune.

The greater portion of Mr. De Groot's time was spent in Los Angeles and from this point he exercised a controlling interest in movements calculated to upbuild and develop the southern coast. In East San Pedro he became interested in the Crescent Wharf and Warehouse Company and was president of the same up to the time of his demise, continuing prominent in the development of this enterprise. Chief among his latest ventures in Los Angeles was his erection and furnishing of the Hinman, one of the most luxurious and thoroughly modern of the magnificent apartment houses which this city affords for the comfort of the countless guests that flock to Los Angeles. The building was something over a year in the course of construction, being completed in December, 1903, and elegantly furnished by a New York house, in which city Mr. De Groot spent considerable time in attending to the details of the business. Although so recently established, the enterprise was proving a financial success, as had all others that had felt the master touch of Mr. De Groot,—a man of strong and unerring judgment, executive ability, and withal a nature of such strength of purpose and power, that he could not help but win an enviable place for himself among the citizens of this western commonwealth. May 18, 1904, with no warning as to the nearness of death, he died of heart failure, being then just in the prime of life and the power and vigor of manhood. Many friends felt his loss and his presence was missed in the business circles of the city. He left a widow, formerly Miss Adalena Hinman, a native of Michigan and a daughter of A. B. Hinman. They were the parents of two children, a son and daughter.

**FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK.** The influences which tended to mould the character of Mr. Gottschalk in his youth were such as cluster around the Rhine country in Germany, for there, near the city of Solingen, he was born July 31, 1819. There also his father, Frederick John A. Gottschalk, was born December 28, 1795, his mother's birth occurring in the Fatherland also. She was Miss Margaret Roenchen, the daughter of a government official in that country.

When a lad of twelve years Ferdinand Gottschalk accompanied his parents to America, the vessel on which they took passage from Rotterdam casting anchor on this side of the Atlantic at Baltimore, in October, 1831, after eighty-two days spent in transit. Two years and a half after their settlement there they removed to St. Louis, Mo., and there it was that the father's earth life came to a close December 18, 1865. His wife died on June 29, 1849. An excellent training in the schools for which the Fatherland is noted was the equipment with which Ferdinand Gottschalk came to this country, supplementing this by attending a private school in Baltimore and the only public school of St. Louis. Approaching an age when the masculine mind naturally turns to thoughts of a business career, it was while in the schools of the latter city that an opportunity was offered him to become clerk in a general store in that city, an offer which he seized with avidity, for he was ambitious to get a start in the business world. The same persistency and concentration of purpose which he had learned during his school years entered into his new duties, and the four years which he spent in the mercantile business not only gave him a practical training in methods, but enabled him to lay by the means with which to learn a trade. Having in the mean time determined to master the carpenter's trade he devoted his means and the time to its accomplishment, attending private night schools to learn designing and architectural drawing, at the same time working in his father's shop. After he had mastered this he began working at the carpenter's trade with reference to house construction in St. Louis, later engaging in contracting and building there on his own account, a calling which he followed with excellent results as long as he continued in that city. During the early part of the '70s he made a





*C. W. Jones*

trip to California with his wife, and liking the climate he made another trip and the third time, in 1881, located permanently to avoid the cold winters and hot summers, at the same time settling in Los Angeles, which has since been his home. He was the first St. Louis man to locate in Los Angeles.

January 7, 1840, Mr. Gottschalk was united in marriage with Maria L. Gill, a native of Jackson county, Ill., in which state the family name was well known, her father, James Gill, having settled there as a pioneer from Kentucky during the very early days. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gottschalk, Nancy L. became the wife of Judge Gottschalk of St. Louis, both now deceased; Sarah H. is now the wife of Charles H. Matthay, and the mother of one child, Ferdinand L.; and Charles makes his home with his parents. Mrs. Nancy L. Gottschalk was the mother of four children, of whom three are now living: Louis F., in New York; Ferdinand C., of Los Angeles; and Mrs. J. Bond Francisco also of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Gottschalk take great pride in their great-grandchildren. Politically Mr. Gottschalk has always favored Republican principles, and cast his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison. It was upon the Benton Anti-Slavery ticket that in 1852 he was elected to represent his district in the Missouri legislature and as soon as the Republican party was organized joined its ranks, subsequently representing his constituents in the senate of that state. He served in the legislature from 1852 to 1881, during which time many important measures yet in existence were enacted as laws. Since coming to Los Angeles Mr. Gottschalk has accumulated considerable valuable property and is counted one of the well-to-do residents of this prosperous city. Although now in his eighty-seventh year he is hale and hearty, and in the enjoyment of all his life-long faculties is spending his last years in quiet contentment, free from remorse which too often accompanies the accumulation of wealth.

the able physicians of Los Angeles and a popular and highly esteemed citizen, whose efforts have brought him personal success as well as added to the material upbuilding of the city. His father, James Washington Pierce, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., there grew to young manhood, and then became a farmer in Delaware county, that state. His pursuits were interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war, in which he enlisted. His last days were spent in retirement in Los Angeles, where he was a prominent figure in the circles of the Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Pierce's mother was Frances Clark, daughter of Charles Clark, a successful farmer of New York. She survived her husband and now makes her home in Los Angeles. For more complete details refer to the sketch of Hon. F. E. Pierce, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

CLARENCE WARNER PIERCE was born in Delaware county, N. Y., May 29, 1871, and after receiving a preliminary education through the medium of the common schools, attended Colgate Academy in Hamilton, N. Y., for more advanced instruction. He came to Los Angeles in 1892 and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother under the name of the Pierce Furniture Company, after two years taking up the study of medicine. He finally entered the medical department of the University of Southern California and was graduated therefrom in 1898 with the degree of M. D. He first engaged as the resident physician at the California Hospital for a year, then went east and for a season was in Bellevue Hospital College. Returning to Los Angeles, he practiced for several years, and in 1902 was appointed police surgeon for a term of two years. Upon the expiration of his term he again took up a general practice, and in December, 1905, was made supreme medical director of the Fraternal Brotherhood by its executive council. January 5, 1906, he was elected to this office at the special meeting of the Supreme Lodge in Los Angeles, and in addition to the important duties which this entails upon him he has still carried on his general practice, which is fast growing to large proportions. He is thoroughly progressive and keeps in touch

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CLARENCE WARNER PIERCE, M. D. The supreme medical director for the Fraternal Brotherhood and surgeon-general of the Uniform Rank, is Dr. C. W. Pierce, one of

with every forward step taken by his profession, and is affiliated with many societies, among them the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Southern California, the American Medical and State Medical Associations, the Southern California and Los Angeles County Medical Societies, and the Clinical and Pathological Society of Los Angeles.

In Boston, Mass., Dr. Pierce was united in marriage with Miss Florence Cook, a native of Chelsea, that state, and they have one daughter, Lorna Catherine. Fraternally the doctor is associated with various organizations, having become a member of La Grande Lodge No. 9, of the Fraternal Brotherhood, and served on its examining board until election to the present position he holds. He is a charter member of the Uniform Rank of the Fraternal Brotherhood, which he helped to organize, and of which he is now surgeon-general. He was made a Mason in Pentalfa Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles, and now belongs to Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was made an Odd Fellow in America Lodge, of Los Angeles, and is also a member of the encampment, and is also identified with the Woodmen of the World. He belongs to the Jonathan and University Clubs, two of the prominent social organizations of Los Angeles. In religion he is a member of the Memorial Baptist Church, and liberally supports all its charities. Politically he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles. Dr. Pierce is public-spirited and enterprising and brings to his chosen work an intelligent study and research which places him in the front ranks of those similarly occupied.

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FRANK BRYSON. The public interests of Los Angeles have in Frank Bryson an earnest and loyal supporter, his personal affairs always lying parallel with those of general growth. Although young in years he has the advantage of a connection with Southern California interests through his grandfather and father, both of whom were prominent citizens of Los Angeles,

upbuilders and promoters, and left the name of Bryson indelibly stamped upon the progress and advancement of the city and section. The grandfather was John Bryson, Sr., a name familiar in the annals of the city; he inherited the splendid traits of character which made his career successful from Scotch-Irish ancestors, who settled in Lancaster county, Pa., where he was born June 20, 1819. He was one of the eldest in a large family of children and early became dependent upon his own resources. He became a cabinet maker and followed this occupation for more than twenty years. He lived in Ohio for a time, then went to Iowa, and made his home in Washington, the county seat of Washington county. There, after years of effort, he succeeded in acquiring a fortune, with which he came to Los Angeles in 1879 and invested in various avenues which contributed no little toward the material development of the city and also the upbuilding of his personal fortunes. The Bryson block stands to-day as a monument to his faith in the city which had just passed through the perils of a "boom," this being erected in 1888, a year after the close of activities here. He served efficiently as mayor and brought to bear in his administration the same qualities which had given him personal success, while other official honors could have been his had he been disposed to accept them. He was both brawn and brain in the advancement of the city, the power behind the apparently hopeless condition of affairs. As such his name to-day holds a prominent place among the citizens of Southern California. His son, John Bryson, Jr., was born in Iowa, and in manhood engaged in the lumber business in Red Oak, where he made his home until 1877. In this year he brought his family to Los Angeles and here established a lumber business which was known as Bryson & Sons Lumber Co., and continued in this business until his final retirement from the active cares of life. His wife, formerly Mary Washam, was born in Missouri of an old southern family, and died in Los Angeles.

The only child of his parents, Frank Bryson was born in Red Oak, Montgomery county, Iowa, May 21, 1872. He was only five years old when brought to Los Angeles, and here in the public schools and also private institutions he received







T. A. McDonald

his preliminary education, attending Professor Henderson's school in Los Angeles, and Professor Stoneman's school at San Gabriel. He was then sent east to attend high school in Hamburg, Iowa, from which he was graduated, then attended Tabor College, in Tabor, Iowa. In his senior year he left college and going to Wyoming engaged in the cattle business in the employ of the Middlesex Live Stock Company, of Boston, remaining with them for about three years. Going at the expiration of that time to Seattle, Wash., he became purser on the steamer Has-salau running out of that city; at the time of the fire in that city in 1889 he came to Los Angeles. Here he entered the employ of the Los Angeles Hat Company, later became manager of the Harris & Frank Clothing Company, continuing with them for six years. The ensuing four years were spent as manager for Mullen & Bluett, after which he established the firm of Bryson & Logan, hatters and haberdashers. Eighteen months later he sold out to his partner and then assumed the management of the new store opened by Harris & Frank on South Spring street, continuing with them until January 1, 1907. In the meantime he was nominated by acclamation on the Republican ticket to the office of public administrator and was later elected by the second largest majority on that ticket. On the 7th of January he took the oath of office and is now devoting his entire time and attention to these interests, his office being in the Bullard block.

In Los Angeles, March 4, 1894, Mr. Bryson was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Beaver, a native of Toronto, Canada; she is a member of the Episcopal Church. In his fraternal relations Mr. Bryson is a Mason, having been made a member of the order in Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M.; and is also a member of Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.; Southern California Commandery No. 9, K. T.; and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., being a member of the patrol. He also belongs to Marathon Lodge No. 182, K. of P., to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being past exalted ruler of Lodge No. 99, and a delegate to the Grand Lodge at Denver in 1906; and the Knights of the Maccabees, being past commander of Los Angeles Tent No. 2. For six years, from 1887 to 1893, he served in Company F, Seventh

Regiment of the California National Guards. Politically he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles. In his personal traits of character, Mr. Bryson is a noteworthy citizen—gifted with business ability which is winning him financial returns, staunch in friendship which has given him many friends, and loyal in the discharge of all duties which have come to him in a public or private capacity.

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FRANK ANDREW McDONALD. Among the young men of affairs who are contributing towards enhancing the business and commercial importance of Los Angeles, we find F. A. McDonald, who is the son of Alexander B. McDonald, president of the Occidental Trust and Savings Bank, and whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. He was born at Sauk Center, Minn., December 8, 1879, and received his education in the public schools and at Fargo College. At the age of seventeen he left college while in his senior year to accept the position of managing editor of the *Fargo Daily Argus*. During this time he became interested in politics and took an active part in forwarding the interests of the Republican party and with great credit to himself. After three years he resigned as managing editor of the *Argus* and he and his father were among the first to begin the settlement of the Mouse River Valley in North Dakota. Inducing settlers to locate there they established a mail route and laid out the town of Renville. This occupied a period of three years, when, on account of his health and needing a business respite, he entered the law department of Northwestern University, where he attended until March, 1903. His parents locating in Los Angeles permanently at that time, he decided to cast his lot here, too, and soon became largely interested in real estate. He was well and favorably known and was successful in his operations. In the spring of 1906 the mines of Nevada attracted his attention to such a degree that he concluded to engage in mining and established an office in the Bradbury building, where he is now extensively engaged in handling stocks and bonds, having incorporated the F. A. McDon-

ald Company with a capital stock of \$250,000. He is president of the company. He is also engaged in developing mines in South Nevada, having organized the Mohawk Junior, of which he is secretary. He is also secretary of the Goldfield Gold Elk and the Daisy Extension. Mr. McDonald is also interested in copper mines at Yerington, Nev., and in Arizona.

In Los Angeles Mr. McDonald married Miss Clara Milner, who is a native daughter of Los Angeles and the daughter of the late John Milner, who was cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank from the foundation of that institution until his death, and who receives no small credit for the success of that institution.

Mr. McDonald organized the Los Angeles Mining Exchange and is an active member. He is a member of the Fargo Lodge, A. F. & A. M., also the Consistory and Al Zagal Temple, N. M. S., and was the youngest thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner in the United States at the time of his admission. He is a member of Fargo Lodge, B. P. O. E. Mr. McDonald is just completing a \$25,000 residence on Alvarado Terrace, one of the elegant residences in the city. He has one of the finest private art collections, including many paintings of the old masters. Though young in years, his strong personal attributes are generally recognized and these characteristics, taken in conjunction with his manifest public spirit, his breadth of mind and his generosity of heart, have given him a place in the esteem of his associates which few men attain at his age of life.

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**JOHN PALLADY.** The years that have elapsed since the death of John Pallady have not effaced from the minds of those who knew him the splendid characteristics and qualities of manhood shown in his career in the middle west, principally in Illinois and Iowa, where he was well known as a merchant and farmer. He was the representative of an old French family, his father, John Pallady, having been born in France in the latter part of the nineteenth century. While still a young man he came to the new

world and finally settled at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y. The second war with England made demands upon the service of those able to take up arms in defense of the young country, and among those who responded to the call was John Pallady, Sr.

It was while the family were making their home in Plattsburg, Clinton county, N. Y., that John Pallady, Jr., was born July 10, 1822. He removed with the family to Franklin county, and in Malone Academy received the finishing touches to his educational training. His school days over, he entered enthusiastically upon the business life which lay before him, engaging in the boot and shoe business in Malone. The attractions and inducements of the middle west, however, subsequently induced them to locate in Springfield, Ill., there, as in the east, Mr. Pallady continuing in the boot and shoe business, to which he also added dealing in harness. Still later they removed to Atlanta, Logan county, Ill., he continuing the same line of business, which had grown in magnitude and warranted the erection of a large store building to accommodate his stock. There also they erected a commodious residence, in which the family resided as long as they made their home in Illinois. Upon disposing of their interests in that state Mr. and Mrs. Pallady removed to Wayne county, Iowa, and near Corydon improved a fine farm and built a large brick residence and farm buildings in keeping. Upon this farm of three hundred and twenty acres they made a specialty of stock-raising, and in this as in previous undertakings they made a success. His death on his Iowa farm May 31, 1893, brought to a close a life of usefulness, one which reflected credit not only upon himself, but one which had done much for the upbuilding and betterment of his fellow-citizens, for in whatever community he made his home his interests and influence were always on the side of the better element and no worthy cause was allowed to lag for want of his support. During young manhood he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and throughout life he adhered to the teachings of the faith to which he gave allegiance. Fraternally he was a Master Mason, and in his political preferences he espoused Republican principles.

In Malone, N. Y., November 28, 1842, John

Pallady was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Spencer, a native of that city, born February 6, 1825, the daughter of James C. and Mary (Thomas) Spencer, natives of Massachusetts and Brattleboro, Vt., respectively. Mr. Spencer was a farmer and stock dealer in the vicinity of Malone, and his death occurred in Albany. Mrs. Pallady is of English descent on the maternal side, her grandfather, John Thomas, having been born in London, England. After the old family home in London was destroyed by fire the Methodists purchased the property and subsequently erected the first church of that denomination in London. Under the altar of this primitive structure repose the mortal remains of John and Charles Wesley, the founders of Methodism. Upon coming to the United States Mr. Thomas settled in Brattleboro, Vt., where he rounded out a creditable career as vineyardist and farmer. Following in her religious faith the teachings of her parents, Mrs. Pallady is a Methodist, having been converted at the age of ten years. At that early age, too, she united with the church, and throughout her life she has exemplified the sincerity of her belief. Nature gifted her with a fine voice, and throughout her life her singing has been greatly appreciated in the communities where she has made her home. She was the eldest of seven children, of whom four are living, and she was educated in Malone Academy.

Of the seven children born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pallady six grew to years of maturity as follows: Emma E., Mrs. Capt. Boswell, of Oregon; Melville J., who died in Kansas; Loyal, a resident of Oklahoma, as is also Albert, the youngest child; Flora, at home; and George, who still makes his home in Wayne county, Iowa. Some years after the death of her husband Mrs. Pallady removed to California and settled in Pasadena, and for a number of years has owned and occupied the residence at No. 827 W. Washington street. Wherever circumstances have placed her Mrs. Pallady has radiated an influence that purifies and uplifts those about her, her kindness and rare worth of character endearing her to all. Mrs. Pallady and her daughter Flora, who has been very active and useful in the church, are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles.

ANSEL E. GAMMON. Pasadena is the home of a number of octogenarians who have come here primarily for their health, and in securing the prize for which they came have thus added years to their lives. In 1899, at the age of seventy-five, Mr. Gammon came to Pasadena in the hope of restoring his lost health, and the fact that he is now well and strong for a man of nearly eighty-three years speaks volumes for what the climate has accomplished in his case. The records do not state in what year the Gammon family became established on American soil, but it is known beyond a doubt that the family is of Scotch-Irish origin and that its appearance in America ante-dated the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Daniel Gammon, who was born in Gorham, Me., was a participant in that struggle when only sixteen years of age, and took part in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. The second war with England found his son, Samuel Gammon, among the defenders of the colonies, rendering a creditable service, for which he received a pension throughout the remainder of his life. Samuel Gammon was also born in Gorham, Me., his wife, formerly Malinda Quint, also being a native of that state.

Ansel E. Gammon was born in Somerset county, Me., March 1, 1824, and considering the difficulties and disadvantages under which all children of that early period labored in securing an education he became fairly well informed and subsequently was privileged to attend a select school at Lexington, Me. His first effort at gaining a livelihood was as a helper in the logging camps of his native state. When he was nineteen years old, in 1843, his parents removed to what was then considered the west, locating on a farm in DeKalb county, Ill., and Mr. Gammon vividly recalls the hardships they had to endure from the lack of necessities. He was an adept with the axe, however, and with this he started for Chicago, about sixty miles distant, and through the winter of 1843-44 he chopped cord wood west of what is now Lincoln Park, in that city. In the spring he returned to DeKalb county and engaged in farming near Shabbona Grove until 1852, when he went to Livingston county and remained. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, Colonel (later Brig-

dier-General) Sweney commanding the regiment. With his regiment Mr. Gammon went south and was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, besides many other battles participating in the battle of Fort Donelson. After this memorable struggle he lay sick in the hospital for some time and was finally discharged on a physician's certificate of disability. Returning to Illinois, he located first in Odell and engaged in the hardware business and later, in 1875, went to Chicago, where he engaged in a general teaming business. Notwithstanding the fact that the business was remunerative he disposed of it in 1883 and with his son, John P., went to Wyoming and engaged in the stock business, making a specialty of handling horses and cattle, and built up one of the finest ranches of the country at that time, remaining there from 1883 until 1893. Thereafter he returned to Chicago and lived retired until he came to California. Throughout his life Mr. Gammon thus far had worked unceasingly and the constant strain had made inroads upon his constitution to such an extent that he was advised to try the climate of California in order to recuperate his strength. It was this advice that brought him to Pasadena in 1899, and the fact that he is now hale and hearty and in the possession of all of his faculties at over eighty-three years is proof conclusive that he made no mistake in locating in this garden spot.

In 1852 Mr. Gammon married Miss Sophia Wilber, and they had four children, as follows: John P., who is now conducting a large horse ranch in Wyoming; Malinda, who died aged seventeen years, and Marinda, a twin, who with her husband, Allen W. Greenman, resides in Idaho; and Jennie G., who is the wife of W. S. Metz, of Sheridan, Wyo., who is engaged in the stock business in the adjoining state of Montana. In 1877 Mr. Gammon was again married, Maria Wise of Pittsburgh, Pa., a lady of culture and refinement, becoming his wife. Mr. Gammon is the proud grandfather of thirteen children and has five great-grandchildren. Both himself and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, to whose support they both give liberally. Politically he is a Republican, supporting its principles from the time of casting his vote for J. G. Birney, the anti-slavery

candidate for president in 1844. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to John F. Goddard Post of Pasadena, and is a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery in Masonry, all of Pasadena.

Rev. E. H. Gammon, a brother of Ansel E. Gammon, was for many years prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and at the time of his death was a member of the Rock River Conference. He was also the founder of Freedman's Theological College at Atlanta, Ga., devoting a large part of his means for the construction of the buildings. On account of trouble with his throat he resigned from the ministry and engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business, which with other business investments resulted in the accumulation of a large fortune, and at his death he left about \$500,000 to Freedman's College.

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JOHN MILNER. Prominent among the men to whom the city of Los Angeles is deeply indebted for its wonderful development, rapid progress and present prosperity, was the late John Milner. During his residence here of a quarter of a century he was identified with the establishment of various beneficial measures, by his enthusiastic and able support contributing toward their success. He was recognized as a man of unquestioned integrity, straightforward and honest in all of his transactions, and as one of the most successful and competent financiers of his time. A native of Germany, he was born, February 5, 1834, in the city of Hanover, where he received a collegiate education.

Leaving the Fatherland at the age of nineteen years, John Milner immigrated to the United States, and for about five years resided in the city of New York. In 1858 he made his first trip to California, coming via the Isthmus, and for about two years was employed in mining. In 1860 he returned to the east, and upon the breaking out of the Civil war entered the quartermaster's department, in which he served until the close of the conflict. Mr. Milner then came again to Los Angeles county, and, under Captain Swazey, served in the quartermaster's department in Wilmington for a number of years. Resigning from the army, he entered the em-





*H. E. Roper*



ploy of General Banning, becoming business agent for the Los Angeles & Wilmington Railroad Company, with headquarters in Wilmington. In 1874, giving up that position, Mr. Milner became associated with the management of the newly organized Farmers and Merchants Bank of Los Angeles, first as secretary, and then as cashier of the institution. Showing marked financial ability, he retained this responsible position until his sudden death, April 27, 1895. For twenty-one years Mr. Milner was connected officially with the bank, and by his superior business tact and judgment did much toward placing it among the strong and substantial financial institutions of Southern California. A man of rare ability, quick and accurate in discernment, he was ever equal to all emergencies, and exerted a good influence in business circles. Inherent in him were the qualities of a noble manhood, his unselfishness, amiability, broad views, and high-minded principles winning him the esteem and love of all with whom he was brought in contact. His death was a public loss.

Mr. Milner was a staunch Republican in politics, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a devoted Episcopalian, and belonged to the Masonic order. Mr. Milner was happy in his social home life. Mrs. Milner came to California in 1861, and since 1864 has been a resident of Los Angeles.

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A. E. POMEROY. The association of A. E. Pomeroy with business affairs of Los Angeles during the past twenty-five years has contributed materially to the development and advancement of various enterprises which have resulted in the commercial supremacy of this city. He became a resident of Southern California in 1881, removing at that time from Santa Clara county, where, in San Jose, he had taken a prominent part in public affairs for a number of years, having served officially as county clerk and commercially as cashier of the San Jose Savings Bank. His executive ability, received both through inheritance and training, was such as to enable him to acquire a high position among the enterprising citizens of Los Angeles by reason of his efforts to advance its interests commercially.

Born in New England of ancestry long established on American soil and participants in her movement for independence and supremacy, Mr. Pomeroy inherited the traits of character which have long distinguished the citizens of this section of our country. His education was received in the public schools of California, and he is a graduate of the University of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. After his school days were over he engaged in an independent effort to gain a livelihood. He became a pioneer of California in 1853 and since that date has given his efforts toward the advancement of the commonwealth, believing firmly in the future of the state and manifesting his faith in a substantial manner. While in San Jose he took an active part in the city's advancement, rising to a position of prominence among the business men, as county clerk of Santa Clara county discharging his duties in an able and efficient manner. In his capacity of cashier of the San Jose Savings Bank he was instrumental in furthering the banking interests of that city and won for himself a high reputation for his sagacity and judgment in financial matters.

The change of location for Mr. Pomeroy, while it was a loss to the city of San Jose, was a distinct gain for Los Angeles, for with his residence he has given a loyalty that could not but make him a helpful citizen. His interests have been mainly along the real estate line since his location here, his success being such as to place him prominently among the business men. He has been associated with many of the most important movements in the development of Southern California, being a member of a syndicate that laid out various tracts, among them the Temecula and San Jacinto ranches; the towns of Puente, Gardena, Alhambra and Long Beach; the Iowa tract, San Bernardino; the Burbank and Providencia ranches upon which the town of Burbank stands; and was also active in the development of Hermosa and Sunset beaches. Although eminently progressive Mr. Pomeroy is also conservative and never allows his enthusiasm to blind his judgment, holding persistently to the line which has been proven successful by years of experience.



Mr. Pomeroy holds various positions of trust and responsibility, among which is the vice-presidency of the State Mutual Building and Loan Association, to which office he was elected by the board of directors in 1893. This association was organized in 1889 under the laws of California and has since assumed a place of importance in the business life of the city, being managed by men of pronounced ability whose private careers have manifested the fitness of their present appointments. He was also one of the organizers of the Union Savings Bank of Los Angeles and has served as a director and taken an active interest in its advancement.

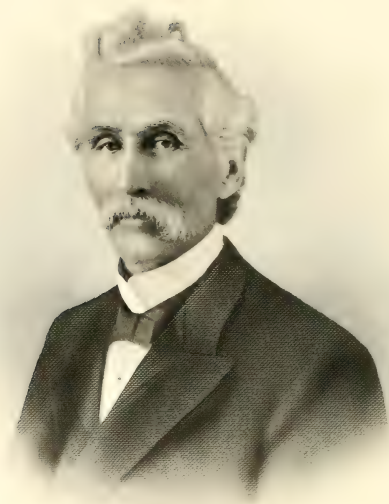
In 1871, in San Jose, Cal., Mr. Pomeroy was united in marriage with Miss Florence A. Wilcox, a native of Connecticut and their home is now located at No. 217 West Adams street. They have one son, Walter V. Pomeroy. The family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Pomeroy has served for many years as trustee, while his wife is active in the various ladies' societies and both are uniformly liberal in their support of all charities. In his fraternal relations Mr. Pomeroy is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and socially is a member of the Union League Club and the City Church Federation Club. Educational matters have also claimed a large share of the attention of Mr. Pomeroy and as trustee of the University of Southern California he has taken an active interest in its upbuilding. For three years he served as president of the board of education of Los Angeles and for eight years was one of the trustees of the state normal school, officiating for a part of that time as president of the board of trustees. Thoroughly in touch with modern methods and thought, Mr. Pomeroy holds a place among the progressive and broadminded men of this city and is always to be found in the rank of citizens seeking the mental, moral and physical welfare of its residents.

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P. MAX KUEHNRIch. A high position in the financial life of Los Angeles has been won by Mr. Kuehnrich, one of the most enterprising citizens of this section, and one who is deeply

interested not only in the personal upbuilding of his fortune, but in the advancement and welfare of his adopted home. Mr. Kuehnrich was born in Erlau, Saxony, Germany, February 29, 1868, a son of Robert and Clara (Lauer) Kuehnrich, honored residents of that section, the father being a successful agriculturist of Saxony. He received an excellent education in the gymnasium and the University of Leipsic. When but nineteen years old he came to the United States and after remaining a short time in New York City went to Milwaukee, Wis., and there engaged in newspaper work. Later he was similarly occupied on the *Bellestrictric Journal*, of New York City, and several brewer's trade journals, remaining so occupied until 1897, when he came to Southern California, and in Los Angeles organized the Los Angeles Brewing Company, of which he has ever since remained president and active manager. The plant was completed in 1898 and the manufacture of beer begun at that time; since then the enterprise has been largely increased, and has now a capital stock of \$500,000 with \$300,000 paid in. They own eleven acres of land on East Main and Moulton streets, three acres being covered with brick buildings of modern architecture, fully equipped for their manufacture, which has been increased to a capacity of six hundred barrels per day. They have two ice machines, each with a capacity of seventy-five tons, and have on their property several wells with an abundance of water whose excellence aids greatly in the manufacture of a brew of superior quality. This was the first company in California to ship beer to the Orient, the first shipment being made in 1899, since which time they have built up a large trade across the water, and also ship to Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Old Mexico, as well as all over the state of California. Their exhibits won medals at both the St. Louis and Portland expositions. The enterprise is one of the most prominent of Los Angeles and is an active force in the upbuilding of manufacturing interests of this section, and to Mr. Kuehnrich is largely due the credit for the success the company has won. He is a man of undoubted business ability, shrewd and practical in judgment, and knows and grasps an opportunity for the advancement of his enterprise.





*Wm. H. Sumner*

In Chicago, Ill., Mr. Kuehnrich was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Oppenheimer, a native of Nuremberg, Germany, and born of this union are two children, Elsa and Flora. The social organizations of Los Angeles have in Mr. Kuehnrich an active and helpful member, as he is associated with the California, University and Jonathan Clubs, as well as the Turn-Verein and several singing societies, himself being a musician of much ability. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He takes a practical interest in the development of public interests, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce is a power in its upbuilding. Politically he gives his support to the Republican party, of whose principles he is a staunch advocate.

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**WILLIAM HARVEY SUMMERS.** A retired capitalist of Los Angeles, William Harvey Summers has taken a prominent part in the upbuilding and development of this section of the country, and thus holds a place of importance among the representative citizens. He is a native of the middle west, his birth having occurred in Upper Alton, Ill., December 16, 1830. He is the descendant of an old Virginia family, whence the paternal grandfather, William Summers, immigrated to Kentucky in the days of its early settlement. He reared a family, among whom was a son, Harvey Simpson, who was born in the Blue Grass state, August 20, 1800, there reared to manhood and taught the trade of saddler and harness-maker. This occupation he followed for some years in his native state, finally removing to Upper Alton, Ill., where he continued in the saddler and harness business. He was elected justice of the peace, which position he held up to about the time of his death, which occurred in his eighty-third year. He married Elizabeth Beam, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of James Beam, a pioneer of that state.

The boyhood of William Harvey Summers was passed in the place of his birth, where he received an education in the common schools. He did not care to follow the trade of his father, but early evinced an aptitude for busi-

ness life which enabled him to retain successfully his first position as clerk in a general store. In 1852, in the employ of William J. Gage & Co., he went to Greene county, Ill., where he conducted the affairs of the company. In connection with this branch store the company also operated a grist and saw mill, which proved a factor of importance in the upbuilding of this enterprise, as patrons came from many miles in every direction to this mill. Mr. Summers became a part owner in the merchandise business and continued with this firm until the business changed hands, when he returned to his home at Upper Alton, Ill. That winter he read Charles Nordhoff's book on California which told so many glowing stories of that state and especially of San Diego, that he decided to come to California to see the country. Accordingly, in 1870, he made the journey by way of the Central Pacific Railroad to San Francisco and then by boat to San Diego. Preceding his return to Illinois in 1873, he was located for a short time in Los Angeles, and coming back to this state in 1874, he returned to Los Angeles, where he purchased a half interest in a candy business, the firm being known as Penoyer & Summers. Disposing of his interest in this business the following year, he removed to Sonoma county and purchased three hundred and fifty acres of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Not meeting with the expected success in this undertaking, he returned to Los Angeles in 1876 and engaged in buying and selling real estate, his means accumulating until he became owner of valuable property consisting of the Summers block on Spring street, the Cleveland hotel between Grand avenue and Olive on Third street in this city and five hundred and sixty acres of farming land in Greene county, Ill., which brings him in a good income.

Mr. Summers has been four times married, his first wife being Miss Miranda Wheeler, a native of Ohio, who came with him a bride to his western home. His second wife was Miss Lottie De Groot, and the third Miss Emma De Groot, a sister, both of Los Angeles. He was fortunate in having lovely wives, but unfortunate in their untimely deaths. May 31, 1900,

he married Miss Kittie Keating, of Litchfield, Ill., his present wife, who was the daughter of a very dear gentleman friend of his early days. Mr. Summers is interested in various charitable enterprises, regardless of denomination, to which he liberally gives his support. His home is located at No. 407 South Grand avenue, where he is surrounded by the comforts which his early years of industry have made possible. In his political convictions he is a staunch adherent of the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party and for a time, when he had charge of the Illinois stores, served in the capacity of postmaster. Otherwise his life has been too busy to seek or accept official recognition.

In reviewing the life of Mr. Summers an impression is gained not of the opportunities which presented themselves in his career, but rather of the rugged and unswerving character of the man. He has met with obstacles—perhaps greater than those that fall to the lot of the average man, for through a misfortune in nowise the result of his own mistakes he was compelled twice to begin a career,—but he has allowed nothing to discourage him, nothing to defeat his object which was to gain the competence the world owes every citizen. He has risen steadily to a position of financial success, and at the same time has won the esteem and confidence of all who know him as a recognition of his integrity, his citizenship, and the practical use of the talents which were his both by inheritance and training.

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**JULIUS A. JACOBS.** Preceded by years of conservative commercial experience, Julius A. Jacobs came to Pasadena in 1888, and in the years that intervened between that time and his death, August 29, 1901, he formed an integral part of the business and social life of his home city. As a dealer in fuel and feed he established and maintained a commendable business, and by his upright methods and straightforward dealings won what was of even greater value from a personal standpoint, the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. Since his demise the business has been continued under the management of

Mrs. Jacobs, with the assistance of her elder son, Julius R.

Julius A. Jacobs was a native of the Fatherland, born in Freienwalde March 30, 1844. While he was still a young lad he was influenced by some relatives who had visited their home to make his home with them in the new world, and when only thirteen years old he embarked on a vessel which in due time landed its passengers in the port of New Orleans. As may be expected he had some difficulty in adjusting himself to the conditions and customs of his new home, not the least of which was mastering the language, but youth and perseverance bridge over many obstacles, which was the case in Mr. Jacobs' experience. From New Orleans he went to Shreveport, La., where he secured a clerkship in a general store. Upon relinquishing this position he was taken into partnership in a general merchandise business conducted by his relatives, this being one of the largest and most flourishing stores in the city and one well known throughout the south. Soon afterward Mr. Jacobs established a wholesale and retail fancy dry-goods business which grew to large proportions and which he conducted until his removal to California. He was the first merchant to introduce lady clerks in northern Louisiana and the first to use the penny in change. While in Shreveport he became an important factor in the public life of the city, and during the last year of the Civil war served efficiently as assistant postmaster; prior to this he had been a soldier in a Confederate regiment. Upon disposing of his interests in Shreveport Mr. Jacobs came directly to Pasadena, Cal., and as in the south he entered the commercial life of his adopted home, the change in commodities handled marking the only difference, for the same enterprise which had been the keynote of his success in the south was visible here also.

In 1871, in Shreveport, La., Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage with Miss Lillian M. Dawes, a daughter of Richard and Rosaline (Yenni) Dawes, her parents being old-time residents of that southern city. Four children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, named as follows: Maude A., the wife of Thaddeus A. Winter, and a resident of Colville, Wash.; Julius R., who also at one time lived in that northern state, but since the death of his father has been a resi-





*S. R. Thorpe.*

dent of Pasadena, where with his mother he is continuing the business established by the senior Mr. Jacobs; and Aileen and Rodney A., both at home with their mother. Though the victim of a lingering illness, having suffered with Bright's disease for a number of years, the immediate cause of Mr. Jacobs' death was heart trouble. Several months before his death, with his wife and younger son, Rodney, he took a trip north to visit his two eldest children, Maude and Julius R. He spent the summer on the Sound and died at the home of his daughter in Washington, his remains being brought to his home in Pasadena for burial. His funeral was conducted by the Knights Templar, being the first to be held under their auspices in Pasadena. He was an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Jacobs is a member. Fraternally he was a Mason, belonging to blue lodge, chapter and commandery, also to the Scottish Rite and Shrine, all of Southern California. One of the influences which led Mr. Jacobs to select Pasadena as his future home was the moral tone of the town. He gave liberally towards its upbuilding, this also being true of all places where he had interests. As did her late husband, Mrs. Jacobs takes a keen interest in all matters affecting the welfare of her home city. She is also a prominent factor in the social life of the city, and is a lady of much culture and refinement. Among other organizations which claim her membership may be mentioned the Shakespeare Club. In 1904 she erected her present residence at No. 168 North Marengo avenue, a structure which is a model architecturally, and which in its fittings and appointments reflects great credit upon its owner.

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**SPENCER ROANE THORPE.** The south has given to the Pacific coast many men of culture and broad mental attainments and among them few have excelled the late Spencer Roane Thorpe, whose versatility of mind and force of personality impressed every member of his circle of acquaintances and every locality of his residence. The traits which made him a leader among men came to him as an endowment from a long line of gifted ancestors both on the paternal and maternal sides. Through his father, Thomas James

Thorpe, he traced his lineage to England and to a long line of barristers and counselors-at-law. Through his mother, who was Sarah Ann Roane, a daughter of Lafayette Roane, he was a descendant in the third generation of Judge Spencer Roane, a Revolutionary hero, who later became one of the jurists of Virginia. The wife of Judge Roane was Ann Henry, daughter of Patrick Henry of Virginia. The statue of Patrick Henry and the portrait of Judge Spencer Roane in the state house at Richmond show the important place these two patriots held in the early history of the Old Dominion. One of the counties in what is now West Virginia received its name from the Thorpe family.

Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1842, Spencer Roane Thorpe received his education principally in St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, Ky. At the opening of the Civil war, fired with an enthusiastic devotion to the land of his birth and the home of his ancestors, he gave himself to the cause of the south. For one year he served as a member of the Second Regiment of Kentucky Infantry. Upon the disbanding of that regiment he joined Morgan's Cavalry, in which he was promoted to be a lieutenant and later commissioned captain. In the battle of Corydon, Ind., he was three times wounded and left on the field for dead. In that way he fell into the hands of Federal troops and was sent to a hospital, but was soon transferred to Johnson Island, where he suffered the fearful hardships of a cold winter, insufficient nourishment and other privations. When released from the island he was a physical wreck and never afterward did he fully recover from the effects of that time of suffering.

Going to Louisiana and seeking an opening for the earning of a livelihood, Mr. Thorpe taught school until he was physically and financially able to take up the study of law, which he pursued under the preceptorship of Judge E. N. Cullom of Marksville, La. After having been admitted to the bar he took up professional practice and continued in the same until he left the south. Meanwhile he devoted much time to the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the French language, with



which he became thoroughly conversant. Indeed, his command of the language was so perfect that the United States government retained his services as attorney in all the French cases that arose on account of the Civil war, and in all of these cases he was successful. As soon as he had accumulated sufficient money he began to invest in lands and city property and became the owner of a fine plantation. For some time he was a member of the board of trustees of the Louisiana State University, and for one term he held the office of district attorney.

During 1877 Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe made their first trip to the Pacific coast and spent six months in California. In 1883 they returned as permanent residents, settling in San Francisco, but in 1886 they removed to Ventura county and settled three miles east of Ventura, buying lands in the Santa Clara valley that have since become famous. The walnut grove of one hundred and fifty acres which Mr. Thorpe set out and improved is said to be the finest orchard of the kind in the entire county, and he also owned farms in various parts of the valley on both sides of the river. In 1889 he established his residence in Los Angeles, although afterward he continued to spend considerable time in Ventura county in the supervision of his extensive landed interests, and he died on his Moorpark ranch September 1, 1905, at the age of sixty-three years. Of genial and companionable personality, he enjoyed intercourse with his fellows and maintained a warm interest in the various organizations of which he was a member, namely: the Masons, the United Confederate Veterans, the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

The marriage of Mr. Thorpe was solemnized at Marksville, La., January 20, 1868, and united him with Miss Helena Barbin, who was born and reared in that town, and received an excellent education in private schools supplemented by study in the Convent of Presentation at Marksville. She was one of nine children, five of whom survive, she being the only member of the family in California. Her father, Ludger, the first white child born at Marksville, was the son of an

attorney who was sent to Marksville as the judge of the parish. The first member of the Barbin family in America came from Paris to New Orleans and held a commission from the king of France as a custom-house official. The mother of Mrs. Thorpe was a native of the parish of Avoyelles and bore the maiden name of Virginia Goudeau, her father, Julian, being an extensive planter of that parish and a descendant of French ancestors early established in New Orleans. Mrs. Barbin died some years ago, but the father is still living and now makes New Orleans his home.

Mrs. Thorpe is allied with movements for the upbuilding of the race and is also prominent in social circles and a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Since the death of her husband she has made her home in Santa Paula, but spends a considerable portion of each year in Los Angeles. In her family there are five children, namely: Helena, wife of Dr. Edwin J. Riche, of Marksville; Andrew Roane, attorney-at-law, of Eureka, Cal.; Virginia Roane, wife of Harry L. Dunningan, of Los Angeles; Spencer Guy, teller of the Broadway Bank and Trust Company; and Carlyle, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Santa Paula. The eldest son received his education in St. Vincent's College and later entered the dental department of the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of D. D. S. However, he did not take up dental practice, but instead turned his attention to the study of law and in due time received admission to the bar in San Francisco, since which time he has engaged in professional work at Eureka, this state, where he ranks among the leading members of the profession.

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WILLIAM J. SHERRIFF. Among the citizens of Los Angeles who have aided materially in the city's upbuilding and development during the past seven years is William J. Sherriff, a successful business man before locating here and since his removal to the Pacific coast prominent in commercial affairs. Mr. Sherriff first came to California in 1887 from his native city, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was born February 20, 1841.

His father, John H. Sherriff, was born in Lawrence county, Pa., where he engaged as a coppersmith and manufacturer until his death. He was of Scotch descent, the paternal ancestor being one of three brothers who immigrated to this country at the time of the Revolutionary war and participated in that historic struggle for independence, while his son fought gallantly during the war of 1812. Mr. Sherriff's mother was formerly Sarah McGraw, also a native of Pennsylvania, and the descendant of another old Scotch family. Of her three sons and three daughters all but one son are now living; besides William J. two sons, Henry Clay and Charles F., participated in the Civil war.

William J. Sherriff was reared to young manhood in Pittsburg, where he attended the public schools in pursuit of an education. He learned the trade of coppersmith and plumber, but his civic pursuits were interrupted by his enlistment in 1862 in the One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, as a private in Company I. Following his enlistment he served in the Army of the Potomac and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, being in the first army corps that opened the fight. The first day he was wounded three times, twice in the right leg and once in the left; three days later was captured and later was retaken by his own regiment. He received an honorable discharge in June, 1864, being at that time a cripple from the effects of his wounds. He returned to Pittsburg and there looked after his father's wholesale hardware business. In 1865 he succeeded his father in business, an enterprise which had been established in 1820, and following this he engaged in the manufacture of copper, brass and iron goods, managing the foundry, machine shops and the finishing of the articles. While thus occupied Mr. Sherriff patented twenty inventions which proved of invaluable help in the manufacture of his goods. A little later he organized and incorporated what became known as the J. B. Sherriff Manufacturing Company, with himself as president, and he and his father the principal stockholders. This enterprise continued under his management until 1896, when they sold out. In the meantime, in 1887, Mr. Sherriff had come to California and becoming interested in the country and its future he decided to make this

place his permanent home. Accordingly, in 1892, he established the Keystone Mining & Manufacturing Company at Santa Paula, and while looking after the management of this concern he also engaged in stock-raising and farming on a ranch of two thousand acres in the Santa Clara valley. Sixty acres of this ranch were devoted to orchards, while he also gave some attention to the cultivation of beans. Until 1901 Mr. Sherriff continued thus occupied, when he sold out his interests with the exception of two hundred acres which he still owns, and in that year he located in Los Angeles. Here he purchased land and laid out what is known as Sherriff place, situated on Washington street, between Toberman and Union avenues, and which now has fifteen residences on it. Besides this he also owns other valuable property in this city. He has taken a deep interest in other matters of public interest, assisting in the organization of the National Bank of Commerce, of which he is a director, and is likewise identified with the Manhattan Savings Bank, of which he has served as vice-president.

In Pittsburg, in 1865, Mr. Sherriff was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte M. Seiferheld, a native of Ohio; they became the parents of one daughter, who died in 1886. They have since adopted a daughter, Florence Sherriff. Mr. Sherriff is a member of Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R., and politically is a staunch advocate of Republican principles. He is a member of the Christian Church and liberally supports all its charities. In all his associations Mr. Sherriff has proven himself a man of strong character and integrity, helpful as a business man in the prosperity of the general community, a practical friend to all who enjoy his friendship, and an earnest, liberal and public-spirited citizen, whose best efforts are always given toward the upbuilding and development of public interests.

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ED W. HOPKINS. The present county assessor of Los Angeles county has made his home in the city of Los Angeles for seventeen years or more and meanwhile has formed a circle of business and social acquaintances extending throughout his home city and county. He is a native of the middle-west, born in Oskaloosa,

Mahaska county, Iowa, March 25, 1863, the son of Dr. John Y. Hopkins, the latter a native of Ohio and the descendent of English antecedents. After preparing for the medical profession in his native state he became a pioneer physician and surgeon in Iowa, locating in Oskaloosa. During the Civil war he volunteered his services, becoming surgeon of the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry. Some years after the close of the conflict, in 1869, he removed from Oskaloosa to Guthrie Center, and there continued to follow his profession until his death. His marriage united him with Miss Mary Needham, she, too, being a native of Ohio and the daughter of David Needham. Mr. Needham descended from a long and noble line of New England ancestors and he himself became an early pioneer of Ohio and later of Iowa. The mother died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1894.

Seven children were born into the parental household and five are still living, as follows: F. M. is a resident of Iowa; W. C. is in San Francisco; H. L. is in Los Angeles; E. W. is the present county assessor of Los Angeles county; and C. W. is a physician of this city. Next to the youngest of the family, E. W. Hopkins was a child of about six years when the family home was transferred from Oskaloosa to Guthrie Center, and consequently his education was received in the latter place. As a supplement to his common-school training he took a course in Simpson College at Indianola, later returning to Guthrie Center to devote his attention to the study of law. He passed a creditable examination and was admitted to the bar in 1887. For two years he practiced his profession in Seward county, Kans., and in 1889 he went to Portland, Ore., remaining there until 1891, when he came to Los Angeles, which has since been his home and the scene of his activities. Four years after locating here, in 1895, he was appointed a deputy county assessor and continued in the capacity of a deputy in the assessor's, auditor's and collector's offices for Los Angeles county up to the year 1903, when his efforts were concentrated as deputy assessor, and in January, 1907, he was made chief deputy. After the death of Ben E. Ward he was appointed by the county board of supervisors to the office of county assessor, his appointment bearing date September 4, 1907.

Mr. Hopkins' marriage, which occurred in Los Angeles, united him with Miss Martha McVicker, a native of Ohio, and six children have been born to them. Decidedly Republican in his political opinions, Mr. Hopkins has always given his support to the principles of the party which he supports, and for years has been prominent in local affairs, and has served as a member of the Republican county central committee. His father's service in the Civil war makes him eligible to the order of Sons of Veterans, and his name is enrolled among the members of that society. Throughout his career as a public official Mr. Hopkins has won a host of friends on account of his unswerving devotion to his duty and honesty of purpose, and all who know him admire him for his pleasing personality.

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CHARLES M. PARKER. A man of ability and integrity, enterprising and practical, Charles M. Parker is well known in the business circles of Pasadena, with whose changing fortunes he is well acquainted, his residence here dating back to the year 1885. The fact that he had faith to believe in the final supremacy of the settlement of that day is proof positive of the possession of an optimistic and persevering nature, to which, more than to any other one quality, his success may be attributed.

Charles M. Parker is a native of the rugged state of Maine, born in Jay, Franklin county, November 17, 1843, the son of parents who knew the value of an education and hence gave their son every opportunity in that direction which it was in their power to bestow. His primary education was gained in the schools of his home town, and from there he went to Kent's Hill, Kennebec county, Me., and matriculated as a student in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, and later attended Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., from which latter institution he was graduated in 1868. Thereafter he put his scholastic training to use by taking up the teacher's profession, for a time being an instructor in Kent's Hill, Me., and from there going to the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, Ohio. Returning to the New England states from there, for fifteen years thereafter he was professor of Latin in the Wesleyan





*John Henderson*

Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. It was at the close of his term in this latter institution that he came to the Pacific coast country and took up work of a very different nature and in surroundings that in comparison to the established conditions in the east were new and untried. Settling in Pasadena when it was comparatively a small town, he soon discerned the great possibilities offered by the place and its surroundings and at once began the work of promoting enterprises of the greatest public utility. Among these may be mentioned the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company, which was organized in 1883 by a number of public spirited citizens, and which was incorporated the following year for \$250,000. For nearly a score of years past its officers have been: Charles M. Parker, president; George A. Durrell, secretary; the San Gabriel Bank acting as treasurer; while the directors are J. N. Allin, James Clarke, C. C. Brown, E. H. Royce, F. D. Stevens, and William R. Staats. The Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company supplies water for irrigation and domestic use to a large territory, including the greater portion of the city east of Fair Oaks and south of Mountain street. Besides his important position as president of the latter company Mr. Parker is also a director and stockholder in the First National Bank of Pasadena, director and stockholder in the Pasadena Grocery Company, and is interested in other business enterprises in the city also. Considering his keen interest in matters of education it is but natural to find him a member of the school board of Pasadena, and in that body his ideas are well received and have considerable weight with his co-laborers. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, and was the first president of the local Y. M. C. A.

August 17, 1871, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Mary E. Hatch, like himself a native of Maine, her birth occurring in Sanford, York county. Mrs. Parker's father, Stephen Hatch, was descended from an old established New England family, and he himself was a well-known figure in the town of Sanford. Four children, three daughters and one son, have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, as follows: Emma E., Mary M., Edith B. and Carl H. All

are well educated and are graduates of Pomona College. The son is preparing for a professional career and is now a student in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. With their three daughters Mr. and Mrs. Parker form a happy home circle, and in their pleasant residence at No. 476 South Los Robles avenue they entertain their many friends in a royal and hospitable manner. Besides his association with the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company for the past sixteen years many other enterprises have benefited by Mr. Parker's clear and penetrating judgment, nowhere more essential, perhaps, than in settling up estates, and as executor or administrator his services have been of inestimable value upon a number of occasions. Apart from his business capability Mr. Parker is admired for his fine personality, for in him is found that strong mental and moral timber which, more than any other agency, has contributed its telling strokes toward the supremacy of the state of California.

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JOHN HENDERSON. The mining interests of the southwest have in John Henderson, one of its most successful advocates, for without means he began life and is now comfortably established and secure in the possession of that competence which is the aim of every man. Mr. Henderson inherits the sterling traits of character which have distinguished his career, being a native of Scotland, born in the city of Edinburgh February 17, 1856. He was the fifth son in the family of his parents, Alexander and Katherine (McGuire) Henderson, and grandson of Morris Henderson; the two elder men engaged in the coal mines of Scotland throughout their entire active lives. The father, now quite advanced in years, is visiting his son in Pasadena, the mother having died in 1899 in Mexico.

John Henderson was educated in the common schools of Scotland and later attended the South Sidney Academy in Canada, where his parents had located. After leaving school he engaged in the copper mines of Newfoundland for the period of four years, when he came to the United States, and in Tucson, Ariz., engaged in the gold and copper mines of that section. In 1885 he went to Sonora,

Mexico, and became actively identified with several of the most prominent companies operating in that section, and at present is acting as a stockholder and general manager in four companies, namely: the Porvenir de Sonora, S. A., the Reina de Cobre, S. A., the San Felipe Mining Company and the El Oro. He is also interested in the internal development of the southwest and is actively associated with the new railroad, Arizona and Gulf, he having secured the concession for the building of same.

In 1882 Mr. Henderson married Miss Elizabeth B. Marshall, of Newfoundland, and they are now residing at No. 335 South Los Robles, in a handsome residence modern in all its appointments. They are the parents of the following children: John R., Alexander, Mary S., Harry S., Florence Elena, Louise H. and Lawrence M. Mr. Henderson is esteemed as a citizen and ranked among the progressive spirits of Pasadena.

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**JOSEPH WASHINGTON FREY.** A quarter of a century has passed since Mr. Frey located in the city of Los Angeles and during that time he has witnessed and participated in the wonderful development which has marked this beautiful southern city. A native of the middle west, Mr. Frey was born in Battle Creek, Mich., February 22, 1846. Two brothers served in the Civil war—Andrew, in the United States navy, aboard the flagship Black Hawk, and James in Company C, Second Regiment Michigan Infantry, the latter being wounded and captured at Fort Saunders and spending eighteen months in Confederate prisons. He now resides in East Leroy, Mich. Their father, Joseph Frey, was born in Switzerland, and in young manhood he immigrated to America and located in West Alexandria, Ohio, thence going to Michigan, where he was one of the early pioneer settlers.

Joseph Washington Frey was reared in Michigan and educated in the public and high schools of Battle Creek, after which he attended Albion College. Although only a boy he volunteered twice for service during the Civil war and was rejected both times. Reared in an atmosphere of business affairs, it was natural that he should seek this

work for his first independent employment, accepting a position as traveling salesman for Burnham & Co., of Battle Creek. This took him throughout all the states east of the Mississippi river and added immeasurably to his business training. In Battle Creek he engaged in the manufacture of furniture for nine years, making a specialty of manufacturing tables. In 1883 he decided to make a change of location and accordingly sold out his interests in Battle Creek and came at once to the Pacific coast, establishing himself in Los Angeles, which was then a city of twelve thousand inhabitants. He began work as a manufacturer of mantels and as a carver in wood, his being the first business of the kind in Southern California and the second on the coast. He established his business first at Kerckhoff & Cuzner's mills, and later removed to a location on North Main street, near the Plaza, and here he conducted a constantly increasing business for sixteen years. In his work Mr. Frey has shown the sagacity and unerring judgment of a successful business man, believing firmly in the future of the city in which he located so many years ago, and at a time when there was absolutely no promise of its coming prosperity. He has used California woods in the manufacture of mantels, thus utilizing home products and encouraging home industries to such an extent that he is justly named among the leading manufacturers of the city and one of the men to whom much credit is due for the promotion of such upbuilding enterprises. Besides manufacturing and selling his own goods, he imports carved mantels from Italy and France. He continued to build up his business, finally locating on South Broadway between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he had both factory and store for about eight years, and then in 1903 he built a factory on Los Angeles street near Twelfth, a brick building 50x150 feet in dimensions and two stories in height, and here he turns out the finest work of the kind in Southern California, having furnished ninety per cent of the best houses in Southern California with mantels.

Mr. Frey was one of the men who assisted in the organization of one of the greatest developing influences of Los Angeles—the Chamber of Commerce,—and he has since remained a staunch supporting member. From the time of its or-









Frank Walker

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ganization up to within a brief time he was also an active member of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association. He has not allowed his business occupations, however, to so engross his attention that he has found no time for pleasure pursuits, and for eighteen years he has been a member of the Recreation Gun Club, of which he is now acting as commissary. Politically he is a staunch advocate of the tenets of the Republican party.

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FRANK WALKER. The industrial calendar of Los Angeles contains the name of no citizen whose abilities have resulted in more lasting good to the city than that of Frank Walker, who, since early manhood, has found an outlet for his unusual adaptability in several avenues of activity throughout the west, aside from his chosen occupation of building. He is the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Hudson) Walker, who were hardy pioneers of Canada and who reared six boys to years of usefulness, Frank Walker being the youngest of the family and the only one in California. Born on March 29, 1843, within eighteen miles of Niagara Falls, Mr. Walker is a native of the town of Kincardine, Canada West, where he spent his childhood and young manhood, but the greater portion of his life since he was twenty years of age has been passed in business activities west of or in the Rocky mountain districts.

The year 1864 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Walker in California, the journey west being accomplished via Panama, on the steamer Ocean Queen to Aspinwall, and aboard the Golden Age to San Francisco, arriving in the latter city May 7, twenty-four days after leaving New York City. Soon after coming to this state he went to Eureka, Humboldt county, and engaged in lumbering for a time, afterwards going to Big Bend, near the headwaters of the Columbia river in British Columbia, but filled with the desire to see more of the country, he went to Idaho, where he helped to build the first mill on the famous Poor Man mining claim at Silver City, and later had charge of mills on the Carson river in Nevada for about three years. In 1870 he returned to

San Francisco and engaged in building and contracting, three years later changing his location to Santa Barbara, where he erected some of the first brick blocks in that town. Among the buildings he erected in Santa Barbara may be mentioned the Odd Fellows' building, the city hall, the Stearns building, and many private residences. He also constructed the first street railway in Santa Barbara, that from the wharf to the Arlington hotel. Journeying to Old Mexico in 1879 in search of more prolific fields, Mr. Walker engaged in mining in San Antonio and also built and operated a mill for the San Antonio Mining and Milling Company. Not content, however, with Mexico as a permanent abiding place, he removed to Tombstone, Ariz., a year later, where he became prominent in the upbuilding of this then wild mining center, building the first water works in the town, furnishing plans for and taking charge of the construction of the court house, one of the finest in the territory, and the city hall. He erected numerous business houses and furnished the architectural plans for several other buildings, both public and private.

Led by climatic as well as business considerations to cast his lot with the people of Los Angeles, he became identified with this city in 1885 and engaged in building and contracting until 1892, meeting with fair success, and at the end of that time removed to San Francisco, where he remained five years. Returning to Los Angeles, where he has since been located, he looked after his previously acquired interests here and continued in the general contracting and building business. Mr. Walker has erected many residences and flats in different parts of the city, though his activities have by no means been confined to this one line of business. He patented the solar heater, that device used so extensively in Southern California, and which has proved such a convenience and comfort to so many families. This solar heater is manufactured by the California Water Heater Company of Los Angeles.

Mr. Walker has one son, Frank H., whose birth occurred in Santa Barbara. He received his education in Stanford University, and is now engaged in the wholesale handling of

stoves and ranges in San Francisco. He was formerly private secretary to the president and general manager of the Frisco Road, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. Up to 1895 Mr. Walker showed commendable activity in the Republican party, in the principles and issues of which he then had great faith, but undergoing a change in his political views, he later affiliated with the Democrats, by which party he was elected to the city council in 1900 as representative of the Third ward, taking his oath of office in January of that year. He has also been chairman of the zanja committee, a member of the land committee, and of the water supply committee. Of late years Mr. Walker has affiliated with no political party, preferring to be independent in politics. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Pioneers, and is associated with the Santa Barbara lodge and chapter of Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both lodge and encampment. Personally he is a man of sound commercial astuteness, irreproachable integrity, esteemed by all who know him and occupies a prominent place as a citizen. While in the council he opposed and was the means of preventing the street railway corporations from getting the celebrated freight-carrying franchise, which would have allowed freight cars to run on some of the principal streets of the city.

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JOHN LANG. One of the old settlers and prominent pioneers of Los Angeles was John Lang, whose death, December 9, 1900, removed from the community a practical and helpful citizen whose best efforts had always been given for the upbuilding and development of the city and section. He was a native of England, his birth having occurred in Devonshire December 9, 1826. He received his education through the medium of the common schools, after which he learned the trade of blacksmith. The discovery of gold in California led to his immigration to the state in 1849, but after spending a year there went to Australia. After a short stay in the latter country he returned to California, and from here went to Oregon, where he participated in the Rogue River Indian war. A trip to Cali-

fornia was followed by a time spent in the mines of the Fraser river, when he again returned to California and engaged in placer mining. He was last located in this occupation at Caribou mines, and there he established a hardware business, with blacksmithy attached, besides handling wagon makers' supplies.

While a resident of British Columbia, in Victoria, in 1866, Mr. Lang married Mrs. Rosina Everhardt, who was born in Stuttgart, Germany. She came to California in 1860, having come with a sister, Mrs. Louisa Messer, to New York City in 1854. She made the trip to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama and upon her arrival in San Francisco was there married to Joseph Everhardt. He was also a native of Germany, born in Kur-Hessen; in young manhood he immigrated to America and in New York City established one of the finest restaurants of that day. In 1849 he came to San Francisco, where he opened the first restaurant, after which he conducted the Russ Garden restaurant in that city. Coming to Los Angeles in 1854 he conducted the Ballonia hotel—the first of this city, and was then proprietor of the La Fayette hotel until 1860, when he sold out and returned to San Francisco. After his marriage there in 1860 he went to Sonoma, bought and ran the Sonoma hotel for one year, then went to Victoria, British Columbia, where he conducted the hostelry known as the Everhardt hotel until his death, which occurred in 1864. They had two sons, Louis, of Portland, Ore., and Joseph, who died in Victoria.

Until 1872 Mr. Lang continued engaged in the mining business, and then came to Los Angeles and purchased nine acres of raw land, located on Twelfth between San Pedro and Main streets, and at once began its improvement by setting out an orchard. This property was later sold as a ranch, but other property which he purchased at that time has since become valuable in their possession as business blocks. Among these was a lot on South Broadway, extending from Broadway to Hill, a depth of sixty feet. This Mrs. Lang sold in December, 1906, on Hill street for \$120,000, while she still retains the frontage on Broadway, where she built a cottage in 1872. They also owned property on Main street and on South Spring, where she put up the





*Elizabeth C. Follen.*

Wilcox annex a few years after her husband's death. Mr. Lang was always prominent in the development of the city in which he made his home, was very liberal in all his dealings, was public-spirited in every way, and all in all was accounted one of the foremost citizens of Los Angeles. He was a member of the California Pioneers in San Francisco, and in religion attended the Unitarian Church, of which his wife is a devoted member. Mr. Lang was very strict in his adherence to the highest principles of life, was possessed of unswerving integrity, and was justly esteemed among those who knew him best. Besides his wife, who resides at No. 915 South Alvarado street, he left two sons, Albert George, a graduate of the high school of Los Angeles and University of California, and now a wholesale commission merchant of San Francisco; and Gustav John, a diamond setter in Chicago until his father's death, when he returned to Southern California to look after the interests of the family. Mrs. Lang is prominent socially and in religious affairs, and as an officer in the German Benevolent Society assists materially in the advancement of those interests. She takes a keen interest in the development of Los Angeles and has a firm faith in its future progress and advancement.

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ELIZABETH A. FOLLANSBEE, M. D. To be descended from ancestors who assisted in the establishment of American independence and in framing the laws that became the foundation of the new national life, is a distinction of which any true patriot may be justly proud. To the prestige of such ancestry Dr. Follansbee has added the honors of a broad and liberal professional education and assured success, so that both by reason of distinguished lineage and personal prominence she is entitled to the influential position she occupies in the citizenship of Los Angeles. The line of her maternal genealogy is traced back to that gallant soldier of the army of patriots, Col. William Mackintosh, whose history with the record of his brave services is preserved in the archives of the State House at Boston. Born at Dedham, Norfolk county, Mass., June 17, 1722, Colonel Mackintosh was

a son of William and Johanna (Lyon) Mackintosh, and a grandson of William and Experience Mackintosh. His public service began during the French war, and he was present at Crown Point, Lake Champlain and Lake George, receiving a commission as ensign September 9, 1755, at Lake George. During the war, and in recognition of his faithful services, he was promoted to be first lieutenant, the commission to the office bearing date of March 13, 1758. At the expiration of the war he returned to his home.

Some years afterward, when the struggle with England commenced, Lieutenant Mackintosh was qualified by experience in military tactics to be of distinct service to his adopted country, whose cause he espoused with all the ardor of his enthusiastic nature. The memorable engagements at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill gave him his first baptism of blood in the cause of independence. With his sons he was present at Dorchester Heights. On the same night there were present, with their horses and oxen, Dr. Follansbee's great-great-grandfather, Henry Dewing, Esq., with his sons, and another great-great-grandfather, James Tucker, Esq., also accompanied by his sons. On the 14th of February, 1776, by the council of the state of Massachusetts, Lieutenant Mackintosh was appointed colonel of the first regiment of militia in the county of Suffolk. Under this appointment he went into the army and was engaged in many of the important battles of the Revolution. By General Washington he was designated as "an efficient officer and a brave man." Hanging in the library of Charles Gideon Mackintosh of Peabody, Mass., an uncle of Dr. Follansbee, is a personal letter from the General to Colonel Mackintosh.

But it was not only in the field that Colonel Mackintosh rendered valuable service to the country. In 1779 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in 1788 he was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States. After an unusually active and influential career he passed into eternity January 3, 1813, at his home in Needham, Mass. It had been

his privilege to participate in two of the early wars of our country and to contribute to the glory of American arms. When the second struggle with England arose he was an aged man, no longer able to endure the vicissitudes of the camp and the battlefield, and death came to him ere his country had gained its second victory in the conflict with the mother country.

The line of descent is traced through Colonel Mackintosh and his wife, Abigail Whiting, to their son, Gideon, who married Mehitable Dewing. Their son, Gideon, Jr., married Nancy Sherman, and among their children was a daughter, Nancy Sherman Mackintosh, who became the wife of Capt. Alonzo Follansbee. The Sherman ancestry is distinguished in the annals of New England, and is traced to England, where Dedham, Essex, was the seat of the family even before the opening years of the sixteenth century. There Edmond Sherman founded a school, Sherman Hall, which is still in existence. In the same town there stands a church that was "restored" by a friend of Edmond about the same time that the latter built, endowed and presented to the town the hall above-mentioned. One of the conspicuous adornments of the church is a stained-glass memorial window dedicated to Edmond. By his second wife, Anne Cleve, Edmond Sherman had several sons, from one of whom the present Earl of Rosebery is descended.

Another member of the family, John, had a son of the same name, who about 1634 emigrated from England to the new world with his cousins, Rev. John and Samuel Sherman. The last-named was the ancestor of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman and United States Senator John Sherman. John, the ancestor of Roger Sherman, served as a captain of the militia. In 1635 he settled at Watertown, Mass., with his wife, Martha, daughter of Roger Palmer, of Long Sutton, Southampton, England. The lands granted him were adjacent to those owned by the ancestors of President Garfield. He was a surveyor as well as a farmer and aided Governor Winthrop in fixing the northern boundary of Massachusetts. For a time he served as clerk of

Watertown, which he also represented in the general court, and in addition he held the office of steward of Harvard College. His son, Joseph, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. Edward Winship, of Cambridge. Born of their union were eleven children, the ninth being William, father of Roger Sherman. Soon after his marriage to Mehitabel Wellington he removed to Newton, Mass., and from there to what is now Canton, Norfolk county (then a part of Stoughton). The record shows that their marriage was solemnized at Watertown, Mass., September 3, 1715; the bride, who was his second wife, was a daughter of Benjamin Wellington, Esq., of that place, and was baptized March 4, 1688. While they were residing at Newton, Middlesex county, their son, Roger, was born April 19, 1721, he being the third child of their union.

In Roger Sherman the earlier generations of the family had their most distinguished representative. Mention of his service as jurist and statesman appears in numerous historical works, among them being Lamb's Biographical Dictionary, the National Encyclopedia of American Biography, Universal Encyclopedia, Genealogical Dictionary of New England, Town Records of Stoughton (Canton), Mass., also those of Watertown and Milton. During 1743 Roger Sherman moved to New Milford, Conn., and in June, 1761, became a resident of New Haven, that state, where he died July 23, 1793. His public service began in 1755, when he represented New Milford, Conn., in the general assembly, to which position he was later again elected, serving from 1758 to 1761. In 1764 he was elected to represent New Haven in the legislature, and two years later he was honored by being chosen as a member of the senate, serving as such until 1785. Meanwhile he was a judge of the superior court from 1766 until 1789. His activity as a patriot began with the effort of the crown to enforce the stamp act, which he opposed with all the energy of his forceful mind. On the repeal of the act in 1766 he was a member of the committee of three appointed by the legislature to prepare an address of thanks to the king. In 1774 he was chosen a mem-



ber of the committee to consider the claims of the settlers near the Susquehanna river. From 1774 to 1781 he was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress, also in 1783-84, serving on the most important committees. With Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and Livingston, he was chosen, June 11, 1776, to draft the Declaration of Independence, of which he was one of the signers. He assisted in preparing the Articles of Confederation and those of the Connecticut Council of Safety in 1777-79. The convention of 1787, of which he was a member, became famous for its Connecticut Compromise, and all historians agree that Mr. Sherman was solely responsible for that plan of action, by which was made possible a union of the states, also a national government. Roger Sherman was the only delegate in the Continental Congress who signed all of the four great state papers which were signed by all of the delegates of all of the colonies, namely: the Declaration of 1774, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Federal Constitution. Together with Judge Richard Long he revised the statute laws of Connecticut in 1783. To prevent a Tory from becoming mayor of New Haven, he was chosen the first incumbent of that office in the city and continued in the office until his death, also was serving as senator when he passed from life's activities. From 1765 until 1776 he held office as treasurer of Yale College, from which institution in 1768 he received the degree of Master of Arts.

In the town of Stoughton (now Canton), Mass., Roger Sherman was united in marriage by Rev. Samuel Dunbar with Elizabeth Hartwell, eldest daughter of Deacon Joseph Hartwell of Stoughton. Her death occurred in New Haven, Conn., October 19, 1760. The eldest son of the union, Capt. John Sherman, was born in New Milford, Conn., September 5, 1750; married at Milton, Mass., October 7, 1793, Annie Tucker, daughter of James Tucker, Esq., and a native of Milton, born September 27, 1763. The captain died at Canton, Mass., August 8, 1802. Among his children was a daughter, Nancy, who was born at Canton, Mass., November 28, 1794, and

died in the same town September 19, 1836. In her home town, November 5, 1812, she was united in marriage with Gideon Mackintosh, Jr., who was born May 13, 1789, and died September 19, 1859. Their daughter, who bore her mother's name, was born at Canton, July 10, 1813, and is still living, making her home at Dedham, Mass. Nancy Sherman Mackintosh became the wife of Capt. Alonzo Follansbee at Canton, Mass., October 23, 1836. The captain was born at Pittston, Me., August 19, 1809, and died January 6, 1857. Born in Pittston, Me., Elizabeth Ann Follansbee was taken to Brooklyn, N. Y., by her parents, where they resided until the death of her father. For four years she spent her time abroad in school, and after her return continued her studies in Boston. For a time she taught in the Green Mountain Institute and later in Hillside Seminary at Montclair, N. J., but resigned her work in the east on account of delicate health. Coming to California in 1873 she taught in Napa City, studied for one term in the University of California, and then matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan. Just prior to the date of her graduation she accepted a position as interne in the New England Hospital for Women and Children in Boston. In 1877 she was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia and won the prize of \$50 for the best essay of the graduating class, her subject being "Review of Medical Progress."

After her graduation Dr. Follansbee began to practice in San Francisco, but was obliged by reason of health to seek a different climate, and in February, 1883, came to Los Angeles, where under the influence of a beneficent climate she was soon restored to strength and entered actively upon professional work. Upon the organization of the medical department of the University of California she was called to the chair of diseases of children, in which specialty she has won a widely extended reputation. Organizations connected with the profession enlist her warm interest, and she has been actively associated with the Los Angeles County, Southern California, California State and American Medical Associations. While her chosen profession has commanded her time



and strength, it has not done so to the exclusion of other avenues of mental activity; on the other hand, she is familiar, to an unusual extent, with literature and art. She has given deserved honor to her ancestors through her association with the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames of the State of Connecticut.

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DAVID H. REYNOLDS. Since taking up his residence in Pasadena Mr. Reynolds has substantially impressed his merit upon the community and as one of the settlers of the early '80s has naturally witnessed many changes, and has contributed in no slight degree to the well-being of his surroundings.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born near Hollidaysburg, Blair county, January 18, 1852, and is a son of Holliday and Nancy (Sneath) Reynolds, they too being natives of Pennsylvania. The father died when he was two years of age, and his mother subsequently became the wife of Henry H. Visscher, but his death in 1900 left her a widow a second time, and she now resides in Pasadena with her son David H., she having settled here in 1882. Mr. Reynolds' opportunities for acquiring an education were of the meager sort, and at first consisted of common-school privileges only, such as were provided in Nebraska as early as 1858, his parents having removed to that frontier state when he was a child of seven years. The instruction of the early subscription school left much to be desired and those who were ambitious sought other ways of increasing their information. Among this number was Mr. Reynolds, who was later privileged to attend Russell's military school at New Haven, Conn., pursuing his studies there for some time.

Upon leaving school and returning to the west Mr. Reynolds once more took up life in Nebraska, engaging in the cattle business on the North Platte river, an undertaking in which he met with success from the first, and which continued as long as he remained in the business in that location. In 1875 he disposed of the greater part of his cattle in that state and transferred his interests to the adjoining state on the west, Wyoming, where for some time he was con-

nected with an English company engaged in the cattle business. His business associations with the latter company were mutually pleasant and profitable and existed for about nine years, or until 1884, in which year he severed his connections with the company and has since made his home in Pasadena. He has never married, and now resides with his mother. They have a very pleasant and commodious residence at No. 289 South Madison street, which they own, besides which they have other valuable property in the city. Mr. Reynolds' efforts as a cattle raiser in Nebraska and his later efforts in Wyoming were fortunate financially, so much so in fact that since coming to California he has not engaged in any active business, his time being occupied in looking after his real-estate holdings.

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REV. WILLIAM S. YOUNG, A. B., A. M., D. D. The superintendent and a trustee of the Hollenbeck Home for the Aged, Rev. William S. Young, was born on a farm near Parkersburg, Chester county, Pa., July 11, 1859. He received his early education in the public schools of his home town, later attending Parkersburg Classical Institute, West Philadelphia Academy, West Chester State Normal School, and in June, 1876, entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., graduating from the classical course of that institution in 1880. Subsequently he entered upon a course in Union Theological Seminary, New York City, graduating from the same in 1883.

During the year last mentioned (May 11, 1883) Mr. Young formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss H. Jannette Lewis. From July of that year until November, 1884, he engaged in home missionary work in Turner and other small towns near Salem, Ore. The ill-health of his wife, however, made a change of climate necessary, and November 15, 1884, he arrived in Los Angeles, where Mrs. Young passed away October 26, 1887. In 1884 Mr. Young took charge of the Presbyterian church at Glendale, and at the same time organized the work of the Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles. After one year of divided efforts he discontinued the Glendale charge and gave all of his time to the Boyle Heights Church, continuing there until 1896, during which time





*Victor F. Hass*

two church buildings and the manse were erected. From 1896 until January, 1907, was spent in organized work, developing and building up Knox Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles.

In the meantime, in November, 1906, Mr. Young accepted the superintendency of the Hollenbeck Home for the Aged, of which he has been trustee since 1902. For many years he has been identified with the broader church extension work of his denomination. September 11, 1890, he was elected permanent clerk of the presbytery of Los Angeles for a term of three years, and again, on April 14, 1897, he was elected to the same position, which he held until September 27, 1899. At that time he was elected stated clerk, a position which he has continued to hold up to the present time. Since 1892 he has also been stated clerk of the synod of California. Mr. Young has also been greatly interested in higher education, and he it was who called the first meeting which resulted in the organization of Occidental College of Los Angeles, from the organization of which he has been a member of the board of trustees and the secretary of the board. In the year between Dr. G. W. Wadsworth and Dr. John Willis Baer he filled by appointment of the board of trustees the office of president pro tem of the institution. During this time he was permitted to see the successful consummation of the effort to provide the first block of \$200,000 endowment on the scheme of the reverse bond, of which he was the author, and the chairman of the endowment committee.

Mr. Young received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Wabash College, Indiana, in 1902. On June 25, 1889, he was married to Miss C. Adele Nichols, who was graduated in 1882 from Mount Holyoke College, and at the time was teaching in the Los Angeles city schools. Dr. and Mrs. Young have traveled extensively in this country and abroad. Five children have been born of their marriage.

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WALTER F. HAAS, one of the most prominent attorneys in the city of Los Angeles at the present time, has for the past ten years been so closely identified with the official life

of the city, and so instrumental in the settling of its important legal cases, that it would be impossible to write a civil history of the city without frequent mention of his name. Early trained in matters political by a father, who was prominent in Missouri politics, he is well versed in the tenets of the Republican party, with which he has always affiliated, and his comprehensive education and experience in the expounding of law gives to his opinions on legal and economic subjects particular weight. While he has efficiently filled the office of city attorney for one term, his preferences are for the regular practice of his profession, so he declined a renomination and since his retirement from the office has become more prominent than before.

As his name indicates, Mr. Haas is of German descent. His grandfather, who was born in Landau, Palatinate, Germany, was a successful business man and at one time mayor of his native town; he came to America in 1845, settled in St. Louis, Mo., and died there. His father, John B. Haas, was also born in Germany, and was brought with the rest of the family to St. Louis in 1845. He engaged in mercantile pursuits there for a time, and in 1853 crossed the plains by ox-team to Eldorado county, Cal., where he engaged in mining and merchandising. He contracted mountain fever, however, and returned to Missouri in 1868, married Miss Lena Bruere of St. Charles, then settled at California, Mo., where the son, Walter F., was born in 1869. The mother was a daughter of Jean Bruere, a native of Cologne, and a member of an old French Huguenot family, who owned large shipyards at Cologne. Mr. Haas, the father of our subject, was greatly interested in political affairs in his state and was a member of the Missouri legislature for one term, being sent from Moniteau county. Again coming to California in 1884 he made his home in Los Angeles, where now, at the age of seventy-four, he lives with his wife, who is sixty-seven years old, retired from active business life. During the Civil war he was president of the Union League, Eldorado county, Cal.

Walter F. Haas was fifteen years old when

he came to this state, and after the completion of his course at the Los Angeles high school in 1889 he entered the office of Houghton, Silent & Campbell, with whom he read law until his admission to the bar of the state in 1891. During the following years he was engaged in building up a lucrative general law practice, gaining an enviable reputation for legal knowledge, and on the strength of this and his personal popularity was nominated by the Republican party to the office of city attorney. His opponent was a man whom the Democrats picked as the strongest lawyer in the city in their ranks, and while the fight was a hard one during the campaign, Mr. Haas received the flattering majority of fourteen hundred and fifty-six votes. Declining a renomination in 1900 he and Mr. Garrett formed a partnership for the practice of law in Los Angeles; in April, 1906, Mr. Dunnigan was added to the firm which is now Haas, Garrett & Dunnigan.

November 12, 1900, Mr. Haas was employed to bring action and suit in the case of the city of Los Angeles vs. the West Los Angeles Water Company, being instructed by the city to complete and try the case, which lasted until May 30, 1901—just seventy-six days. Eleven days were occupied in the argument alone, but he won the city's cause, which resulted in saving to the municipality all the water of the San Fernando valley for the badly needed water supply. This was the greatest case ever tried here, having cost the city \$42,000, the testimony covering ten thousand pages. The service alone was sufficient to insure him the grateful appreciation of the citizens had he done them no further service. He has, however, ever since been active in looking after their welfare in various capacities and is still rendering important work in other causes of public weal. In 1902 he served on the charter revision committee, which prepared amendments to the charter, including those on initiative, referendum and recall. In 1904 he was appointed on the first city and county consolidation committee for the consolidation of certain city and county offices, such as assessors, tax collectors, auditors, treasurers, etc. A complete report was made by the committee, including the drafting of

the necessary statutes, but they were killed in the legislature of 1905. In 1906 he was appointed on the present city and county consolidation committee and is chairman of the committee on public utilities, is a member of law and other committees, and in addition to all these duties he finds time for the practice of civil law, filling at the same time the office of city attorney for Monrovia.

Public and professional duties do not receive all the time and talent of Mr. Haas, as will be understood when it is known that he is a director in the German-American Savings Bank, vice-president of the C. J. Kubach Company, president of the Tampico Land, Lumber & Development Company, which is interested in improving and developing lands at Tampico, Mexico, and he also finds opportunity for attention to other important enterprises. In 1903 he was made a Mason, becoming a member of Palestine Lodge No. 351, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Union League Club, and last, but not least in importance, lectures on public corporations and municipal law in the law department of the University of California. Walter F. Haas is still a young man, hardly in his prime, and judging from the character of service he has rendered in public and private life his friends are certainly warranted in looking for still greater things from him.

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JOHN C. BENTZ. One of the unique and interesting enterprises which adds activity to the business life of Pasadena is the establishment presided over by Mr. Bentz, his stock of Japanese and Chinese art goods attracting many appreciative patrons. It was in 1895 that the nucleus of the present successful business was inaugurated by himself and his brother in partnership, an association which continued two years, at the end of which time John C. Bentz purchased the interest of his brother and has since conducted the business alone. The building now occupied by Mr. Bentz was erected according to his own plans and ideas and is well arranged and conveniently located for the purposes to which it is devoted. It is a brick structure, 50x85 feet, two stories in height with base-





*A. J. Richardson*



ment, and in the conduct of his business he uses the first floor and the basement. The stock which he carries is large, varied and well selected, and consists of pictures and relics, records, bronze statues and an exquisite assortment of silks from the Orient.

A native of the Empire state, John C. Bentz was born in Erie county, near Buffalo, in 1868, a son of Rev. Henry Bentz, who owned a farm in that vicinity. In connection with its management he also filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church in that vicinity, and as soon as his sons were old enough to take charge of the farm he relinquished farming and gave his time exclusively to his ministerial duties, devoting the best years of his life to this vocation. John C. Bentz was primarily educated in the schools in the vicinity of his home and also attended and graduated from the high school. This served as an excellent preparation for his future college training, and thereafter he matriculated as a student in the college at Hastings, Neb. With the close of his college life in 1892 he came to California, and for two years was variously engaged. As has been previously stated, it was in 1895 that in company with his brother he opened a curio shop in Pasadena from which the present business owned by John C. Bentz has been evolved. His success may be attributed to the careful study which he makes of the demands of his patrons, who appreciate the dependable, high-class goods which he carries, to secure which he makes annual trips to Japan and China. Fraternally Mr. Bentz belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and in his political sentiments is a Republican, although at no time has he ever had any desire for public recognition. Besides the fine residence occupied by Mr. Bentz's family he also owns other valuable property in Pasadena, the fact of his large investments proving undeniably his faith in the supremacy of the west in general, and of Pasadena in particular.

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A. JOSEPH RICHARDSON was born in Bramton, Canada, in 1854, a son of Andrew and Catherine (Knox) Richardson, the father a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the mother of Cumberland, England. Andrew Richardson was engaged in the hotel business

on the Grand Trunk Railroad, but later located on a farm twenty miles from Guelph, Ontario, where he cleared the timber from the lands, built a home, and began the cultivation of the soil. He remained in this location throughout the remainder of his life with the exception of the last five years, when he removed to Tacoma, Wash., where both himself and wife died. He was a man of sterling traits of character, of unswerving integrity and honesty of purpose, and wherever he made his home was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, either socially or in a business way.

Brought up on the paternal farm in Ontario, A. Joseph Richardson received his education through the medium of the public schools, whose sessions were held in log houses in what was then a new country. He remained at home as was the custom in those days until attaining his majority, when he went to work on adjoining farms and thus continued for the ensuing four years. By 1879 he had saved up \$500 and with this as his capital he purchased his father's farm and implements, agreeing to pay the balance of \$4,000 in the next few years. After two years he discovered that he could make only enough to pay the interest on the debt, so he sold out and in 1881 came to the Pacific coast, and having previously learned the framing of buildings he secured employment with the Pacific Bridge Company, whose headquarters were in Portland. He was associated with this company in Oregon for the ensuing three years, acting as foreman of their work, and at the end of that time he had accumulated \$3,500. With this he engaged in a general contracting business and met with a gratifying success, working from fifty to one hundred men and in the ten years he was thus occupied clearing \$50,000. The panic which occurred about this time swept away his fortune, and for the next four years he steadily lost the foothold he had gained. At the end of that time he sold his outfit, paid his liabilities, and with \$45 as his total assets again started out in the business world. He went up the Columbia river to Cascade Locks and as he alighted from the train he was accosted by a man who asked him for two bits with which



to buy a meal. Mr. Richardson invited him to come and dine with him, and during the meal the man,—Mr. Giles by name, and a miner by occupation—told him his experiences and that he was going back to the Cœur d'Alene mines, where he had received good wages the year before. Mr. Richardson became interested and wanted to know if there was any likelihood of his being able to secure work as a builder, and upon being assured that he could earn \$1 a day more than a miner he decided to try his fortunes in that section of the northwest. Mr. Giles was without money and had intended to ride the trucks to the mines, but Mr. Richardson bought a ticket for him also and the two made the trip together. The day following his arrival at Wallace Mr. Richardson secured employment as a carpenter on the Masonic Temple at \$4 per day. When he had saved \$100 he bought one thousand shares of the Mammoth Mining Company's stock and in sixty days sold it for \$1,000. This gave him the capital he needed and he at once began mining and continued uninterruptedly at this occupation for the ensuing ten years, developing and operating various mines. Among these was the Snowstorm, which advanced from fifteen cents to \$4; the Tamorac; Chesapeake; Snowstorm Extension; Benton and others too numerous to mention.

In 1901 Mr. Richardson located in Los Angeles, since which time he has continued actively engaged in the developing and operating of mines. He maintains a suite of offices at No. 610, 611 and 612 Chamber of Commerce building, and here with others he incorporated the Whipple Mountain Gold & Copper Mining Company, of which he is vice-president and secretary, and they are now actively engaged in the development of the mines which are located in San Bernardino county. He was also active in the organization of the Idaho Lead Silver Mining Company, of which he is vice-president and the principal promoter. He is one of the best-posted mining men in this section of the country and keeps thoroughly in touch with all progress and advancement along these lines. After his first winter in Southern California Mr. Richardson was so pleased with climatic conditions that

he determined to make this his permanent home. With John Flink he purchased forty-five acres of land near Venice and this has since become known as Cœur d'Alene Place—laid out in large lots with \$5,000 building restrictions,—and is now largely built up with fine residences which are the homes of many mining men. Mr. Richardson has erected a beautiful home in which he takes his rest and comfort, enjoying the sea breezes which reach his home.

Mrs. Richardson was born in Portland, Ore., and presides with grace over her beautiful home, where the family entertain their many friends. Mr. Richardson was made a Mason in Southern California Lodge No. 279, F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. He takes a keen interest in business affairs of the city, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and gives his aid liberally toward its support and advancement. Politically he is a staunch adherent of Republican principles and supports the candidates of this party. Personally he is held in high esteem by all who know him, honored for his sterling traits of character demonstrated in both public and private life. He has made a success in his business career, surpassing his ambition as a younger man which was to accumulate a competency of \$50,000 by the time he had reached the half century mark in years; he had made it and lost it some years before reaching that age, and since that time has again accumulated a fortune. His influence is far-reaching along the lines in which he has been occupied during the past years and also in other lines of business, where his judgment is valued.

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CAVE J. COUTTS, for many years one of the leading men of San Diego county, was a native of Tennessee. He was a graduate of West Point in the famous class of '43, which gave us Grant, Hancock, Hill, and many other notable and gallant men. Between Mr. Coutts and his distinguished classmates there was maintained a warm friendship. He was also a close friend of President James K. Polk.

Lieutenant Coutts entered California in Au-





*Joseph Macci*

gust, 1848, coming from Mexico by the way of Chihuahua and Tucson, in command of Company A, First Dragoons, his superior officer being Maj. L. P. Graham. Although arriving too late to take part in the hostilities attending the American occupation, Lieutenant Coutts' company was detailed to escort the boundary commissioners in their difficult investigations.

In 1851, Lieutenant Coutts having decided to become a citizen of California, he resigned his commission in the army and married Isadora, third daughter of Don Juan Bandini. The lovely señorita received as a wedding present from her brother-in-law, Don Abel Stearns, the Guajane rancho in San Diego county. Here Mr. Coutts erected the famous Guajane ranch house, which was unsurpassed by any residence from Monterey to San Diego. It was built of adobe, surrounding three courts, the outer, the intermediate and the inner or family court. It contained twenty-three rooms and a beautiful family chapel.

Guajane was for many years distinguished for its profuse hospitality, which was of the old southern type. Its memory lives in legend and story, still those who made it what it was would certainly prefer it should be remembered simply for the ideal home life which was its chief charm, casting a spell on all who were privileged to share in it.

Mr. Coutts died in 1875, leaving a widow, the Dona Isadora, since deceased, and eight children, of whom the daughters are Mrs. Chalmers Scott, Mrs. Elena Dear, Mrs. George E. Fuller and Mrs. John B. Winston; and the sons, Cave J. (owner of Guajane), Robert, William and John.

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JOSEPH MAIER. In naming the prominent business men and upbuilding factors of Southern California in general and of Los Angeles in particular, mention belongs to Joseph Maier, who came here as early as 1875, and from that time until his death, July 11, 1905, was deeply interested in its welfare. Born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1851, he grew to a sturdy young manhood under native skies, and at the age of twenty, in company with his brother, Simon, he came to the United States to make his future home. After reaching our shores he resided for a time in the eastern states, but

finally began to work his way toward the west and settled in Leavenworth, Kan., there taking up work at the brewer's trade, the details of which he thoroughly mastered before coming to this country. He soon won for himself an excellent reputation on account of his expert knowledge of the business, in consequence of which his services were in great demand. Coming still further west in 1875, he settled for a time in San Francisco, but during the same year he came to Los Angeles and entered the employ of the New York brewery, located on Third street, between Main and Spring. A desire to enter the business on his own account led him to purchase Mr. Malmstedt's interest in the old Philadelphia brewery, and he at once assumed the management of the plant. Being thoroughly in touch with all departments of the brewery business, he soon had the plant in excellent running order, building it up from a small, insignificant business until it was second to none on the Pacific coast.

Another advance in Mr. Maier's business plans occurred in 1893, when the copartnership firm of Maier & Zobelein was incorporated as the Maier & Zobelein brewery and continued as such until May 16, 1907, when the Maier estate purchased the entire plant and incorporated it anew as the Maier Brewing Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The eldest son, J. F. Maier, is president of the new company; Edward R. Maier is secretary and treasurer, while the directors are Simon Maier, Philip Forve, and L. J. Christopher. The brewery occupies more than a block of buildings, thus bearing slight resemblance to the small plant with which the father started a number of years ago. The large cold storage plant and stock houses are equipped with three large ice machines, having a combined capacity of three hundred tons, while the boiler capacity of the plant is fifteen hundred horse and engine capacity. From this is generated the electricity used for lighting and motive power throughout the plant, which is equipped in all departments with the most modern and improved brewery apparatus and bottling machinery. Probably no one in Los Angeles has made the signal success in the brewery business that fell to the lot of Mr. Maier, but at

the same time no one took a keener interest in the welfare and upbuilding of the city than he, giving both of his time and means to further projects for the well-being of the community. As president of the Los Angeles County Improvement Company he planned and laid out Chutes Park, one of the recreation stops of the city, this being but one of the accomplishments recorded during his incumbency of the office, a position which he filled acceptably up to the time of his death.

In 1875, while residing in Leavenworth, Kan., Mr. Maier was united in marriage with Miss Mary Schmidt, and the two sons born of their marriage are now carrying on the brewery business established by their father. Fraternally Mr. Maier was a Mason, having joined the order in Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, and was also a member of the Consistory and of Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while socially he belonged to the Recreation Gun Club, the Turnverein and the Germania Club. He also belonged to the National Association of Stationary Engineers, being a member of Los Angeles Local, No. 2. Personally he was a man much beloved for his generous impulses, and many in less fortunate circumstances have had reason to bless his memory for the innumerable acts of kindness shown them. During the last ten years of his life he and his family resided at their beautiful residence on the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Figueroa streets. During the year 1903 he took a respite from the cares of business, and with his family made a seven-months' tour in Europe.

Following in the footsteps of their honored father, the sons are giving the best of their energies to the prosecution of the business left them by the father, and both individually and collectively, they bear an important part in the business life of Los Angeles. The eldest son, J. F. Maier, learned the brewer's trade from his father, after which he took a course in the Wahl & Henius Brewery Academy of Chicago, a training which makes him thoroughly competent to fill the position of president of the Maier Brewery Company. Fra-

ternally he is a Mason, belonging to Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M., and in 1902 was master of his lodge. He also belongs to the Consistory, K. T., Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and socially belongs to the Jonathan Club and the Chico Gun Club. Edward R. Maier is secretary and treasurer of the company, a position which he is well qualified to fill through his previous years of training under his father. The only fraternal order of which he is a member is the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while socially he belongs to the Jonathan Club, California Club, Recreation Gun Club and the Chico Gun Club.

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HARRINGTON BROWN. With a lineage of which he may well be proud, Harrington Brown of Los Angeles is a representative of a family old and prominent in the history of the country since the establishment of its independence. Mr. Brown was born January 1, 1856, in Washington, D. C., this also being the native home of his father. The grandfather, Rev. Obadiah Bruen Brown, a native of Newark, N. J., was prominent not only in church work, but was a generous philanthropist and filled important official positions at the national capital. He established the First Baptist Church of Washington and in addition to giving his services as pastor free, contributed large sums of money to the support of benevolent and charitable lines of work carried on by that denomination. He was an eloquent speaker and considered one of the finest entertainers in the brilliant coterie residing in Washington at that time. He was an intimate friend of Andrew Jackson, who appointed him as postmaster-general during his administration, and it was while filling this office that Rev. Obadiah Brown inaugurated the Star mail route and gave to the southern states their first regular mail service. His wife was also a great church worker and she it was who founded the Protestant Orphans Home at Washington and when she laid down her work it was successively taken up by a daughter and a granddaughter-in-law.

The father of Harrington Brown was Dr. William Van Horn Brown, who was also prominent in official life at Washington, at one time

filling a position as chief clerk of the land department and later connected with the patent department. When a young man he spent a few years in Missouri, but returned to Washington, and lived there until the time of his death. In politics he was independent in his opinions on public questions and voted for the men whom he considered the best for the positions. His wife was Adelaide Harrington in maidenhood, a native of Troy, N. Y. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living. One son, Thomas B., was a pioneer in Los Angeles, where he filled a prominent place in business and professional life and was one of the most benevolent men in the state. When his death occurred in this city in 1892, every business house closed its doors until after the funeral and every member of the community mourned the loss of a friend. He was a partner in the law firm of Hutton & Smith and served as district attorney of Los Angeles county for two terms.

The education of Harrington Brown was received first at Emerson Institute, and then at Princeton College, from which he graduated before taking a law course at the Columbia College, now called George Washington University, located in Washington City. In 1878 he came to Los Angeles and bought one hundred and thirty acres of land on Vermont avenue, which extended to Normandie and Forty-seventh streets and on into the country. This he subdivided and improved, and with his own hands set out all of the fine shade trees which now beautify that section of the city. Since the time of his arrival here he has also been interested in the oil business, which has occupied the greater part of his time, and is now president of the Southern Refining Company. Yet he has found opportunity to take a leading part in the general development of the country and is prominent in all enterprises tending to its upbuilding.

In 1883 Mr. Brown was married to Minnie Glassell, whose mother was the daughter of a very distinguished surgeon, Dr. Toland, founder of Toland Medical College. For one year following the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Brown traveled all over the eastern states and Canada before settling in Los Angeles, where they now have a beautiful home at No. 4875 Vermont avenue. There are six children in the family:

Adelaide J., Lucy T. and Eleanor G., all graduates of Marlborough College, and Harrington, Jr., and A. Glassell, who are still in the public schools. Mr. Brown is a member of the Baptist Church and the daughters belong to the Episcopal denomination. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He enjoys a very large acquaintance in this part of the state and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

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JAMES McADAM. Among the successful business men of Pasadena mention may be made of James McAdam, who has been a resident of this city since 1894 and during the intervening time he has improved a fine orange ranch and several lots in the business district. Mr. McAdam is a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred in County Mayo, March 17, 1849; his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Henderson) McAdam, immigrated to America in 1856 and, locating in Canada West, followed farming until the father's death, which occurred in Louisiana while on a business trip. His wife died in early life.

Reared in Canada West, in Huron county, James McAdam received a common school education, after which he learned the trade of carpenter and followed the same for several years. Finally coming to the United States he located in North Dakota and there purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and began its improvement and cultivation; eventually he purchased another hundred and sixty acres adjoining, making in all a half section, which he devoted principally to the raising of wheat. He remained a resident of Pembina county for about ten years, when, in 1894, he sold his farm and stock, and coming to Southern California purchased twenty acres in East Pasadena for the sum of \$6,000 and at once set it out in oranges. He continued its improvement and development until 1906, making his home upon the property in the meantime, and then disposed of it for \$27,000, having transformed the land into one of the model orange groves of this section. In 1903 he purchased a number of lots on East Colorado street, upon which he has erected fine brick store buildings, which are now rented at a good figure. This property was purchased for \$24 per front foot

and has rapidly increased in value, the land now being worth from \$125 to \$150 per front foot. Mr. McAdam is still busy improving his property and is generally conceded to be one of the most earnest promoters of business interests along East Colorado street. He is otherwise interested in Pasadena business affairs, being a stockholder in the Crown City Bank, a promising institution of Pasadena.

In 1873 Mr. McAdam was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Musgrove, a native of Canada West and daughter of Thomas Musgrove, a respected and prosperous citizen of that place, and born of this union is one child, Pearl, a student in the Pasadena schools. Politically Mr. McAdam is a staunch advocate of Democratic principles and gives his influence to bring out the best men for official positions. Fraternally he is a member of Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M. Besides being active in the business affairs of the city, Mr. McAdam possesses social qualities which have won him many friends.

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GEORGE F. THOMPSON. As years are counted Mr. Thompson may be called a comparatively new comer to California, but in point of accomplishments he may be called an old settler, for so thoroughly has he entered into western life and western interests that only those who are acquainted with the facts would believe that his present large business interests could have been made possible in six short years. In partnership with his brother, Charles W. Thompson, under the firm name of George F. Thompson & Company, Mr. Thompson is at the head of one of the largest and most flourishing real-estate enterprises in the city of Pasadena. In addition to this he is also one of the stockholders in the William R. Staats Company, who are similarly engaged, although in addition to buying and selling real-estate they also deal in bonds and write fire insurance.

During pioneer days in the history of the middle west George W. and Katherine Jane Thompson were among those who took up life in what was then considered the frontier. It was while living in Indianapolis, Ind., that their son and the father's namesake was born February 27, 1865. He recalls nothing of his birthplace,

however, for when he was less than a year old his parents' moved still further into the frontier, settling in Minneapolis, Minn. The removal was a decided advantage to the father from a business standpoint, for he was a cooper by trade, and there in the timber he added the manufacture of lumber to a trade which in itself brought in a good income. Whatever he entered into seemed to thrive and prosper, so that in his later years he was enabled to retire from active business life. His last years were spent in the Land of Sunshine and Flowers, his earth life coming to a close in Pasadena April 7, 1906. His wife had preceded him many years, dying July 12, 1872, when in her thirty-sixth year.

The schools of Howard Lake, Wright county, Minn., furnished Mr. Thompson's education. He assisted his father in the lumber and hardware business for a few years and then formed an association with his brother, C. W. Thompson, the two carrying on farming for a number of years with very good success. Later our subject took a position with the Great Northern Railway, and during the twelve years he was with the company held various positions, being advanced from time to time. Subsequently he became an employe in the Bigstone County Bank at Graceville, Minn., filling the position of book-keeper for two years. With the knowledge and experience which his business life had furnished him thus far he felt competent to open and manage a bank on his own account, and going to Chokio, Minn., he incorporated a private banking institution under the laws of that state, which he operated very successfully for three years. It was during this time that he also added farming to the management of his banking interests, stocking his land with horses, hogs and cattle. In 1900 Mr. Thompson disposed of his entire holdings in that state and in the same year came to California, locating in Pasadena, which has ever since been his home.

By his marriage with Miss Ida M. Wilson, a native of Tacoma, Wash., Mr. Thompson has two children, Georgia L. and Herbert Willard. In his political preferences he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The same thoroughness and application which have always been distinguishing characteristics and which have been









Mary E. D. Dennis

applied in whatever he has undertaken have not been wanting in his western ventures, and as a consequence he has met with the success which is his just due. Whole-souled and energetic, he is alive to all public interests and is generous both with his time and means when thereby he can further the happiness and comfort of his fellowmen.

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MARY E. DONALDSON DENNIS, A. M., M. D. Prominent in the medical fraternity of Los Angeles, Dr. Mary E. Donaldson Dennis has ably demonstrated her ability in this line of work and merits the high position she holds as a physician. A native of the middle west, she was born in Boone, Iowa, a daughter of John S. and Sarah A. (Brown) Pitman, whose personal sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Her only brother, the Rev. Homer K. Pitman, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Modesto, Cal. Her preliminary education was received through the medium of the public schools of Boone county, after which she attended Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, for two years, then entered Western College, of Toledo, Iowa, which institution is now known as Leander Clark College. She continued her studies in this institution until her first marriage, which occurred in 1889 in Ogden, Iowa, uniting her with Charles V. Donaldson. He was a graduate of West Point and was a lieutenant in Company E, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, and was active in the campaigns in Arizona against the Apache Indians. While in California on a furlough at Newport Beach he lost his life in an attempt to rescue two young ladies from drowning; they had ventured beyond their depth in the surf and he plunged in after them, rescuing one, then returning for the other, Miss Lottie Spurgeon, of Santa Ana. He was overcome with exhaustion and both were drowned. This was on the 15th of July, 1890. Mrs. Donaldson was then residing in Santa Ana, where, after her bereavement, her daughter, Charlotte V., was born. Lieutenant Donaldson's name is now enrolled with the National Heroes of Washington, D. C. The daughter is now attending Occidental College.

Mrs. Donaldson taught school for about two years in the Santa Ana High school, after which she returned east and again became a student in Leander Clark College. She was there graduated in 1892 with the degree of A. B., and upon her return to California she took graduate work in the University of Southern California, from which institution she received the degree of A. M. in 1895. She then entered the medical department of the University of Southern California, and in 1897 graduated with the degree of M. D., and since that time has engaged in the practice of her profession in the city of Los Angeles, and on Catalina Island, being one of the pioneer physicians of Avalon. She was located on the island between 1900 and 1903, in the last-named year returning to Los Angeles, where she has since been practicing exclusively. She is prominent among the physicians of the city and is a member of the Southern California Medical Society, the County Medical Society and the State Medical and American Medical Associations.

In Los Angeles, in 1899, she became the wife of Willard W. Dennis, who was born in Peoria, Ill., a son of Dr. C. J. Dennis, of that city. Mr. Dennis received his education in the schools of Ohio and Utah, remaining in the latter state until 1898, when he came to Los Angeles. In this city he engaged in the mercantile business and later followed the same occupation in Avalon. He is now serving as deputy sheriff of Los Angeles county under Sheriff Hammel. Dr. Dennis is a member of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church and a liberal contributor to all its charities. In memory of her student days she belongs to the Alumni Association of Leander Clark College and also of the University of Southern California.

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JOSEPH WELSH, president of the Pasadena Hardware Company, is a native of Scotland, his birth occurring in Newton Stuart October 15, 1864. His father, Joseph Welsh, Sr., a native of Scotland, was apprenticed to learn landscape gardening, but he finally took up landscape and cattle painting instead and became

widely known for his superior knowledge and skill in this line. His mother was in maidenhood Elizabeth Erskine, also a native of Scotland, and daughter of John Erskine. The son received his early education in the public schools, after which he attended Ewart Institute up to his sixteenth year. He put aside his studies at that early age to engage as a clerk in a hardware establishment owned by John Lawson, with whom he remained for six years and during which time he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business.

Leaving the employ of Mr. Lawson he went to Glasgow, and after one year came to America, landing in New York City. Coming to California he found employment with James O. Methewson, his uncle, in Duarte, in an orange grove. The industry and ability of the young Scotchman soon won for him a place in the esteem of his employer and it was not long before he became a partner in the enterprise. He remained there for a time, then disposed of his interests, and entering the employ of the Pasadena Hardware Company, of Pasadena, continued with the company until he again established connections with a successful enterprise as a partner. In 1902 this company was incorporated with a capitalization of \$20,000, which was soon afterward increased to \$100,000, Mr. Welsh being elected president, with R. S. Roberts vice-president, and W. S. Windham secretary and treasurer. They have a building 24x120 feet in dimensions for their main store, while their extensive warehouses extend from the store to Union street. Their enterprise is one of the most extensive of its kind in Pasadena and with the passing years they have succeeded in building up a wide and lucrative patronage. Mr. Welsh is not only president, but also acts as general manager of the concern, whose success is justly attributed to the conservative yet progressive business men who have fostered the project.

The marriage of Mr. Welsh occurred in Pasadena and united him with Miss Jennie M. Nay, a daughter of Oscar T. Nay, and they are now the parents of two sons, Stewart Donald and Joseph Erskine, both of whom are students in the Pasadena schools. Mr. Welsh, although a careful and interested business man, does not give all of his time to those interests, but enjoys recreation which he takes as a member of the

Pasadena Duck Shooting Club and the Los Angeles Shooting Club, delighting in the skillful handling of the gun and rod. He is universally recognized as one of the enterprising men of Pasadena, always awake to the needs of the city and ready to lend his aid in any enterprise which tends toward the development of public interests. He is not only a good business man, but also possesses unusual social qualities which have won him many friends.

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CHARLES LEWIS. The business interests of Charles Lewis have occupied his attention pretty thoroughly up to within a few years, his home now being in Pasadena, where he is practically retired from his many enterprises. Mr. Lewis is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Chester county, July 14, 1829, a son of Evan and Rebecca (Vicker) Lewis, both natives of the same state. The father was a son of Thomas and Martha (George) Lewis, both natives of Berks county, Pa., and lifelong residents of their native state. Evan Lewis engaged as a farmer and stockman in Pennsylvania until 1839, when he moved to Belmont county, Ohio, and later located in Jefferson county, same state, where he continued farming until his death, which occurred in 1859. His wife survived him for several years.

Charles Lewis attended the common schools of Ohio in pursuit of an education, and remained on the home farm until his eighteenth year, when he became apprenticed to learn the trade of wheelwright. He followed this occupation for three years, when he went to eastern Pennsylvania and engaged in a mercantile business in a small town in Northampton county. Later he located in Chester county and there formed a partnership with Joseph Vickers, under the firm name of Vickers & Lewis, in a general merchandising business in Londonderry. While a resident of Londonderry he married Miss Jane Peirce, a daughter of Isaac Peirce, of that place. After three years, in 1855, Mr. Lewis disposed of his business interests and immigrated to Linn county, Iowa, near Marion, the county seat, there purchasing a farm and engaging in general farming and stock-raising. His farm consisted of two hundred acres which he brought to a high state of cultivation. In the year 1864 he entered the





*John Hauwvaas*

employ of the government as a clerk and went south to Nashville, Tenn., where he made his headquarters until the close of the Civil war. Returning to Iowa at that time he became occupied in stone quarrying at Anamosa, remaining there until 1872. In the beginning of the ensuing year he went to Sioux county, Iowa, and engaged in the real-estate business with headquarters at the county seat. In the fall of 1883 he was elected treasurer of Sioux county, holding the office for six years. At the expiration of his term of service he resumed the real-estate business and continued alone until 1893, when he took one of his sons into partnership, organizing the concern under the name of the C. & M. E. Lewis Company. It was incorporated in 1902 with headquarters at Moscow, Idaho, where they are conducting a general real-estate business, Mr. Lewis being president of the company. During the summer months he is interested in the affairs of the business, while his winters are passed quietly in his pleasant home at No. 645 North Los Robles avenue, in Pasadena.

In 1872 Mr. Lewis' first wife died, and in 1892 he was united in marriage with Anna H. Coates. By his first marriage he had the following children: Henry P. and Maris E., the latter secretary and manager of the real-estate business. Fraternally Mr. Lewis is a Mason, having been made a member of the organization in Lodge No. 67 at Anamosa; he was raised to the Royal Arch degree but is now demitted. In 1853 he affiliated with the Odd Fellows. He is an enterprising and substantial citizen and respected and esteemed by all who know him.

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**JOHN HAUERWAAS.** One of the most enterprising citizens of Los Angeles was the late John Hauerwaas, whose business pursuits resulted not alone in the upbuilding of his personal fortunes, but in the establishment and maintenance of many activities instrumental in the development of the city and surrounding country. His death, in the prime of his manhood, on the 19th of December, 1906, removed from the community a valuable citizen and one who numbered his friends liberally wherever he was known. A native of Bavaria, Germany, he was born February 10, 1864, a

son of Conrad Hauerwaas, a merchant of that country and an influential citizen. After completing his education in the public schools of the Fatherland he was apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinetmaker. At the age of sixteen years he came to America and in New York City entered the employ of a firm in the carving, cabinet and grill work department. Later in Philadelphia, Pa., he followed a similar employment in car shops for a time, when, in 1882, he came to the Pacific coast and in San Francisco engaged in the car shops. Two years later he came to Southern California and located in Long Beach, thence removed to Los Angeles, and here established a cabinet-maker's shop on East First street, carrying this on for several years. Finally, with Mr. Adloff, he took an agency for the Weiland brewery, and began building up that business, which has since grown to such large proportions. They were first located in a small way on North Main street, but as the business increased so rapidly they felt justified in locating the enterprise in larger quarters at Nos. 112, 114, 116, 118 Central avenue, where they are now carrying on an extensive trade. At the same time Mr. Hauerwaas was interested in mining and real estate operations, owning some valuable property in Los Angeles, among which was his home, located at No. 2703 South Hoover street.

The various interests of Mr. Hauerwaas identified his name with many projects of importance in the upbuilding of Los Angeles. Prominent socially he was an active member of the Jonathan Club, the Recreation Gun Club (of which he was at one time president), and the Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally was identified with several organizations, having been made a Mason in Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., raised to the degree of Royal Arch in the chapter here; also belongs to the Odd Fellows' lodge and encampment; the Foresters; Herman Sons (of which he was past president); the Turn-Verein, and the Red Men. Mr. Hauerwaas was considered one of the best rifle shots in the state, having received many medals won in different contests not only in California, but national contests in the eastern states, and was captain of the

shooting section of the Turn-Verein. Politically he was a Democrat in his convictions and gave his support to that party, although never desirous of personal recognition in that line. He was the founder of Schutzen Park, a summer garden on the Pasadena short line, was president of the company that controlled it, and at the time of his death was actively engaged in plans for its improvement and development.

Mr. Hauerwaas left a widow and five children: Lucy, Gertrude, Edna, John and Evelyn. Mrs. Hauerwaas was formerly Miss Lucy Preston, a native of Los Angeles, where she was reared and educated, and where she was married November 10, 1888. Her parents, Henry and Amelia (Hartje) Preston, were both natives of Germany and pioneer settlers of Los Angeles, where the father engaged as a successful horticulturist, being the first to bud the lemon onto orange trees. He passed away in this city, survived by his wife, who still resides in Los Angeles, and five of their seven children. Mrs. Hauerwaas is active in social life, and as a member of Loyalty Chapter No. 217, Order of Eastern Star, takes a keen interest in this auxiliary of the Masonic organization.

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EDWIN W. SARGENT, an attorney, came to Los Angeles in 1886 and became at once prominently identified with the title companies, being active in the management of same and most prominently known as a legal adviser as to land titles.

He was born in Oregon, Dane county, Wis., on August 15, 1848. Both his father and mother were of New England origin. His early life was spent upon his father's farm in Wisconsin. He was an attendant at the State University of Madison, Wis., for several terms, and subsequently attended and graduated from the legal department of the Iowa City Law School, Iowa City, in 1874. He went to Iowa in 1871 and resided thereafter at Denison until 1879, having entered upon the practice of law there in 1874.

He moved to Atchison, Kans., in 1879, and from there to Los Angeles in 1886, where he has permanently resided since.

He was married at Sterling, Ill., in August,

1876, having one daughter, Lillian W. Sargent.

He has always been known as a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar, and belonging to the Mystic Shrine.

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EDWARD S. CRUMP. Before coming to California Edward S. Crump had proven his ability and energy in mercantile pursuits, with which he had been identified from young manhood. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Allegheny county, near Pittsburg, April 27, 1870, a son of Steven S. and Agnes M. (Risher) Crump; the father was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of John and Ruth Crump, both natives of Virginia, while the maternal grandfather, John C. Risher, was born in Pennsylvania the descendant of an old German family. Edward S. Crump received his early education through the medium of the common schools, after which he had the privilege of a private tutor. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Union Foundry Machine Company, at Pittsburg, Pa., remaining with them for one year, when he resigned to accept the position of bookkeeper in a general store at Dravosburg, Allegheny county. Later he became a partner in the concern and was identified with these interests for four years. While there he was married, on the 6th of October, 1891, to Miss Daisy Bell Hopkins, of McKeesport, Pa., only daughter of George E. and Henrietta (Weidler) Hopkins. After his marriage Mr. Crump continued in his mercantile business until 1894, when he disposed of his interests and with his wife came to Southern California, like the early emigrants of old seeking the gold of the country, but not like them looking for it in everyday life rather than in the earth. In the same year Mr. Crump purchased the paint and oil business of F. A. Haskell, but later sold it to H. W. Wadsworth, agreeing to remain with him as his bookkeeper for the period of six months. At the termination of the six months he was requested to remain because of his efficient work, and he is still in that position. In the meantime he had become interested in real estate, and purchased a lot, put up a house and sold it at sufficient profit to justify another venture of the same kind. Three times he built and sold, having in his







A. D. Warner

wife a capable assistant, while he looked after his other interests. Their own home is on the banks of the beautiful arroyo, to the improvement of which they give every possible effort. They have prospered since coming to California and it is not strange that they think there is no place to equal it in conditions, climate and residents.

Mr. Crump is a prominent Mason fraternally, being associated with the blue lodge, Pasadena Chapter, and Pasadena Commandery No. 31, K. T., and is also a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

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ADAM DIXON WARNER. Probably very few men west of the Mississippi river are better known among the great lawyers of the Pacific slope, than is the subject of this sketch, Adam Dixon Warner, more familiarly known as "Dick" Warner. Although a resident of the city of Los Angeles less than four years, he has already taken front rank among the great lawyers of the city and state. Mr. Warner is now in the very prime of life, being forty-eight years old. He was born on the banks of the St. Lawrence river in the county of Stormont, Ontario, Canada, on May 22, 1858. His father, William Warner, known as Squire Warner, was one of the early pioneers and richest farmers of Canada. He was born February 5, 1798, and was the father of eighteen children, and gave each one of them a good farm. Of this number the subject of this article was the seventeenth. The father buried two wives, by whom he had twelve children. His third wife was Marion McGill Dixon, the daughter of Adam Dixon, a Scotch-Irish miller and farmer, who lived at Moulinette, Canada. The fruits of this marriage were six sons, all of whom are yet living, except one.

The Warner ancestors came from Holland at an early period in our history and settled in Connecticut and New York, where the name flourished for generations in professional, political and business circles. The grandfather of Adam Dixon, Conrad Warner, was a United Empire Loyalist and was one of the number who went over to Canada and became the forefathers of that sturdy and progressive people populating the province of Ontario.

Adam Dixon Warner was but twelve years of age when his father died. For a number of years before his father's death (during the war) his daily duty after school was to run to the post office and get the daily paper and read it aloud to his father in his declining years. This reading during the exciting times of the war and the reconstruction period, imbued him with a spirit of determination to become a lawyer and also created the spirit of independence of citizenship, which is Mr. Warner's most dominant and most valued characteristic. He attended the country school until he was sixteen, and then, realizing that from the terms of his father's will that he would be unable for many years to use his portion of the estate to educate himself as he desired, he set out to earn the money with which to complete his education and fit him for the profession he now so ably graces.

In the spring of 1874, when but a lad of sixteen, he went to the wheat fields of northern Wisconsin, and took his place alongside of men in the harvest field, earning \$3 and \$3.50 a day. After three years of work on the farms in summer, the logging-woods in winter and the river drive in the spring, he returned to his native heath to run the old farm, which he did in summer, and attended the high school at Cornwall, Ontario, in the winter, and spent most of his play-time studying law in the law offices of MacLennan and MacDonald, one of the strongest law firms in Canada.

After graduating at the Cornwall high school he sold reapers and mowers and rakes to the farmers in the summer season, and attended the St. Catharines Collegiate Institute at St. Catharines, Ontario, preparatory for the law school at Toronto University. Overwork at college, cramming for an examination, laid him low with a severe attack of brain fever that nearly ended the career of this aggressive young man. Upon recovery a year later he attempted to resume his studies, but was compelled to abandon them and seek outdoor exercise. Not dismayed, and with the same pluck that has marked his career, he accepted employment in the saw mill of Page, Dixon & Co., at Davenport, Iowa, for the triple purpose of regaining his health, familiarizing himself

with the business methods of big concerns, and as well learning the lumbering business in all its detail. In 1883 he went to St. Paul, Minn., there engaging in the real estate business and in a short time amassed a snug fortune; soon he became recognized as one of the leading real estate dealers and authorities on values in that city. But alas! the memorable Ashland boom came along in March, 1887, and it was from Ashland that Dick sent his famous telegrams to the Third National Bank, "Send me twenty-five thousand. I have Ashland in a sling." In a few days he sent another, "Send me twenty-five dollars, Ashland has got me." Suffice it to say the young plunger had sunk \$47,000 in cash and was broke. Though broke financially he was still a millionaire in pluck and aggressive energy. Here he turned to the law, and within the next few years he jumped to the front rank as one of the great trial lawyers of the west, and gained a national reputation in the defense of Clara Blatz, whom he successfully defended for as foul a murder as was ever committed.

In 1891 the Great Northern Railway had established its line through to Puget Sound, and upon the advice of the great railroad builder, J. J. Hill, Mr. Warner started for what was then Port Gardner Bay on Puget Sound, but which is now the city of Everett, Wash. He opened a law office at the then county seat, Snohomish, about eight miles up the river. Investments in real estate landed him in a few months among the solid men of the young city of Everett.

Here at Everett Mr. Warner was employed by an Indian widow, Josephine Hatch, to prosecute a suit in equity against the Rockefeller interests, the Everett Land Company, on the ground of fraud. Suit was brought on behalf of herself and her minor children for the recovery of three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land situated in the heart of the young city, valued at more than a million dollars. By those who thought the suits a blow at the young city of Everett, Mr. Warner was denounced by all kinds of calumny, but undaunted, and with great skill and courage, against the ablest lawyers money could hire,

he fought the case through the circuit court of appeals twice during a period of five years, and finally had the land restored to the minor children. These cases are reported in the Federal Reporter from Volume 52 to 68. For his great battle Mr. Warner received an undivided one half under his contract, as his attorney fee, which up to this time was the most valuable fee ever paid a lawyer on this coast.

During his residence in the state of Washington Mr. Warner represented his county in the legislature of 1897, and was the leader of the house. In fact, with the co-operation of Senator George Turner he wrote most of the revenue law enacted by that legislature that placed the state of Washington on a sound financial basis, by compelling big corporations and other tax dodgers to pay their long delinquent taxes. His service to his constituency and the state in introducing the bill that wiped out all the needless commissions that were plundering the public treasury, and another that established the board of control in their stead, and his aggressive demand from that legislature that the party pledges of retrenchment and reform should be inviolably kept, brought him the maledictions of a horde of office holders and seekers and corporate lobbyists. But with his characteristic tenacity of purpose, and love for a good fight, he defied and routed his accusers until at the end of the session, he had the satisfaction of seeing his bills enacted into laws.

In every state and national campaign since 1884, Mr. Warner has been found on the stump in the northwestern states leading the fight; and no man in the west is more effective or more popular with the masses. Politically he is a Jeffersonian Democrat and thinks Bryan the greatest American since Jefferson; and demands in his every utterance equal enforcement as well as equal obedience to law, and says, "Non-enforcement of law is the nation's greatest curse, and the cause of most of our ills."

Mr. Warner continues to take an active part in public affairs, writing many able articles, which have appeared in the leading papers of the country relating to inter-state commerce, denouncing the abuses and the impositions of

the railroads upon the orange growers and producers of the west; and with incisive denunciation, characterizes them as filchers of the general public. He is a strong anti-saloon man and has delivered many strong speeches against the traffic. His abhorrence for the saloon as an institution is absolutely uncompromising. His influence is rapidly growing in Los Angeles, men trusting him because of his breadth of mind, tenacity of purpose and straightforward manliness, with which he faces every question.

Mr. Warner was lately married to a most charming and estimable lady, Miss Bertie Frances Ensign, the daughter of a banker, A. D. Ensign, of New York City, and they have a comfortable home in Los Angeles. Mr. Warner's law offices and fine library in the Bryson block are among the finest in the city, and he has already built up a lucrative and substantial practice. He has some valuable mining interests in Mexico; is a member of the Presbyterian church; is an active member and upbuilder of the Young Men's Christian Association; and takes particular interest in the newsboys; and fraternally affiliates with the Knights of Pythias.

Personally Mr. Warner is a man of strong characteristics, an inheritance from his Holland forefathers, sturdy and determined in the face of his desires, independent in the course of his life, and fearless in his convictions; because of his invincible stand upon certain issues he has made enemies, who still respect him for that very quality; and because of the firmness of his principles he has won the highest esteem from the many who call him friend. His success in life is one that can not be measured by financial standards, nor by political or social power; the influence he wields speaks eloquently of his trend of thought and ambition.

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JAMES FORBES. Now retired from the activities which have for so many years engrossed his attention, James Forbes is rounding out the years of a well-spent life amid the pleasant surroundings of his Pasadena home. He is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred

within twelve miles of the Vermont line on the 14th of March, 1832. His father, John Forbes, was a native of Scotland, a shoemaker by trade early in life and later on a prosperous farmer of Canada. He married Helen McFarland, also a native of Scotland, and together they immigrated to Canada and in the green woods cleared and improved a farm, enduring many hardships and privations. James Forbes received a very meager education in the common school in the vicinity of his home, but later on attended a private institution which gave him a good knowledge of the common branches. He assisted his father on the home farm until nearly twenty years old, when, in 1850, he went to Ulster county, N. Y., and in the Catskill mountains worked in a tannery, peeling bark in the woods in this employment. After three years he returned to Canada and there married Miss Mary Billings, a daughter of John Billings and a native of Canada. His father having in the meantime died, Mr. Forbes located after his marriage on the old homestead, and there remained until he had settled the estate and sold the farm. In 1856 he located in Chickasaw county, Iowa, where he secured employment as a millwright in a mill located on the Cedar river. He became interested in the concern later and finally became sole owner. This was an old-fashioned burr mill at the time he assumed the ownership and he at once began its improvement along the lines of modern inventions, putting in a complete roller system and equipping the mill throughout with new and improved machinery. He succeeded in building up a good business and later conducted a saw-mill in connection with it.

It was nearly forty years later that Mr. Forbes came to Southern California, at that time locating in Pasadena, where he worked for a time at the carpenter's trade and in the meantime erected a substantial residence for himself. He finally sold his Iowa property and invested his means in real estate in this city, subdividing some of his property and disposing of it at a good profit. He purchased a second tract which he later on sold for a considerable advance over the purchase price. He has since retired from active business and is enjoying the quiet and contentment of his home. He was deprived of the companionship of his wife April 10, 1902, her death occurring

on that date. They had three children, William, the eldest, and George W., the youngest, being printers in partnership, and John C. engaging in real estate and insurance. Mr. Forbes is interested in several enterprises in Pasadena, among them the First National Bank, of which he is a stockholder, and also the Savings Bank, which is connected with the first-mentioned bank. He is a Republican in politics but has never sought nor held office, preferring his business affairs which require his undivided attention.

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**FRED L. RYDER.** The younger generation of business men of Pasadena include none more energetic, progressive or promising than Fred L. Ryder, who came to the city in 1886, at the age of twenty years, practically penniless, and now, at twice that age, he is the owner of large and valuable property interests and enjoys many of the luxuries of life, among which may be mentioned a fine touring automobile.

A native of the east, Fred L. Ryder was born in Orrington, Me., July 9, 1866, and is a son of Samuel and Maria (Blaisdell) Ryder, the father being a representative of a good old New England family, and also a native of Maine. Throughout the greater part of his life the father rode upon the bosom of the Atlantic as captain of a vessel, but none of his three sons has had any taste or inclination for a seafaring life. With his two brothers, Thomas and Arthur, Fred L. Ryder left the Maine home in 1886 and came direct to Pasadena, reaching their destination with little or no means. They had youth and an abundant supply of push and perseverance, qualities which are never found lacking in the make-up of men of large accomplishments. With these assets they set forth to make their way as best they could, scorning no work that was honorable. By their combined efforts they were finally able to start in the wholesale and retail fruit business in a very unpretentious way, increasing their stock and enlarging their quarters as the profits of the business warranted. From dealing in a line of general fruits they later concentrated their efforts to handling oranges and lemons exclusively, finally becoming well known to the trade as large shippers of these commodities. Subsequently they invested their profits in real estate,

from the sale of which they realized largely, and by reason of the careful handling of the fruit business and wise investments in real estate they became quite well-to-do. The partnership formed between the brothers continued amicably and with profit until 1895, when Fred L. withdrew from the firm and also gave up the fruit business entirely, and at the same time turned his attention to handling real-estate exclusively, a business which he has followed ever since with excellent results. He derives a good annual rental from a number of business houses on North Fair Oaks avenue, also from the various residences which he erected and still owns.

In 1896 Fred L. Ryder was married to Miss Lillie A. Duncan, a native of Pasadena, who at her death in 1904 left three children, Clark, Lauren and Ruby.

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**HOLLOWAY I. STUART.** Still another of the monetary institutions of Pasadena is the Union Savings Bank, which was organized by H. M. Gabriel and Robert Eason January 3, 1895, and was incorporated under the laws of California with a capital stock of \$50,000. Subsequently the capital stock was doubled. The first board of directors consisted of such men as Robert Eason, H. M. Gabriel, Dr. Norman Bridge, H. C. Durand and A. R. Metcalf, all well known in financial circles as men of keen business acumen. For a period of ten years, or from the date of organization until March, 1905, Robert Eason was president of the institution, but on the date last mentioned Mr. Stuart superseded him as president. He is ably assisted by C. W. Smith and W. R. Barnes as vice-presidents, and E. H. Groenendyke, cashier, all of whom are men of long efficient training in financial affairs.

The Union Savings Bank is conveniently located in the center of the business district of Pasadena, on the north-east corner of Colorado street and Raymond avenue, and is engaged in a general banking business, besides which it has a savings department. Besides the trust, bond and real-estate loan departments, the safety deposit vaults in connection with the bank are a feature appreciated by all patrons. The vaults are of the latest and most approved model as regards safety, and the finishings are tasty and up-to-date.





*Simon A. Bell*



As president of the Union Savings Bank H. I. Stuart is putting into successful practice all the training of previous years, all of which has been along the line of finance. He is a native of Indiana, born in Knightstown August 28, 1865, and he was reared and educated in his native city. After graduating from the public schools he matriculated in Earlham College, an institution at Richmond organized under the direction of the Friends or Quakers, and prosecuted his studies there for three years. It was in 1887 that he left his home in Indiana and came to California, locating in Pasadena. His first position was as messenger in the First National Bank, where his services were so satisfactory to his superiors that he was later honored with the position of cashier in the same institution. His resignation as cashier in March, 1905, was immediately followed by the assumption of the presidency of the Union Savings Bank, in which he is also one of the principal stockholders.

**JOHN ALEXANDER WILLS.** Remembered as an early pioneer of California, a man of erudition and scholarly attainments, and a citizen whose efforts were always given toward the advancement of public interests, John Alexander Wills is named among the representative men of the state as well as among the successful lawyers of the nation. A native of Pittsburg, Pa., he was born October 21, 1819, a son of John and Eliza (Hood) Wills, both descendants of Scotch-Irish ancestry; the father was an early merchant of that day, but died in 1822 leaving a widow and three sons. The mother reared her sons to manhood and inculcated in them the strong principles and integrity which were noticeable in their business and social lives thereafter. John Alexander Wills received his early education through the medium of the public schools, after which, in 1833, he entered Washington College, located at Washington, Pa., and graduated therefrom with honors in 1837 as the valedictorian of his class. He was then less than eighteen years of age and shortly after his graduation he attended the Constitutional Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and visited Washington, D. C., that he might gratify his love of forensic eloquence and hear the most

famous speakers of the day, among whom were Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Prentiss.

Early resolving to take up the study of law, he entered the law department of Harvard College in 1838, and was there taught by the distinguished Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf. He numbered among his classmates such men as William C. Deming, William M. Evarts, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Richard H. Dana, James Russell Lowell, William W. Story, Jordan M. Pugh, Elihu B. Washburn and William Ingersoll Bowditch. After leaving Harvard, where he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in July, 1840, he entered the law office of Walter H. Lowrie, of Pittsburg, afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1841 and following this practiced in the courts of Pittsburg, the Supreme Court of the United States, and the United States District Court until the fall of 1853. In November of the last-named year he left Pittsburg and became a pioneer of California, locating in San Francisco, where he practiced law for three years. His decision to return east in the month of May of 1856 led to his appointment as one of the delegates from California to attend the approaching Republican convention to be held in Philadelphia in June of that year, for although he began life a Democrat he early became an aggressive opponent of slavery, joining in 1842 the Liberty party, in 1848 the Free Soil party, and in 1852 the Republican party. Thenceforward he took an active part in all the political campaigns up to 1872, and also made several speeches in Los Angeles during the campaign of 1888. During the National convention of 1856, having been made chairman of the California delegation, he was placed on the platform committee and was assigned the duty of drafting resolutions in favor of the Pacific Railroad and against slavery in the territories—two subjects of importance to California—Mr. Wills originating the expression which has since become famous in history—"those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery." There has since risen a discussion as to the origin of this expression and Mr. Wills in a paper upon the subject, written by request for the Historical Society of Southern California,



says with truth: "If it can be shown that the phrase in question was used in congress or elsewhere before the 18th day of June, 1856, then others may have some claim to concurrent authorship; but if not, then it can only be one of those cases of parallelism in thought and expression which sometimes occur, when the idea of plagiarism cannot reasonably be supposed."

Mr. Wills located in Chicago and began the practice of his profession in that city, where he became connected with the famous Sandbar case vs. Illinois Central Railroad, which he finally argued before the United States supreme court, being associated with Edwin M. Stanton in the case. Removing then to Washington, D. C., he was appointed special counsel for the government because of his studies in California of the Spanish and Mexican land laws of this state. This position he held under five successive attorney-generals: Speed, Bates, Stansberry, Hoar and Evarts, which covered the period of consideration of that class of cases which continued from 1862 to 1878. Here he was able to save millions of acres of public land for the nation by defeating the many fraudulent land grants of California and Colorado. In 1870 the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. In 1862 he became one of the national volunteers to defend the southern border of Pennsylvania from invasion and served as a private soldier in a company formed in Washington, Pa., commanded by Major John H. Ewing, known as the "Silver Grays," which belonged to the Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was recommended by James G. Blaine and others for the United States Supreme Bench, but Grant, owing to tremendous pressure from Pennsylvania, especially Philadelphia, appointed Judge Strong.

The failure of Jay Cooke in 1873 swept away a large part of Mr. Wills' fortune, and from that year to 1878 he was fully occupied in the settlement of his financial affairs. In 1880, Mr. Wills, with his wife and daughter, spent a year in European travel, and upon their return he retired from the bar to devote himself to reading, study and the composition of an exhaustive work on jurisprudence, which he hoped to make the crowning work of his life.

This great project of his later years was to aid in the "invention of some method whereby justice shall, *ipso facto*, be made law." It was in 1884 that Mr. Wills first came to Southern California, establishing his home on historic Fort Hill, where he spent the remaining years of his life, passing away November 26, 1891. Although a resident of Los Angeles such a comparatively brief time, yet he took an active interest in public affairs here and became one of the helpful citizens. One of his most important works in this city was the part he took in the establishment of the first crematory here, remaining a director in the Cremation Society up to the time of his death, and by his example testifying to his belief in this sanitary reform which is rapidly spreading throughout the civilized world. He was a life-long advocate of temperance, liberty of thought and action, with charity for all, willing to investigate all innovations, and showing by his large library, covering all topics, the breadth and scope of his literary attainments. During the years he spent in Washington he became a student of modern spiritualism and came to be a firm believer in it, which faith continued to the time of his death.

Mr. Wills' wife was in maidenhood Miss Charlotte LeMoyné, eldest daughter of the distinguished physician and surgeon, philanthropist and reformer, Dr. Francis Julius LeMoyné, of Washington, Pa., who was the originator of cremation and built the first crematory in the United States. Mrs. Wills survives her husband and now makes her home at the beautiful residence built by Mr. Wills on Fort Hill. By their marriage, which occurred in 1848, they became the parents of two children, William LeMoyné Wills, M. D., a practicing physician, and Madeline Frances Wills, both of Los Angeles. Both are following in the footsteps of their worthy parents and ancestors, doing all they can in philanthropic work and reform movements which tend to purify political and social conditions.

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JOHN H. BAKER. Probably the largest purchase of land in one body in Los Angeles county was taken up under the name of the In-





*John Keay*

diana Colony, which had its inception in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1873. As a member of the colony Mr. Baker came to California in the latter part of the year mentioned, being associated in the enterprise with General Kimbell, D. M. Berry and Albert Ruxton. The purchase included over twenty-five thousand acres of land with all waters arising thereon, and was divided into shares of fifteen acres each, which the members of the company purchased as their means would permit. Mr. Baker secured one share, upon a portion of which he set out fruit trees, consisting of peaches, oranges, prunes and other small fruit, but some time later he subdivided the property and sold it off in lots. With the proceeds of the latter sale he purchased his present site on West California street, Pasadena, a tract 100x250 feet, upon which he has erected a very comfortable residence, in which he is now living practically retired.

A native of Indiana, John H. Baker was born in Indianapolis February 10, 1837, a son of Alfred Baker, a native of Pennsylvania and a Quaker in belief, who in the early history of Indiana settled among its pioneers. Tradition has it that John H. was not a lover of his books and that while still quite young he ran away from home and lived among strangers for some time. Reflection, however, taught him the folly of his ways and he decided to settle down and master a trade. Returning to Indianapolis he contracted to learn the trade of making edged tools in four years, and by diligent application he was able to master it in the prescribed time, thereafter traveling as a journeyman throughout the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and also through the southern states. The opening of the Civil war made a change in his plans at this time, for upon President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, he with ten of his companions applied for a position in the army and were hired as blacksmiths. At first they were under command of General Black, but were later transferred to General Rosecrans's staff, and it was while under orders to the latter general that Mr. Baker was ordered to Paducah, Ky., in 1863, to take charge of the blacksmith department for the government. The following year he went aboard government transports in the capacity of second engineer, continuing to be thus occupied

until the end of the war. Returning to Indianapolis he resumed work at the blacksmith's trade, following this until becoming interested in the Indiana Colony and his later removal to California, as previously related.

Soon after the close of the war, in 1866, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Ruth Baker, a native of Dayton, Ohio. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Baker, all are living and are named in order of birth as follows: John H., his father's namesake, who is a wholesale leather merchant on Main street, Los Angeles; Alvin S., who is also in business in that city; and Ruth E., Anna and Barbara, the three last mentioned students in Throop Polytechnic Institute. Fraternally Mr. Baker is a Mason, having been a member of Pasadena Lodge No. 272, and the chapter, although of late he has taken a demit from the latter. From his earliest voting days Mr. Baker has been a Republican, his first vote being cast for John C. Fremont. Every Republican candidate since that time has also received his support, and he is anxiously awaiting the opportunity to cast his ballot once more for Theodore Roosevelt, of whom he is a great admirer. Not unlike the latter Mr. Baker is very fond of out-door sports, and takes great pleasure with his rod and reel. Personally Mr. Baker is a man of social and optimistic qualities and makes friends with all whom he meets.

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JOHN HOWZE was born in Athens, Ga., August 7, 1875, the third among five children in the parental family, four sons and one daughter. He was educated by private tutors who prepared him for college, and in 1892 he entered the University of Alabama, there pursuing his studies for three years. In 1895 he became a student at the University of Georgia, and graduated the following year with the degree of B. A. He is still a member of the D. K. E. fraternity of college days. In the fall of 1896 Mr. Howze began his business career, being engaged as a cotton classer with a large cotton brokerage company in Birmingham, and the third year he became a buyer for the firm. In the fall of 1901 he set his face toward the west and made his first stop on the overland trip at Tucson, Ariz., and spent

several months looking over the country. That location did not quite suit him, however, and he resolved to try Los Angeles. June 27, 1902, he arrived here and has remained ever since, engaged in the real estate business.

Mr. Howze holds membership in several of the most popular clubs in Los Angeles, including the California Club, Jonathan and University Clubs, Los Angeles Country Club, San Gabriel Valley Country Club and the Sierra Club. In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian and politically the Democratic party receives his support.

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FRANK R. SLAUGHTER. Among the successful and influential men of University suburb in Los Angeles is numbered Frank R. Slaughter, who came to California in 1859, when a young man of twenty-two years. He was born May 25, 1837, in Jefferson county, N. Y., and there received his early education in the common schools. His father was a native of Virginia, and after removing to Toledo, Ohio, in 1844, followed the occupation of building sailing vessels for lake traffic. He was a Republican in politics and served in the Civil war under Rosecrans with a Michigan regiment. In 1884 he was brought to California by his son and there remained until the time of his death. His mother, who was Mary Knickerbocker before her marriage, was a native of New York and died there in 1844, leaving a family of five children, Frank R. then being but seven years of age. When sixteen years old he commenced to work for very small wages and had several different employers before deciding to immigrate to this state when twenty-two years old. In 1859 he and two other young men fitted up a wagon and with five yoke of oxen started from DeKalb county, Ill., on the trip across the plains. At Omaha, Neb., they joined a large party and continued the journey in their company. Mr. Slaughter went immediately to the mines on Trinity river and for ten years carried on mining operations for himself, meeting with good success.

In 1874 Mr. Slaughter came to Southern California, settling in the vicinity of Los Angeles and has ever since resided here. Upon his arrival he purchased two hundred acres of land,

which have since that time become a valuable part of the city. He disposed of one hundred and sixty acres of the holding eighteen years ago and sold thirty acres more a few years since, and the last ten acres he held until three years ago. Twenty-one years ago he also bought a block of land on Fortieth street, which also had a one hundred and thirty foot frontage on Forty-first street, and is still the owner of that property, his present residence being at No. 1017 West Forty-first street.

In 1902 Mr. Slaughter retired from active business, his present property interests requiring as much time and attention as he cares to give to that subject. His wife was Pachy A. Taylor, a native of Illinois, her death occurring in Los Angeles in 1897. Their three children are all living, namely: Hattie, the oldest, and Mary, the youngest, who is a student at the Brownsberger College, living at home; and Emma, the second daughter, is married to Mr. Taylor, of Brunswick, Ga. Politically Mr. Slaughter is a believer in the principles advocated by the Republican party, and fraternally he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Foresters, being one of the first members of the University Lodge of the latter order. He has always been one of the foremost men in enterprises tending to advance and upbuild this section of the state and holds the highest respect and esteem of all who know him.

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A. STEPHAN VAVRA. To a great extent California is a cosmopolitan region, numbering among its citizens people from almost every part of the globe. Among those of European birth and parentage who have contributed to her citizenship and more particularly to that of Pasadena, mention belongs to A. Stephan Vavra, who came to this city in 1896 and has since taken a commendable interest in the welfare of his adopted city and country.

Mr. Vavra's education was begun in the home schools of the mother country and after coming to the United States he prosecuted his studies still further, and is now a fluent speaker and ready writer in various languages. Upon locating in Pasadena he threw himself heart and soul into the business life of the city, and as an evidence







of his faith in its growth and prosperity invested quite heavily in real estate. In 1906 he completed a modern four-story hotel on Euclid avenue. The plumbing is of the latest and best make; steam and electricity supply the heat and light, and each room is provided with a bath and private telephone. The building is equipped with an electric elevator. Mr. Vavra caters to the very best and most fashionable family patronage and his hostelry is considered one of the finest in the city. He is meeting with success in his undertaking. Mr. Vavra is regarded as one of Pasadena's most reliable and progressive citizens, and during his sojourn here has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

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ANDREW JOUGHIN. The possibilities offered by the Pacific coast regions nowhere find a more striking illustration than in the life of the late Andrew Joughin, a pioneer of 1866 in Los Angeles and for years one of the large land-owners of Southern California. Although he came to the west practically without means, he was a keen, capable judge of land values, and saw in this soil and climate a fair opening for investment. Acting upon this theory he purchased land as it came within his financial ability to do so, and the results proved the wisdom of his judgment in the matter. While he achieved financial success and left an estate valued at \$150,000, the accumulation of wealth did not represent the limit of his success, for he was also successful in gaining and retaining the respect of associates, the affection of his family and the good-will of the community, and the latter type of success surpasses the former in permanent significance. Possessed of a stalwart physique, he was six feet in height and weighed considerably more than two hundred pounds, so that even in a large crowd he attracted attention by reason of his rugged frame and splendid physical proportions. Nor were his physical characteristics greater than his mental qualifications, for with a large frame he had a large heart and behind his genial countenance there was a frank and ardent temperament.

The earliest recollections of Andrew

Joughin were associated with the Isle of Man, around whose rugged shores washed the waves of the Irish sea. There he was born February 23, 1824, a son of industrious and intelligent parents, who, desirous of preparing him for the earning of a livelihood, apprenticed him in youth to the blacksmith's trade. After having followed that trade on the island for some years he crossed the ocean to America in April, 1852, and upon landing in New York proceeded toward the unsettled regions of the Mississippi valley, his course of travel taking him, subsequent to a month's stay in Rochester, to Illinois, where he followed his trade in Rockford. During 1859 he came via the Panama route to California and settled in Sacramento, where he experienced the hardships attendant upon the great floods of 1861 and 1862. For some years he operated a shop, but in 1865 he began to work in connection with the building of the railroad.

During the year 1866 Mr. Joughin established his home in Los Angeles and purchased one-quarter of a block of ground on Second and Hill streets. This investment proved a wise one, for he bought at \$500 and sold for \$1,500. Shortly afterward he went to Arizona, but in a year returned to Los Angeles and followed his trade. Removing to San Juan Capistrano in 1869, he carried on a blacksmith's shop and a hotel, but in 1870 returned to Los Angeles, where he operated a shop of his own. With the earnings of his trade he invested in land. During 1874 he invested in three hundred and sixty acres near Hyde Park comprising a part of Rancho la Cienega, for which property he paid \$6,000. Two years after buying the land he removed to it and operated a shop on the ranch for a few years. In 1883 he acquired three hundred and five acres known in early days as the Tom Gray ranch, but more recently designated as the Arlington Heights tract. Subsequently he disposed of the greater portion of this property, although about fifteen acres still remain in the possession of the family, and some of this has reached the valuation of \$100 per front foot. During 1885 he purchased the Palos Verdes ranch of six hundred acres, situated near Wilmington, and this was operated

largely by his sons, he having no special liking for farm pursuits. After many years of unwearied industry, in 1888 he allowed himself to enjoy a long vacation in the form of a trip to Europe, where he renewed the friendships of youth and visited many points of historic interest. On his return to the United States he did not take up business activities, but in the midst of the comforts accumulated by his wise judgment and industrious application he passed his last days, and February 7, 1889, his earth-life ended at about sixty-five years of age.

Surviving Mr. Joughin and occupying a comfortable residence on West Adams street, Los Angeles, is his widow, formerly Ann Cannell, whom he married November 22, 1851, and was born on the Isle of Man October 8, 1832. Ten children were born of their union, namely: Eleanor J., wife of Andrew Mattei, of Fresno county, Cal.; Catherine N., who died at three years; Andrew, Jr., a resident of Los Angeles, and represented elsewhere in this volume; Alice, who was removed from the family circle by death at the age of five years; John T., a rancher whose sketch appears on another page; Matilda, wife of George R. Murdock, who is connected with the Artesian Water Company of Los Angeles; Edward E., who died in infancy; Emma, who married Earl R. Osborne, of Los Angeles; Minnie, who resides with her mother and ministers to the needs of her advancing years; and Isabella Grace, who is the wife of Emil H. Granz, residing in Tulare county, Cal., near the town of Dinuba.

On the organization of the first congregation of Episcopalians in Los Angeles Mr. and Mrs. Joughin became members of the church and ever afterward maintained an interest in its activities and Mrs. Joughin still contributes regularly to its maintenance, as well as to various missionary, educational and philanthropic movements of undoubted value to the welfare of the race, carrying out in this respect the plans inaugurated by Mr. Joughin, who was a man of generous impulses and large philanthropy. After becoming a citizen of the United States he affiliated with the Democratic party, but he took no part in pub-

lic affairs, nor did he ever consent to hold office, his tastes being in the line of business activities rather than politics. Yet as a citizen he was keen to give his support to every measure for the general good, active in forwarding progressive plans and enthusiastic in co-operating with public-spirited movements, hence he merits and occupies a distinct place in the annals of local history and is remembered as one of the progressive pioneers.

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ANDREW JOUGHIN, JR. To those who have spent all or the greater part of their lives within the sound of the sunset sea or beneath the shadow of the mountains of the west, this portion of the country possesses a charm all its own and unequaled by any other locality to which their travels may bring them. It is significant of Mr. Joughin's interest in Los Angeles to state that all of his holdings are compassed within the city and its environments. It is here that he makes his home, here he has labored to develop his personal interests and the affairs of the city, here he grew to manhood and has been content to remain without desire to investigate the will-o'-the-wisp allurements of localities less dear to him. In common with practically all of the men who have been lifelong residents of Los Angeles and Southern California, he maintains a deep and unceasing interest in movements for the public welfare and contributes of time and means toward such measures.

Upon another page of this work appears the biography of Mr. Joughin's father, whose name he bears and whose strong personality was impressed upon the pioneer citizenship of Southern California. During an early period of the American development of Los Angeles the family became residents of the city. Andrew, Jr., was then a small child, he having been born in Rockford, Ill., January 11, 1857. Educated in the schools of California, he early left school in order to aid his father in ranching. Indeed, he was only sixteen years of age when he came into the management of a ranch owned by his father, and afterward he maintained a close supervision of its cultivation. As the number of settlers increased the land

was gradually sold off in small tracts, until but a comparatively small part of the once large tract was left in the hands of the Joughin family. Since the death of the father the widow and children have inherited the estate, which now represents a large moneyed value.

The marriage of Andrew Joughin, Jr., united him with a young lady who, like himself, has been a resident of California from early childhood. Miss Mary Elizabeth Davis was born in Syracuse county, N. Y., and at the age of seven years came to the Pacific coast with her father, John Davis, settling in the southern part of the state. Her education was received in local schools and her home remained with her parents until May 2, 1883, when she became the wife of Mr. Joughin, and they now have a residence on Arlington Heights, Los Angeles, their place having been a portion of the Joughin estate. Born of their union were two children, Glenn and Ruth Elizabeth, but death removed the oldest daughter from the home at eight years of age. The family are honored by their large circle of acquaintances and number among their friends many of the most cultured residents of their home city.

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JOHN T. JOUGHIN. Identified with the far west throughout all of his life, the earliest recollections of Mr. Joughin are associated with California, for he is a native son of the state and was born at Sacramento September 27, 1861. His father, Andrew Joughin, known and honored as one of the resourceful pioneers of Southern California, and a man possessing a large circle of friends throughout the state, is represented upon another page of this volume, and the family history will be found in that sketch. The son was still a small child when the family came to Los Angeles county and therefore his childhood was principally passed in this portion of the commonwealth, while his education was acquired in local schools. When not in school he helped his father at the blacksmith's trade, and in 1874 accompanied the family to a ranch near Hyde Park, Los Angeles county, where he has since made his home.

Since assuming the management of the ranch, about 1880, John T. Joughin has given his attention very closely to the supervision of the four hundred and forty acres comprising the tract. However, of recent years he has rented out some of the land and has utilized about two hundred and sixty acres for the pasturage of his stock, so that his field work has been greatly lessened. In addition to superintending the interests of his mother and himself on the home ranch he took charge of about six hundred acres near Wilmington, which was rented to tenants. This land, as well as the property at home, forms a part of the estate, which has not been divided since the death of his father. With the general advance in land values during recent years the estate has shared, so that its value is largely enhanced beyond the amount at first estimated.

The marriage of John T. Joughin was solemnized in 1892 and united him with Wilhelmina Roeder, a native of Los Angeles county and a daughter of Louis Roeder, one of the most influential pioneers of Southern California. The family history appears in his sketch elsewhere in this volume. The two children of Mr. Joughin are Gertrude and Andrew. Though believing in many of the principles accepted by the Republican party, Mr. Joughin has never displayed any partisan spirit, but thinks and reasons for himself without regard to the platform adopted by his own or other parties. Personally he is a man of quiet tastes, home-loving nature and friendly spirit, and has shown signal ability in guarding the interests of the family estate.

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FRANK D. BULLARD, M. D. Back to a remote period in the American occupancy of the colony of Maine is traced the history of the Bullard family, whose members gave unstintedly of their strength and time to the development of that rugged and storm-bound country. Many generations after the first of the name had established a home in Maine a physician and surgeon, Dr. William B. Bullard, carried on professional practice at Lincoln, a considerable distance above the mouth of the Penobscot river. For years,

and until 1886, he had his office in that town, but his practice was not limited to the village, for much of his time was spent in answering calls from the surrounding country, and many cold and stormy nights he left his home to drive over almost impassable roads in his efforts to bring healing to the sick. During early manhood he married Lydia Dearborn, member of a pioneer family of Maine, and among their children was Frank D., born in Lincoln December 27, 1860, and reared in the little village where he was born. After having attended the public schools there until he had completed their course of study he entered a select school at Waterville, Me., and later took the regular course of study in Colby College, from which in 1881 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, graduating as a Phi Beta Kappa man.

Upon taking up the active responsibilities of life the young college graduate taught in the Houlton school for two years and then held the principalship of the Brownville high school for one year, after which he left the east and sought the more favorable environment of the Pacific coast, teaching for one year in Pasadena and for one year acting as principal of the Azusa schools. In the fall of 1885 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Southern California and remained a student there until 1888, when he received the degree of M. D. Meanwhile he had spent a year as a resident in the Los Angeles county hospital and in 1891 he acted as assistant county physician in that institution. May 3, 1888, he married Miss Rose Talbott, M. D., who graduated from medical college in July, 1886, since which time she has successfully engaged in general practice and also has filled the office of president of the Los Angeles County and Southern California Medical Societies. One child blesses their union, a daughter, Helen, born May 15, 1892, and now a student in the city schools.

Subsequent to his marriage and graduation Dr. Bullard went to Europe, accompanied by his wife, and both engaged in post-graduate work in Vienna, also spent several months under the best instructors of Germany. On their return to Los Angeles they opened an office and since then have established an important patronage. Besides his private practice Dr. Bullard for ten years

was assistant editor of the *Southern California Practitioner*, in which work he had the capable assistance of his wife. During 1902-03 he acted as president of the Los Angeles University Club, while in 1905 he was honored with election as president of the Southern California Medical Society. For some years he filled the chair of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Southern California, where more recently he has been engaged as instructor in ophthalmology.

In spite of the many professional and official duties engaging his attention Dr. Bullard has done considerable literary work. Not only has he contributed to medical journals articles bearing upon some important phase of pathology or therapeutics, but he has entered the domain of general literature, in which he has shown himself to be the master of poetic language and tastes. The two volumes of poetical works which he has published, *Apistophilon* and *Cupid's Chalice*, have received very favorable mention in the press and in private circles of literateurs, and the former not only gives evidence of poetic skill, but also proves the author to be a philosopher, an optimist and a student of religion. In 1903 Dr. Bullard patented an automatic pipe wrench, and he financed a company that is now manufacturing the device in Providence, R. I.

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JEROME FORD KENDALL. The Kendall family were originally from England, and were early settlers in America. William Kendall, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Kendall's parents were among the pioneers of Illinois. His father, Alonzo R. Kendall, went to Chicago from Vermont in 1836 in a one-horse chaise, settling that same year in Bureau county. On his mother's side he is of Scotch origin, the Fords coming from Scotland.

Jerome Ford Kendall was born in La Moille, Bureau county, Ill., January 25, 1844. His early life was spent on his father's farm and in attending the district school. After obtaining a common school education he taught school for a brief time, and later for a short time clerked in a general store in Princeton, the county seat of Bureau county, where his father moved in 1865. In 1867 he came to California via Panama, leav-





J. J. Sarchinich

ing New York November 11, on the old side-wheel steamer Henry Chauncy. Taking the steamer Sacramento at Panama, he landed in San Francisco December 3, going direct to Mendocino, Mendocino county, Cal., where for two years he worked for the Mendocino Lumber Company. One year was spent in clerking in a general store in Point Arena, and in the fall of 1870 he returned east. From March, 1871, to March, 1874, he was engaged in the grocery business in Princeton, but the business not proving as successful as desired, he returned to California in April, 1874, settling in Oakland, and for ten years was employed in the lumber trade of San Francisco. Coming to Southern California in January, 1884, he located on a fruit farm near Tustin, in Orange county. Selling out in 1887 he moved to Tustin, making his home there until October, 1897, at that time moving to Los Angeles, where he has since resided.

January 25, 1871, Mr. Kendall was married to Miss Anna Hasbrook Bartley. Miss Bartley was born August 21, 1847, at Fishkill Landing on the Hudson, and died in Oakland, Cal., November 24, 1876. Mr. Kendall has one daughter, Mrs. Anna Kendall Thurston, who lives in Los Angeles. Mr. Kendall has retired from active business. In politics he has always been a Republican.

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**JAMES JEFFERSON HARDWICK.** A varied career has been that of James Jefferson Hardwick, now a well-known resident of Los Angeles, where he has made his home since 1904, and at the same time has retained his identification with mining interests throughout the southwest. Mr. Hardwick is in truth a self-made man, for his father, Elijah Hardwick, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg when he was but six years old, and at the age of nine years he was compelled to seek his own livelihood. He inherited stanch traits of a New England ancestry, for both father and mother (the latter Elizabeth Rhoads in maidenhood) were natives of that section; they established their home in Quincy, Ill., and there the father engaged as a general merchant until his enlistment for service in the Civil war.

Of the nine children, four sons and five

daughters, comprising the parental family, James Jefferson Hardwick was the youngest, his birth having occurred in Quincy, Ill., February 28, 1857, and when he was only three months old he was deprived of the love and care of his mother. The years he spent in school were very limited, for at the age of nine years he was compelled to seek his own way, his first work being the driving of a team for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. After one year thus occupied he found work in a flour mill in Sherman, Tex., and continued there until about 1870. He then went to western Texas and began the trailing of cattle on the Rio Grande, and that year and the following one he drove cattle over the trail to Kansas from Texas. This, as may readily be understood, was no small undertaking in the days when the Indians were always ready to attack small parties of white men, and Mr. Hardwick had many exciting as well as dangerous experiences. In 1872 he entered upon his first independent venture, engaging in the raising of hogs on the Rio Frio, whence he drove them to market in Mexico. In 1873 he gave up this occupation and went to New Mexico, where in Silver City he worked in the old Santa Rita copper mines, and after one year he went to Arizona, where he worked in the Silver King mines during the bonanza days. The same year found him in the Peck mine in the Bradshaw mountains of Arizona, where he himself, during an eight hour shift, took out as much as \$5,000 in silver.

The spirit of adventure and fortune hunting induced Mr. Hardwick to seek the diamond mines of South Africa and accordingly he came to California en route to that continent in 1875. His health, however, failing him at this time he decided to remain in California for a time and late in the fall he was located in the mines of the Ivenpaw district. In the spring of the following year he returned to Arizona and resumed his work in the old Peck camp, remaining there until 1878, when he went to Lower California and engaged in contracting in the mines. In 1879 he made a trip down the coast, going as far south as Lima, in Peru, and prospected for a time. Returning to Arizona in the fall he mined near



Arivaca, locating a mine in that vicinity which he sold in 1881, when he again went to Mexico and has ever since been actively identified with the mining interests of that country. While engaged in the Ures district, state of Sonora, he discovered the famous Copete camp, a copper, silver and gold mine, and he is now president and principal stockholder in the Belene Copper Company, which is now building the Sonora Central Railway to open up the copper belt in the middle portion of the state of Sonora. In regard to mines and mining no man is better posted than Mr. Hardwick, whose experience has been more than ordinarily varied and consequently instructive, and the success he has achieved makes him an unquestioned authority on the subject.

In 1904 Mr. Hardwick came to Los Angeles and permanently established his home in this city, being now located at No. 1619 Orange street. He has been married three times, the first ceremony being performed at Nogales, Ariz., and uniting him with Bernarda Aguilar, a native of Mexico, and born of this union is a son, Walter L., who is engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles under the firm name of Hay & Hardwick. His second marriage occurred in Phoenix and united him with a sister of his first wife, Esperanza Aguilar, also born in Mexico, and they had three daughters, Dora, Hope and Sadie, all at home. After the death of his second wife he married the third sister, Josephine Aguilar, a native of Sonora, Mexico, and they are the parents of two children, Josephine and Alfred Jefferson, also at home. In addition to his mining interests Mr. Hardwick owns real estate in Los Angeles and also in Phoenix, Ariz., in the latter city holding valuable downtown property. In his fraternal relations Mr. Hardwick is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to the lodge in Phoenix, and politically he is an adherent of the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party. By his success he has demonstrated his ability along a business line and is justly accorded a place among the successful financiers of the southwest; by his liberality and genuine interest in the progress and development of his home city he is establishing

for himself a prominent place among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Los Angeles. He enjoys the confidence of his business associates and through his personal qualities of character has won a wide circle of friends wherever he is known.

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WALTER LIPS. As chief of the fire department of Los Angeles Walter Lips is occupying a position which requires the manifestation of the highest qualities of citizenship, and such he has brought into play since assuming the discharge of these duties. Reared in Los Angeles, he has been constantly in touch with its progress and development, has witnessed its growth in many directions and recognized its needs in others, and as a member of the fire department has demonstrated both his efficiency and interest in this line of work. Born in Los Angeles December 1, 1873, he was next to the youngest in a family of five children, his parents being Charles C. and Mary E. (Herr) Lips. The father was a native of Germany, born in Stuttgart, and as a young man he immigrated to America and located in Philadelphia, Pa., becoming head cashier of the Drexel Bank in that city. Coming to Los Angeles in 1866 he engaged in the wholesale liquor business on North Main street, the firm being known as E. Martin & Co. He early assumed a prominent part in the city government and was one of the first members of the city council, and also belonged to Company 38, of the old volunteer fire department. He was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows organization in his fraternal relations. His death occurred in this city in 1887. He is survived by his wife, who is a native of Harrisburg, Pa., and she still makes her home in Los Angeles.

Walter Lips received his education in the public schools of Los Angeles, which he attended up to 1891, when he entered the Los Angeles fire department as call man. After two years in this connection he became a fireman on the Southern Pacific Railroad between Los Angeles and Yuma. Eighteen months later he again became connected with the fire department as call man, later was foreman of the truck, then tillerman, then driver, and finally engineer, in this capacity being located at different stations for the period of







*Mrs Geo Sibley*

six years. February 28, 1905, he was appointed chief of the department by the fire commissioners for a term of two years and he served with an efficiency which justified his re-appointment in January, 1907. He has been instrumental in securing many improved methods in the discharge of duties connected with his work, and is thoroughly in touch with all progress along these lines. He is identified with the International Association of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments, and also the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, his membership being in Lodge No. 99 of Los Angeles, and he is also a member of Ramona Parlor, N. S. G. W. Politically he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, belongs to the Union League Club, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce seeks the advancement of the city's best interest in whatever avenue his efforts are needed.

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MRS. GEORGE W. SIBLEY. Sidney Smith once said, "Whatever you are from nature, keep to it; never desert your own line of talent. Be what nature intended you for and you will succeed; be anything else, and you will be ten thousand times worse than nothing." In her present active career Mrs. Sibley has shown that she understands fully the thought of this witty divine, for she has measured accurately her own ability, and hewn her way straight to the line thus marked out. A clear-headed, brainy woman previously interested to some extent in realty transactions, she early perceived the great financial possibilities of the future in the development of Venice and Ocean Park property, and, quick to seize every offered opportunity for enlarging her scope of action, she began dealing in local real estate on a modest scale, and has since established an extensive and lucrative business, being now at the head of the Citizens' State Bank and the Guarantee Realty Company, the latter one of the most prosperous firms of the kind along the entire length of the beach. A native of Cleveland, Ohio, she was born August 25, 1858, a daughter of Alfred and Laura (Foote) Bright, both natives of Ohio, the former dying at an early age, while the latter came to

California in 1902 and has since made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Sibley.

After living in retirement in the east for a few years, Mrs. Taft came, in June, 1891, to California being accompanied by her daughter, Irene Taft, who is an own cousin to Secretary William H. Taft, her father, Henry W. Taft, having been uncle to the Secretary. Settling in Los Angeles, she lived quietly for several years, the genial sunshine and balmy breezes of its wonderful climate being of great benefit to her. On December 25, 1891, she married George W. Sibley, then engaged in business as a wholesale merchant in Los Angeles. In May, 1900, Mrs. Sibley came to Ocean Park to recuperate and after a season of perfect relaxation and rest, the tonic of the sea breezes and the sea baths restored her physical vitality, making her strong and vigorous. Ambitious to find an opportunity for making herself useful, she started in the real estate business in a small way, having about \$50 to invest. Opening an office in Ocean Park, business grew steadily, her fair and honest dealings and systematic methods meeting the approval of her customers, and each month saw an increasing patronage, her sex being a help rather than an impediment in the way of enlarging her business opportunities. A woman of superior ability, tact and judgment, living up to the Golden Rule, she has secured a large clientage, and is now one of the foremost real estate dealers in this part of Los Angeles county. While looking after her own interests, she has been of much use in advancing the prosperity of others, including a large circle of personal friends, merchants, mechanics and professional men. The business which Mrs. Sibley inaugurated in 1901 grew to such large proportions that she found it expedient to have it incorporated. Accordingly, March 15, 1905, the Guarantee Realty Company was formed, with the following-named officers: President, Mrs. George W. Sibley; first vice-president, H. V. Bright; second vice-president, Dr. E. B. Goodwin; secretary, James F. Barr, and treasurer, Charles R. Van Tillburg. This company was first located at No. 140 Pier avenue Ocean Park, but has recently removed to more commodious quarters in the handsome building erected by the company in Venice. In May, 1906, she organized the Citizens' State Bank of

Venice with a capital stock of \$25,000, of which she is president. Mrs. Sibley had one daughter by her first marriage, Irene, now wife of Howard S. Lorenge, living near Ocean Park, and by her second union she has also one daughter, Louella Maria Sibley. Mrs. Sibley is prominent in social circles, being a member of the Country Club, and President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Ocean Park and Venice.

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FRANK PIERCE BOYNTON. But recently removed from the community in which he had proven so potent a factor in its upbuilding and development, the influence of Frank P. Boynton is still an active force in Pasadena's public affairs, his residence in this city covering a score of years. Like many others of the prominent citizens of Southern California, he was an active business man in the east before locating on the Pacific coast and when he decided to make Pasadena his home he brought with him into the management of common interests a wide fund of experience, information and native executive ability broadened by contact with large affairs, which gave to him at once an unquestioned rank among the upbuilders of the city.

Mr. Boynton's career is briefly sketched as follows:

Born in Lowell, Mass., June 18, 1840, he was a son of David and Jane (Smith) Boynton, descendants of an old New England family long established on American soil. His inherited qualities of character received the best training in and out of school. He attended the public schools in boyhood years, later a select school, and finally completed his studies in Atkinson Seminary in Atkinson, N. H. He grew to manhood in Massachusetts and was ready to engage in business when, in 1861, the first call to arms caused him to relinquish his plans and instead enlist in Company G, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, April 19 of that year. This was for the first call of three months and was speaking evidence of his patriotism. This regiment was the one that went through Baltimore, Md., April 19, 1861, causing the first conflict of the war after Fort Sumter. He was next mustered in for three years at Boston, Mass., May 21, 1861, and arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va., May

25. The company in which he served was transferred to the Seventh Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery. Mr. Boynton served in the company in which he re-enlisted for about a year, and was then detached and served as chief clerk to the provost marshal. From May, 1862, to September, 1863, he was in charge of the military steamer Frankfort, plying between Frankfort and Fortress Monroe, when nearly every convalescent, bounty jumper and prisoner of war passed through his hands. At one time in 1862 President Lincoln visited Fortress Monroe and Mr. Boynton was ordered to go and meet him and escort him to the place where the soldiers were testing the Union and Lincoln guns, two big pieces of ordnance. Then the president walked with him arm in arm for nearly a mile, talking minutely of the conditions in the camp. This Mr. Boynton remembered as one of the greatest pleasures of his life.

After his honorable discharge June 15, 1865, Mr. Boynton returned to his home in Massachusetts, later going to Philadelphia, Pa., and entering upon a business career as a wholesale grain merchant. Fifteen years later he discontinued the business, and going to Lawrence, Mass., engaged in the hardware business, remaining so occupied for nearly six years. Thereafter, in 1887, he came to California to live retired. On the 28th of December, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ellen Thistle, a daughter of Daniel and Prudence (Varnum) Thistle; both parents were of old New England ancestry, her mother being a niece of Major-General Joseph Bradbury Varnum, of Revolutionary fame, speaker of the House in United States Congress and president of the Senate four years. Mrs. Boynton was born in Lowell, Mass., and after receiving a preliminary education in the public schools of her native city, she entered a boarding school and completed the course. Upon leaving school she began teaching in Dracut, Mass., where she continued for the period of eight years.

Although Mr. Boynton never engaged in an active business career in this city, yet no citizen was ever more earnest and devoted in his efforts to advance the business conditions of a place. Among the first organizations with which he was identified was the Board of Trade, his election to





*John L. Gordon*

the secretaryship taking place March 24, 1896; he served until April 24, 1899, devoting much of his time and energy to the upbuilding of its interests. He was elected president of the organization in 1902 and served two terms. At the time of his death he was serving as treasurer. He was also a member of the Board of Education of Pasadena and president one term, a position which he filled very acceptably. Perhaps the most prominent and honorable positions that he has filled were as delegate of the Pasadena Board of Trade to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, having previously served in the same capacity to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. In other enterprises Mr. Boynton was also a prominent factor, having served among the first secretaries of the Merchants' Association, and for the year 1904 held the secretaryship of the Tournament of Roses Association, and was a director at the time of his death. He was a member of the Congregational Church.

The death of Mr. Boynton occurred January 9, 1907. It is not necessary to pass encomiums upon his life, for he has left behind him that which is infinitely more lasting than words—the record of a clean, honest, upright and manly career; the fearless acts of a man conscious of his own responsibility; the earnestness and devotion to the general public of a practical and conscientious citizen. Everyone who knew him bears testimony to his abilities and his unwavering devotion to the best interests of Pasadena, as well as to the personality which won him friendships wherever he was known.

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ARTHUR McKENZIE DODSON. The record of the Dodson family in California is a record of persevering industry and untiring energy. Father and sons unitedly have labored to promote their mutual welfare and have counted no labor too difficult when by its successful accomplishment the general prosperity might be promoted. The history of the family in this country dates back to colonial times, the first representative coming over on the Mayflower and establishing the name in New England, where the Fletchers and McKenzies, into which families the Dodsons mar-

ried, also became prominent and influential citizens. In this connection it is worthy of note that John Fletcher was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Arthur McKenzie Dodson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819, remaining in the east until the year previous to the finding of gold in California. The year 1848 found him a miner in this state, but from the fact that he gave up this life two years later and was ever after engaged in commercial pursuits, it is safe to presume that his efforts in this direction were not all that he had anticipated. Coming to the old pueblo of Los Angeles in 1850, he opened one of the first butcher and grocery establishments in the place and was the pioneer soap manufacturer here also. A later enterprise was the establishment of a wood and coal yard at what is now the corner of Sixth and Spring streets, in the very heart of the city. This in fact was the nucleus of a little town to which he gave the name of Georgetown, in honor of "round house" George, then a prominent character in that locality. At a later date Mr. Dodson removed to the San Fernando valley and began raising wheat and barley, this being the first attempt at farming in the valley. Still later he became superintendent of the O'Neill ranches in San Diego county, but meeting with an accident there he was compelled to give up the management. After recovering from the injury he went to Tucson, Ariz., and engaged in the cattle business, and it was while there that his death occurred about 1886.

The marriage of Mr. Dodson united him with Reyes Dominguez, a member of one of the oldest families of the state, she being a native of this county and a daughter of Nazario Dominguez, well known to all early residents in this part of the state. He and his brothers, Pedro and Manuel, owned the Rancho San Pedro, which extended from Redondo to Compton and on to Long Beach. Mrs. Dodson died in Los Angeles in 1885, having become the mother of twelve children, only three of whom are now living. James H. and John F. are in partnership in business and reside in San Pedro, and Emma, now Mrs. Thompson, resides in Hobart Mills, Nevada county, Cal.

**JAMES H. DODSON.** A native of the state, James H. Dodson was born in Los Angeles February 26, 1861, and in his home county was reared and educated, attending both public and private schools. A turning point in his career came at an early age, for while still a boy he was taken into the home of George Hinds, a large stockman and butcher of Wilmington, this county, he also serving as county supervisor. He was the junior member of the firm of Vickery & Hinds, wholesale butchers, who had stores located in all of the principal towns along the coast, and in the management of these Mr. Dodson assisted for twenty years. In 1883 they established a store in San Pedro, it being the pioneer market in the town, and of this Mr. Dodson had charge until resigning to take charge of a similar business of his own, carrying this on until 1899.

The year last mentioned was the beginning of an eventful period in the life of Mr. Dodson, and witnessed his removal to Manila, Philippine Islands, where as a member of the firm of Simmie, Swanson & Co. he was interested in the first sawmill in the town. In addition to carrying on the mill the firm had the contract for carrying the mail, and later established the first American carriage works in Manila. In 1901 Mr. Dodson began traveling throughout the Philippine Islands, Asia Minor and Arabia, returning by way of the continent and England, and in so doing had circumnavigated the globe. Locating once more in his native state, in 1902 he leased of George Porter a part of the Old Mission ranch, the seven thousand acres which he rented being devoted entirely to the raising of wheat. Coming to San Pedro the following year, he established a partnership with his brother John F. as general contractors for grading and cement work, and in the meantime the name and fame of the Dodson Brothers have become synonyms for all that honest, straightforward dealings would suggest. James H. Dodson was one of the organizers and is manager of the Pacific Manufacturing and Supply Association, manufacturers and dealers in ornamental and building brick and builders' supplies.

In 1881, while in Wilmington, Cal., Mr. Dodson was united in marriage with Rude-

cinda Sepulveda, a union which associated him with one of the most prominent families in the state. On the old Palos Verdes rancho Mrs. Dodson was born, the daughter of Jose Diego Sepulveda, he being one of the five owners of this vast estate, which extended along the sea coast from San Pedro to Redondo Beach, and for miles back into the foothills. The land was originally owned by Mrs. Dodson's grandfather, Dolores Sepulveda, who was killed by Indians while he was returning from Monterey, where he had gone to obtain a patent to his ranch. Much of the property was handed down to his son, Jose Diego, who was born on the old ranch near San Pedro in 1813. During the war of the United States with Mexico he was loyal to the former, contributing generously of cattle, horses, money and provisions from his own private store, and materially aided in extending the dominion of the United States to the Pacific ocean.

Six children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dodson, those living named in order of birth as follows: Florence, James H., Jr., and Carlos D. All that the term public-spirited implies is found in the make-up of Mr. Dodson, who for eight years has been a member of the city council, serving as its president for one term. He has also served in the capacity of license collector, and for eight years he was on the board of school trustees. His influence in the upbuilding of San Pedro has further been felt through his association with the Chamber of Commerce, where his opinion has great weight and consideration. Fraternally he is a member of San Pedro Lodge No. 332, F. & A. M., having joined the order in Wilmington, where he became master of his lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson have hosts of friends in San Pedro, not restricted to the upper classes alone, for they have given generously of their means to sustain those less fortunate and in fact no helpful beneficence has been denied their support.

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**JOHN FLETCHER DODSON.** As a member of the firm of Dodson Brothers, John F. Dodson is well known throughout San Pedro and vicinity, having established himself in busi-



ness here as a contractor for cement and grading work about 1898. For about six years he carried on the business alone, during which time he laid some of the best work to be found in the city today. With the growth of the city and the corresponding demand for work in his line his business grew to such proportions that the assistance and co-operation of some one with an equal interest in the affairs became essential. This want was supplied in his brother, James H., the two uniting their forces in 1904 under the name of Dodson Brothers, a firm which today stands for all that is best and most dependable in their line in this part of the county.

A native of the state, John F. Dodson was born on the San Pedro ranch near what is now Compton April 8, 1867, a son of Arthur McKenzie and Reyes (Dominguez) Dodson. (For further details concerning the parental family the reader is referred to the sketch of the father, given elsewhere in this volume.) Up to the age of thirteen years John F. Dodson attended the public schools of Los Angeles, after which he went to make his home with his father's old-time friend, George Hinds, at Wilmington. Mr. Hinds' attachment for the elder Mr. Dodson was strengthened in the fact that the latter had rendered him financial assistance when he came here from the east, a kindness which he never forgot, and one which he has never been able to repay to his own satisfaction. The keen interest which he has ever taken in the sons of his benefactor has been of a substantial character and of lasting benefit to the recipients. For ten years Mr. Dodson was superintendent of one of Mr. Hinds' numerous ranches, this being known as the Henrietta Stock Farm, located near Compton, and devoted to breeding and training standard horses. The knowledge and experience which Mr. Dodson gained during this time made him an expert horseman, and in the Southern California circuit he became especially well known, as during all of the time he was with Mr. Hinds he drove in the races on that track.

Although Mr. Dodson became identified with San Pedro in 1893 it was not until about 1898 that he established the nucleus of his present prosperous business. Beginning in a small, unpretentious way, and with only one outfit, the business grew with steady rapidity from the

very outset, with the result that greater facilities for filling contracts became essential. The admission of his brother James H. into the business in 1904 has enabled him to give his entire time to the superintendence of the outside work, which keeps about sixty-five men and sixty horses busy the greater part of the time. The firm of Dodson Brothers is conceded by those best able to judge to be the most reliable contracting firm in their line outside of Los Angeles, and the fact that its work is appreciated as above the average is shown in the volume of business transacted, coming both from old and new customers. During 1906 the firm added a new departure to their business by adding a road oiling outfit and are doing work in that line in Northern California.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Dodson is brightened by the presence of three interesting children, Ynez Reyes, William Savage and John Fletcher, Jr., to whom a successful future may be assured if their parents' training is adhered to and the example of their elders' lives followed as their pattern. Mr. Dodson's marriage occurred in 1898 and united him with Kate Agnes Savage, who was born in San Francisco, a daughter of Hon. W. H. Savage, an account of whose interesting life is given elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Dodson belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and he is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce of San Pedro. J. F. Dodson is also interested in the Pacific Manufacturing and Supply Association.

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HON. WILLIAM H. SAVAGE. A review of the representative citizens of San Pedro and of the men who have played an important part in the history of this city and the state would be deficient without a sketch of the life and work of Hon. W. H. Savage, who is too well known on the Pacific coast to need special introduction to the public. At the bar he has been a brilliant advocate; in the halls of legislation a wise and prudent counsellor and able debater; on the rostrum an impressive and convincing speaker; and in every field a controller of the minds of men. Fitted by native courage and intellectual ability to direct af-

fairs and to assume responsibility, he has steadily pursued his way to higher heights of achievement and has long been recognized as a leader in thought and action, a quality which has been the keynote of his success in the state senate, to which he was elected in 1904.

Born in County Limerick, Ireland, July 12, 1840, W. H. Savage is a son of Michael and Ellen (Kelley) Savage, both of whom are now deceased, the mother passing away in Vallejo, this state. The father was reared principally in England, there graduating from a military academy which was the initial step into the later military life which he followed. He was a participant in the Crimean war, taking sides against Russia, and during his many years of service won the title of major. Later he brought his family to the United States, settling in Boston, Mass., and it was in that city that his earth life came to a close. Seven children originally comprised the parental family, but of this number only three are now living.

W. H. Savage was a lad of about five years when he accompanied the family to the United States and settled in Massachusetts. For a number of years he was a pupil in the public schools of that state, and at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war he lacked two months of being nineteen years of age. Filled with the same patriotic spirit which had been such a strong feature in his father's character, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in 1861, serving on board the sloop Mississippi, under Lieutenant Dewey, who later became the hero of Manila bay. In 1863, while attempting to run the batteries of Port Hudson, the Mississippi was grounded, and here she was riddled with shot and set on fire by the enemy's batteries, so that officers and crew had to abandon her and make their way as best they could to the other shore before the flames reached her magazine. Here it was that Mr. Savage was captured by the enemy and sent to Libby prison. At the expiration of his term three months later he was exchanged, and without unnecessary loss of time he re-enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, serving in Louisiana until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the title of sergeant. The need of able-bodied men in

the frontier service caused him to re-enlist once more, this time becoming a member of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, serving as quartermaster-sergeant under Col. Charles S. Lovell throughout his three-year term of enlistment. He was next a member of the Twelfth United States Infantry, and as quartermaster-sergeant under O. B. Wilcox traversed the frontier of Arizona and California. At his own request he received his honorable discharge from the service in May, 1874, and the same year came to Wilmington, Los Angeles county, Cal., where in January, 1866, he had been stationed at the drum barracks while serving in the Fourteenth Infantry.

For two years, from 1874 to 1876, Mr. Savage was in the employ of the Wilmington Transportation Company, engaged in packing lumber, after which he was made foreman of the plant, a position which he held for some time. While in the employ of the latter company he carried on the study of law during his spare moments, and later took up the study in earnest under James G. Howard and H. A. Bartley, both of Los Angeles. Admitted to the bar in 1879, he at once began to practice in Los Angeles, giving this office up the following year to establish a practice in Tombstone, Ariz. It was while there in 1883 that he was made a member of the territorial legislature, and in 1885 he was made district attorney of Cochise county, Ariz. Returning to California in 1887, the same year he came to San Pedro and engaged in the practice of law, also having an office in Los Angeles for about two years. Entering at once into the business life of the young and growing town he became a member of the board of trustees, and in the capacity of city attorney drew up all of the original city ordinances. His election to the assembly from the seventy-second district occurred in 1902, and in both houses he served as chairman of the committee on municipal corporations. Two years later he was the Republican candidate for state senator from the thirty-fourth senatorial district, his election following in due time, thus winning a victory over his opponent. His constituents have every reason to feel proud of their selection as a representa-





J. M. Hoeden. M. D.

tive in the government of the state, and in his hands they feel that their interests will not suffer for lack of attention.

In Westfield, Mass., Hon. W. H. Savage was married to Miss Mary A. White, a native of London, England, seven children resulting from their marriage as follows: Nellie, now Mrs. Martin; Josephine; Kate, the wife of John F. Dodson, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere; Margaret, the wife of J. F. Dewey; Clara, the wife of George Nicholson; Frances, and Robert, all of the children being residents of San Pedro. In 1873 Mr. Savage was made a Mason in Inyo county, this state, but has since had his membership transferred to Wilmington and is still identified with the lodge at that place, while he is a member of the chapter at San Pedro. His fraternal connections also extend to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a charter member of the Wilmington lodge of the latter order, which was organized a quarter of a century ago, and of which he is a past officer, and is now grand master of the order in the state of California. At present he holds the office of grand foreman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of California. He is also a member of Bartlett & Logan Post, G. A. R., of Los Angeles, of which he has been commander several times, and is commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy Republican League of California, an organization which has a membership of forty thousand. The Chamber of Commerce of San Pedro also profits by his membership, as do all organizations with which he has to do, his careful and conservative judgment having the same weight in the lesser as in the heavier matters of state.

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JOSEPH M. HOLDEN, M. D. A large and constantly growing practice is the result of the efforts of Dr. Joseph M. Holden, one of the successful physicians of Long Beach, and one whose work in the line of his profession has brought him general commendation. He has been a resident of California since November, 1892, spending his first two years in San Francisco, thence coming to Southern California for a few months,

and later returning to Sacramento for one year. Following he located in Pasadena, where he remained until the fall of 1899, and while a resident of that place attended the medical department of the University of Southern California, from which he was graduated June 16, 1899, with the degree of M. D. Locating at once in Long Beach he was associated for a few months with Dr. J. W. Wood, but from 1901 practiced independently until August 1, 1906. Upon the latter date he formed a partnership with A. C. Sellery, Ph. B., M. D., a graduate of McGill University, of Montreal, Canada, and they established offices in the National Bank building in Long Beach.

Born in Accrington, Lancashire, England, April 15, 1874, Dr. Holden was reared to the age of five years in his native land, when he was brought by his parents to the United States. His father, James Holden, was a vocalist of some note, but finally retired from his profession, his home now being in Providence, R. I., where the family located when first coming to this country. His wife, formerly Mary A. Newton, a daughter of a prominent contractor of England and granddaughter of the Rev. John Newton, a clergyman of the Church of England, died in California in 1902. Longevity is a characteristic trait in both paternal and maternal families, nearly all members attaining advanced years. Joseph M. Holden received his preliminary education in the public schools of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, but was unable to complete the course on account of illness. Determining at the age of fifteen years to make medicine his study he thenceforth bent every effort to the accomplishment of his plans. After his location in California this desire was consummated and he at once began the practice of his profession. He has met with success and is now numbered among the prominent physicians of this section, being a member of the Southern California Medical Society, the Los Angeles County Medical Association, California State Medical Association and American Medical Association. He was the originator and incorporator of the Long Beach Hospital Association, which has a building of sixty-five rooms. Dr. Holden was its first president and is now one of its principal stockholders. He acts as examining physician for

eight of the old-line insurance companies, and for the Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America, in both of which he holds membership. He also belongs to Long Beach Lodge No. 327, F. & A. M.; Long Beach Lodge No. 888, B. P. O. E.; Knights of Pythias, a member of the Uniform Rank; and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is very prominent in fraternal circles and holds a high place in the various organizations to which he belongs.

Dr. Holden was married in Long Beach to Lillian A. Caswell, a native of Massachusetts, and a woman of culture and refinement. He is identified with the growth and advancement of Long Beach, in whose future he holds a firm belief and has invested his means in various pieces of property. He built the first house on American avenue near the site of the high school, and is now erecting a fine residence, which is in castle architecture and very unique, at No. 915 American avenue; the entire building is of cement, and contains eight large rooms and hall, two stories in height. Dr. Holden is a stockholder in the Odd Fellows' Building Association and takes an active interest in the development of the city. He is a man of scholarly tastes and has a select library, while his love for travel has been gratified by three trips to England, the land of his birth, and extensive tours throughout the southern states.

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JOHN HARVEY DAVISSON, M. D. To Dr. Davisson belongs the distinction of being one of the oldest medical practitioners in Los Angeles, his identification with this city dating from 1886. The earliest records of the Davisson family show it to have originated in England, the immigrating ancestor to the New World locating in Virginia, where many succeeding generations have lived and died. In that state the grandfather, Nathan Davisson, was born and reared, in later years becoming one of the prosperous farmers and land owners of the state. Like himself, his wife, formerly Elizabeth Carper, was a Virginian by birth, her ancestors having originated in Germany. A son of the latter, Austin Davisson, was born on the parental homestead in Virginia, and as did his father, he, too, spent his entire life in his native state, and in addition to

general farming he carried on stock-raising quite extensively. The lady whom he married was also a native of the state, she being Miss Emily Woodford, a daughter of John Howe Woodford.

In Harrison county, Va. (in what is now West Virginia), in the vicinity of Clarksburg, John Harvey Davisson was born July 14, 1849, and on the paternal farm was reared to young manhood. His preliminary education was received through the medium of subscription schools in the vicinity of his home, after which, in 1870, he entered the Ohio University at Athens and prepared himself by a scientific course to take up the study of medicine. Under the direction of Dr. Irwin of Athens, Ohio, who mapped out a course of study, he entered upon this line of work. Subsequently he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Md., where he graduated in 1876, carrying off the honors of his class, and receiving both the Cathell gold medal and the first parchment prize for special proficiency in all the departments of medicine.

In the spring of the same year Dr. Davisson located in Warsaw, Ind., and opened an office for the practice of medicine and surgery, and in the ensuing ten years succeeded in establishing an extensive and lucrative practice. While located there he was appointed surgeon for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, a part of the Pennsylvania system, and was also elected secretary of the Surgeons' Association of the Pennsylvania Railway Company. Always an indefatigable student, he kept in close touch with progress in his line of work and his ability won for him a high place in the profession, as was evidenced by his election to the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics in the Fort Wayne Medical College of Fort Wayne, Ind. Resigning from his various positions in 1886 and withdrawing from his practice, he came to Los Angeles and has since remained a resident of this city. Besides building up an extensive general practice he has devoted a part of his time to sanitary medicines and has exercised a wide influence in shaping the sanitary conditions of Los Angeles and the state of California, having served for four terms as health commissioner of this city and four years on the state board of health, officiating as president of the same. No man of the profession is more keenly alive to





*H. W. Hulls*

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present day conditions than Dr. Davisson, nor more closely in touch with progress in this line, and as such he is a recognized authority not only in this state, but is nationally known. He represented the state of California at the World's Sanitary Congress at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, and also at the Pan-American Medical Congress held in the city of Mexico in 1896, being at that time president of the board of health of the state of California. He holds membership with the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Society (which he assisted in organizing) and the American Medical Association. He also assisted materially in the organization and incorporation of the California Hospital Association and is actively identified with its interests at the present writing.

In Warsaw, Ind., in October, 1879, Dr. Davisson was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Williams, a native of that place, and a daughter of the Hon. William Williams, a well-known political speaker and old settler of Warsaw, who served four terms in congress from the Fort Wayne district; was also minister to Uruguay and Paraguay under President Arthur, and in later life spent eight years in California with Dr. Davisson, when he distinguished himself on the Pacific coast in his speeches both for Harrison and McKinley. He made many friends and was highly esteemed both for his qualities of mind and heart. The doctor and his wife have one son, Carl Woodford Davisson, who is conducting an alfalfa ranch in Antelope valley near Lancaster, Cal. Notwithstanding his many engrossing interests Dr. Davisson is affiliated with various social and fraternal organizations, among them the Jonathan, California and Sunset Clubs (in the latter of which he was a charter member), while fraternally he is a prominent Mason, belonging to Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. A Republican in his political convictions he gives his support to the men and measures of this party, although he never allows politics to interfere in any way in the public positions he has held. While president of the state board of health he introduced a bill in the state legislature, for the pur-

chase and free distribution of diphtheria antitoxine throughout the state, this remedy having been advocated by the board of health and later adopted by it. He has also been instrumental in furthering other important plans for the advancement of his profession, and as a thoroughly up-to-date, progressive man of affairs has acquired large financial returns as well as a place of eminence among professional men.

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HENRY W. MILLS, M. R. C. S. & L. R. C. P., London. The civilization of the twentieth century places first-class hospital service among the necessities of all progressive cities. No era has devoted as much attention to the scientific and sanitary care of the sick as has the present age, and in this respect Southern California has not proved remiss in duty, for her hospitals rank with the finest in the United States. Marlborough hospital, which was established at San Bernardino in January, 1904, by Dr. Mills, formerly of England, is one of the recent addition to the hospital equipment of the state, but already holds a position among the most popular and efficient. On the corner of Fourth and F streets stands the building which has been fitted up for a hospital, with perfect ventilation, sanitary appointments, substantial furnishings and large rooms equipped with everything necessary for the purpose intended. Every facility has been supplied for the most intricate and important surgical operations, and treatment by asepticism is strictly followed.

Dr. Mills is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Herefordshire in 1872; in King Edward VI grammar school he prepared for higher training and later availed himself of excellent classical advantages. Having early resolved to follow the medical profession he took a complete course in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, graduating therefrom in 1895, and having bestowed upon him by his alma mater the titles of M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P., of England. After having completed his studies in college Dr. Mills practiced in Gloucester-

shire in the vicinity of his early home, and there he gradually established an important clientele, rising to a position of local prominence as a skilled practitioner, successful diagnostician and especially as a first-class abdominal surgeon. For eight years he remained in the same location, but at the expiration of that period reports concerning the climate of California led him to seek a home on the Pacific coast, a decision which his present success leaves him no reason to regret. Since his removal to the new world he has given his attention so closely to professional labors that he has had no leisure for participation in public affairs and fraternal organizations. However, he is keenly alive to the importance of promoting measures for the general welfare and in devotion to his adopted country he is unsurpassed by none. Movements for the development of local resources receive his support and no duty devolving upon a public-spirited citizen is neglected; yet it is as a physician and more especially as a surgeon that he is best known and most honored in Southern California.

Dr. Mills has a large general practice and in the Anderson building has a suite of rooms simply yet elegantly furnished. Here he has his office and during office hours attends to the professional needs of his patients. Much of his time, however, is devoted to the Marlborough hospital, where he is the dominant factor in the maintenance of the reputation which is already attached to this institution, the success he has achieved placing him in the foremost rank of physicians and surgeons of Southern California and indeed of the entire state. He is identified with several medical societies, among them San Bernardino Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Mills also holds the chair of genito-urinary and venereal diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Los Angeles, and has an office in the Delta building in that city. Personally the doctor is a man of winning characteristics, genial and kindly in disposition, and hospitable to all who meet him, and by the force of his manhood, his sterling integrity and conscientious

discharge of duty he has won a high position among the representative citizens of Southern California.

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GEORGE A. DURRELL, secretary of the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land & Water Company, was born in New Hampshire in 1847, the descendant of an old New England family. His early education was received in the public schools of his native town, and later he attended the seminary in Tilton, N. H. Afterward he filled a clerkship in the office of the Pacific Mills in Lawrence, Mass., and later was elected water registrar of the Lawrence water works, where he acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the business. In 1884 he embarked in the hardware business with the late Frank P. Boynton and continued so occupied until 1886, when he came to California on account of the promising outlook as described by his former partner. He engaged in the real-estate business for a time and for two years was assistant postmaster of Pasadena. In 1896 he became connected with the enterprise to which he now gives the principal part of his attention, the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land & Water Company. This company was organized in 1883 and was first known as the Lake Vineyard Land & Water Association, under which title business was conducted until its incorporation in 1889 under its present title, with a capitalization of \$250,000, divided into five thousand shares of \$50 each. The present officers are Charles M. Parker, president, which office he has held for fifteen years; George A. Durrell, secretary since 1905; H. S. Miller, assistant secretary; and M. H. Salisbury, superintendent for the company. The company has three reservoirs, the one on Villa street having a capacity of twenty-one million gallons; the one on Mountain street three and a half million gallons; and reservoir No. 1 addition seven million gallons. The main water supply is obtained by gravity from tunnels at Devil's Gate, supplemented when needed by an air compressor there, and by a pumping plant at Copelin well, which is the best in Southern California. In addition to this engrossing interest Mr. Durrell is connected with the Los Angeles County Building & Loan Association of Pasadena, in the capacity





Q. J. Roseley

of director, and is also a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade.

In July, 1872, Mr. Durrell was united in marriage with Miss Addie M. Woodman, a daughter of John K. Woodman, a prominent citizen of Gilmanton, N. H., and born of this union are two children, Carlton E., a graduate of Stanford University and now headmaster of St. Matthews school at San Mateo; and Harold W., also a graduate of Stanford University and now engaged in the gold mines at Johannesburg, Africa. Fraternally Mr. Durrell is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum, serving as secretary of the local council, and is one of the oldest members of the order in California; socially he is held in high esteem by all who know him, appreciated for the manifestation of sterling traits of character.

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QUENTIN J. ROWLEY, M. D. A gentleman of talent and culture, well educated, and having a large professional experience, Quentin J. Rowley, M. D., of Downey and Los Angeles, is widely and favorably known throughout this section of Los Angeles county as a skillful physician and surgeon, and as one of the leading members of the medical fraternity he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. A native of Wisconsin, he was born, November 21, 1852, in Columbia county, a son of Asa Rowley.

Born and reared in New York state, Asa Rowley followed the march of civilization westward when young, becoming a pioneer settler of Columbia county, Wis. Taking up a tract of land that was still in its primitive wildness, he cleared a homestead on which he resided for many years. A man of strong individuality, he became influential in local affairs, and for four terms served as justice of the peace. Moving with his family to Minnesota in 1863, he located near Austin, where he followed general farming for twenty years. In 1883 he came to Los Angeles county and at Monta Vista was successfully engaged in general ranching at his death, January 9, 1907, leaving a finely improved farm. He married Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Scotland, and died in 1904, on the home ranch.

After his graduation from the high school in Austin, Minn., Quentin J. Rowley entered the

University of Minnesota, where he took the full course of study, receiving the degree of B. A. Subsequently, as chemist of the Minnesota state board of health, he spent two years at Red Wing. Going from there to New York City, he began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in March, 1884. Deciding to locate in California, Dr. Rowley came by water, via Galveston, Tex., to the Pacific coast, arriving just as the memorable epidemic of smallpox was at its height, and was immediately appointed by the California state board of health as inspector, a position that he filled with ability and fidelity for three years. Locating in Downey in 1887, he built up an extensive and remunerative practice in that vicinity, where he is esteemed and respected as a citizen of worth and integrity, and is very popular as a physician and surgeon, his knowledge and judgment being recognized and appreciated. He is an able business man, and in the early fall of 1905 was made vice-president of the Los Nietos Bank of Downey. In August, 1906, Dr. Rowley removed his office to the Grosse building, Los Angeles.

Dr. Rowley has been twice married, first, in June, 1887, at San Bernardino, Cal., to Mattie C. Browning, a native of Alabama. She died October 30, 1898, leaving three children, namely: Gladys, aged seventeen years; Earl, a bright lad of fifteen years, now attending Pomona College, and Mattie, aged seven years. June 25, 1903, Dr. Rowley married Lida Ardis Crawford, the descendant of a prominent pioneer family of Los Angeles county. Fraternally he is associated with many secret organizations, being a member of Downey Lodge, No. 220, F. & A. M.; Independent Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of the Maccabees, and of the Fraternal Aid Society. Religiously he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a liberal contributor towards its support.

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ERNEST S. HOWE. Adjacent to the village of Ramona lies the small and well-kept ranch that is owned and occupied by the Howe family and that bears an air of orderli-

ness and thrift indicative of the proprietor's energy and industrious habits. The sixty-five acres are kept in a high state of cultivation and are tilled in such a manner as to produce the greatest possible results in return for the care bestowed upon them. A specialty is made of the dairy business, for which industry the land is well adapted. Ernest S. Howe, who has made his home upon the tract for some years and who is responsible for its improved appearance, came from Iowa at the age of twelve years, and during much of the time since then has lived in Southern California. His parents, James M. and Sarah (Nims) Howe, were natives respectively of New York and Illinois and in early life removed to Iowa, where they met and married. While they were living at Osage, Mitchell county, that state, their son was born November 5, 1873, and in that locality he received his primary education.

By reason of the serious physical decline of the father in 1885 the family removed from the rigorous climate of northern Iowa and sought the more favorable environment of California, although they scarcely dared to hope that the invalid would be permanently restored to health. However, they were gratified to see a quick improvement and in a short time the father had regained his health. For two years' after coming west the home was at Otay and in 1887 removal was made to Ramona, where a ranch was purchased and occupied. Some years ago the property was sold and the father removed to Montana, where he died in the spring of 1906, aged seventy-eight years.

During the years of youth Ernest S. Howe made his home with his parents, leaving their home when he established a home of his own. October 12, 1899, he was united in marriage with Concepcion Stokes, member of the pioneer family of Ramona valley and a sister of Aristides E. Stokes. Born of their union are three children, Dora Ann, Josephine May and Ernest S., Jr. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Howe took his wife to Washington and for a year he worked in the Franklin mines in that state. From there he removed to Townsend, Mont., where his father then lived, and for

three years he was employed in that section. During the residence of the family there the elder two children were born. Since leaving Montana they have made their home upon their farm near Ramona, where they have a large circle of personal friends. In religious belief Mrs. Howe was reared in the Catholic faith and always has been a sincere member of that church, attending its services and contributing to its maintenance and its charitable enterprises. While Mr. Howe has never been partisan in politics, he keeps well posted concerning matters pertaining to the welfare of our country and the prosperity of the nation, and in national elections he casts his ballot for Republican candidates, although in local matters he votes for the man rather than the principle involved and maintains an independent attitude.

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EDWARD W. GILMORE was born in Manchester, N. H., of Scotch-Irish parentage, July 8, 1849. The Gilmore family was among the earliest settlers of the American continent, and the grandfather of Edward fought valiantly in the Revolutionary cause. The father, also Adam Gilmore, was born in Bedford, N. H., on his father's farm. In 1849, when the excitement attendant upon the discovery of gold in California had penetrated to every remote portion of the country, it did not leave the Gilmore household untouched, and Edward's father was among those who chose the Panama way as the quickest to reach the land of gold. He reached his destination safely and while quite successful in mining operations at Rich Gulch and Dutch Flat the life did not satisfy him and he set his face eastward again. When he reached Wisconsin he decided to remain there and settled at Sauk City, buying land on Honey Creek near that point. He started to manufacture lumber and continued in the business for two years, then went to Sauk City and engaged in the buying and selling of grain. Later he worked up a lumber business on the Wisconsin river. It was in these days that lumbering in that state was yielding such fabulous returns and the great fortunes of the present Wisconsin lumber kings

were made. The settlers who penetrated into the forests and made clearings that they might cultivate the rich soil and make for themselves and their families a home in the wonderful new country needed provisions and in this Adam Gilmore saw his opportunity. He had now acquired a grain, stock and provision store and he supplemented this trade by selling produce to the pioneers. This produce was delivered on sleds in the winter time and the pay for the same was taken in lumber which was rafted down the river when the spring freshets started. In this manner the elder Gilmore built up a very large and lucrative business, which he continuously engaged in until his death. He was a member of the Congregational Church, which established so many outlying posts at the lumber camps and new towns on the frontier in those days, and the support of one of them by a man of Mr. Gilmore's means and influence was especially needed and appreciated. His wife, who survived him, was Mary Ann Watson, born in New Hampshire, the daughter of Ebenezer Watson. He was a hotel keeper in New Hampshire and in 1850 removed to Baraboo, Wis., where he engaged in the same business. His wife was Mary Corbin, a sister of Austin Corbin, Sr. Edward's mother later removed to California and died at Coronado.

Edward W. Gilmore was brought up in Sauk City and was educated in the public schools and at the University of Wisconsin. On account of ill health he did not complete his course, and deciding that a trip across the plains would be of benefit to him he started out in 1868, when but eighteen years of age. He left Hays City, the terminus of the railroad, and went from there on horseback to Ft. Sumner, N. Mex. From there he removed to Ft. Stanton, where he was quartermaster clerk. He accompanied the government expedition to Yuma, Ariz., in 1869, and after a fight between the soldiers and the Apache Indians at Stein's Pass he returned to Ft. Stanton. With a party of seven men he later made his way from New Mexico to central Texas, at a time when the Indians had full possession of the country. Up to that time this was the smallest party that had attempted to make the trip. In Comanche and Erath counties he engaged in the stock business for a short time,

and in the spring of 1870 returned to Wisconsin and took up farming. After this began his career as a railroad contractor, his first work being on the Chicago & Northwestern, then being built between Madison and Elroy. After the completion of this line he entered the employ of the company as a station agent and the last two years of his ten years' service with the company were directly under Albert Keet, the president of the railroad, he having charge of right of way matters and supplies.

In 1887 Mr. Gilmore removed to San Diego and entered heartily into the boom which was at its height in that city at the time, but he met with the same losses as others and in 1890 left for Tacoma, Wash., where for six years he engaged in contract railroad building, street paving, etc. The year 1895 found him once more in San Diego, where he secured the government contract to build the jetties at Coronado. On completion of this work he formed a partnership with J. A. Fairchild and transacted business under the firm name of Fairchild & Gilmore and The Alcatraz Asphalt Paving Company, and has since been engaged in general contracting and street paving in Los Angeles, doing the most extensive business of any firm of a like nature in the city at the present time. In the year 1905 their contracts amounted to the magnificent total of \$1,250,000. For the past six years they have employed from five to six hundred men. In 1902 Mr. Wilton became a member of the firm, which was then incorporated as Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Co. Mr. Gilmore is also largely interested in mining properties in California and has developed, as well, copper mines in Arizona, and has been instrumental in the promotion of the Naples and Naples Extension land tracts, besides having valuable land interests in other parts of the state.

Mr. Gilmore was married in Milwaukee, Wis., to Clara M. Saxton, who was born in Manchester, N. H., and there have been born to them three children: Mary, who is now Mrs. H. W. Squires of Sheep Ranch Mines, Calaveras county; Edward Saxton, engaged in ranching in San Bernardino county; and Charles Adam, who lives with his parents. Mrs. Gilmore is a member of the Episcopal Church. The family residence is at No. 2007 Ocean avenue, where Mr. Gilmore



has built one of the finest homes in Los Angeles. They also have a fine cottage at Alamitos Bay, where they enjoy the pleasures of beach life during the heated months of the summer season. Mr. Gilmore is a member of the Channel Club at Alamitos Bay, and the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles. Politically he has always given his support to the Republican party, and he holds membership in several lodges, including the Masonic, which he joined at Reedsburg, Wis., and is now a member of Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M.; was made a Royal Arch Mason at Reedsburg, and from there transferred to Signet Chapter No. 57, Los Angeles; was made a Knight Templar at Reedsburg and is now a member of the Los Angeles Commandery No. 9; belongs to the Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and both Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore are members of the Order of Eastern Star.

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**JUDGE JAMES P. NELSON.** Seeking health amid the sanguine surroundings of Southern California, Judge James P. Nelson has so far renewed his youth that he is now enjoying in peace and quietude the evening of his days far removed from the scene of his early activities, but in no sense less a part of his career, for to his honor be it said he has given time, means and influence toward the upbuilding and development of the city he has made his home. Judge Nelson is a native of New York and was born in Allegany county, in the town of North Horton, April 30, 1827; his father, David Nelson, was a native of Scotland and an early settler of New York, where for many years he operated a grist mill in connection with his farm. He died in Pennsylvania, as did his wife, formerly Mary Lashbaugh, a native of Milton, that state.

James P. Nelson was reared in his native town and Clearfield county, Pa., receiving his education in the common schools of the first place and a select institution in the latter. He read law with Judge Barrett of Clearfield, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar and began his practice. While a resident of Clearfield he was elected district judge and also associate judge of Elk county, serving in this capacity for several years. He then located in Eau

Claire, Wis., and continued his profession until his removal to Marshall county, Minn., where he served as county attorney and clerk of the district court for many years, establishing a splendid record. During his residence in that state Judge Nelson also became interested in real estate operations, purchasing about eight thousand acres of railroad land and organizing a stock company, which engaged in the raising of wheat.

In 1884 Judge Nelson came to California and in Pasadena purchased ten acres of land on what is now North Fair Oaks, and set out oranges, lemons, prunes, pears and other fruits. Later on he bought thirty acres in another part of the city, disposing of it finally at a profit. He had first been induced to seek Southern California because of impaired health and here he remained, content to abandon his law practice and in a manner retire from public activity for the sake of the health-giving climate. He has become the owner of large holdings, owning a handsome residence at No. 1850 North Fair Oaks avenue, where, although he is now quite advanced in years, he is still enjoying life.

The judge has been thrice married, his first wife being in maidenhood Susan Graham, a native of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of two children, Elmer B., a prominent banker and politician of northern Minnesota, and Lenore, the wife of William R. Hoyt, of Indian Territory. Judge Nelson's second marriage, in 1899, was to Mrs. Elizabeth McKee, who was born at Harper's Ferry, Va.; they had one daughter, Helen, the wife of F. D. Belows, of Los Angeles. His third marriage was to Mrs. Elizabeth (Proper) Noble, who was born in Venango county, Pa., the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hooper) Proper, both of Pennsylvania. Her first marriage was to Donald Noble, a native of Scotland. He was engaged in the harness business in Decorah, Iowa, from 1862 until his death in 1897. She came to Pasadena in 1898.

Judge Nelson is entitled to pride in the fact that he has built up for himself an honorable record in four states—Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California—having held public office in each of them excepting the lat-







*Wm. H. H. Esq*

ter. He is a member of the Odd Fellows organization with which he has been identified for many years. He is held in high esteem by all who have ever known him for his energetic character and conscientious citizenship.

CHARLES L. HEARTWELL. No financier of Long Beach is more familiar with its resources than the gentleman who holds the positions of vice-president of the First National Bank and president of the Citizens Savings Bank, and who was the chief factor in the organization of both. The national institution opened its doors for business June 26, 1900, with a capital stock of \$25,000, which has since been increased to \$500,000; and a surplus of \$100,000 has accumulated, the entire resources of the bank aggregating more than \$2,250,000. The savings bank was opened February 1, 1901, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and has since been increased to \$250,000, with resources of over \$1,000,000. Both banks are under the same management and their rapid growth furnishes abundant testimony as to the conservative spirit guiding their substantial development.

Charles L. Heartwell was born in Geneva, N. Y., July 1, 1869, and received exceptional advantages in the gaining of an education. After having completed the studies of the high school of Hastings, Neb., he took a course in Hastings College in that city, which was founded by his father, Hon. J. B. Heartwell. With the intention of adopting the medical profession for his life work he entered the School of Medicine in Paris, France, in 1887, but circumstances altered his plans and turned his aspirations into other fields of activity. For two years he was a student in the University of Switzerland at Zurich. During vacation seasons he took bicycle tours through Europe for the purpose of studying national and political economy, altogether traveling six thousand miles, visiting many points of historic interest. The trips were enjoyable and gave him an insight into the customs and habits of the people in the countries visited. On his return from Europe in 1889 he settled in Hastings, Neb., and engaged in the banking

business at that point, but on account of impaired health was obliged to give up indoor work for a time and in 1893 came to Riverside and engaged in orange culture. His grove, which was planted by himself and brother, is known as the Alta-Mesa grove, planted under the Wright act, and was one of the first started in that section of the state. The ranch comprised thirty acres of navel oranges and ten acres of lemon trees. In the culture of oranges and lemons the Heartwell brothers were very successful and their fruit commanded highest prices.

Mr. Heartwell's connection with the banking institutions of Long Beach began in 1897, when he became assistant cashier in the Bank of Long Beach. With his father he organized the banks of which he is now respectively vice-president and president. Besides his connection with these institutions he acts as a director of the Long Beach Water Company, capital \$750,000; the Masonic Temple Association (in the work of which he has been actively interested and largely through his efforts was built the beautiful Masonic Temple), the First National Bank of Huntington Beach, while in 1904 he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Compton, in the town of the same name. He was one of the organizers and at present a director of the Long Beach Hotel & Land Co., capitalized for \$1,000,000, and the company is now erecting a six story fireproof hotel on the Ocean Front. Under Mr. Heartwell's supervision the First National bank in 1906 completed one of the largest and most elaborate office building in Long Beach, being a six story, steel structure. He assisted in organizing The Nelson-Napier Navigation Company, which runs boats between San Pedro and San Diego, and is a director and treasurer of the company. He is also interested in the San Pedro Salt Works and occupies the office of treasurer in the company which owns them, and is director and treasurer of the Long Beach Building and Loan Association, of which he was one of the organizers. Since 1898 he has served as treasurer of the city of Long Beach, and was a member of the board that framed the present city charter.

After coming to Long Beach Mr. Heartwell met and married Miss LaVerne Lowe, who was born in Syracuse, Neb. He is a Presbyterian, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Long Beach has the benefit of his warm sympathy and active support, not only by contributions of money and time, but also through his faithful service in the office of treasurer. Mr. Heartwell is an enthusiastic automobilist and in 1904 assisted in the organization of the Long Beach Automobile Club, and has served as its president since its inception. In this connection it may be mentioned that he is greatly interested in the good-roads movement and lends his influence to the bettering of the public highways in this section of the state, and was one to help frame a law for the construction of boulevards in the state of California and with others championed the building of Pacific boulevard, which extends from the city of Los Angeles without a curve to Long Beach. He is an active member of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, and also belongs to the Jonathan and Union League clubs of Los Angeles. In matters fraternal he holds membership with the Knights of Pythias at Long Beach, where for one term he officiated as commander of the lodge. The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks numbers him among its members, and in addition he is active in Masonry, being associated with Long Beach Lodge No. 347, F. & A. M.; Long Beach Chapter No. 84, R. A. M., of which he acts as treasurer; Long Beach Commandery No. 44, K. T., in which he officiates as treasurer; Los Angeles Consistory thirty-second degree, and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Los Angeles.

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JOSEPH POMEROY WIDNEY has been a resident of Los Angeles for a period dating from the pioneer days of the state and in the material upbuilding of Southern California has given the support of an active and able mind and character. He is a native of Miami county, Ohio, born December 26, 1841, a son of Wilson and Arabella (Maclay) Widney, and a grandson of Judge John Widney, one of the honored pioneers of Ohio. In youth Joseph

Pomerooy Widney received a preliminary education through the medium of the common schools of Ohio, supplementing the course later with an attendance at various universities, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in the University of the Pacific, the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of California, and Doctor of Laws in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He first came to California in the fall of 1862 with his mother and family, his father having passed away in Ohio when his son was a child in years. He served in the Civil war and also served as post surgeon and on scout duty in the Apache wars in 1867 and 1868 in Arizona. He still has in his possession the rifle which he carried in the Civil war, and which was then an old relic in the Widney family, and also owns the rifle carried by the famous Morgan on his raids in Kentucky.

In October, 1868, Dr. Widney returned to California and established his home in Los Angeles, where he has ever since remained an active force in its upbuilding and development. The practice of his profession and literary work have occupied the greater part of his attention, and through these lines he has aided in the advancement of other important issues. He established the College of Medicine in the University of Southern California and held the office of dean of same for many years, and also served as professor of the theory and practice of medicine for about ten years of this time. Later he held the presidency of the University of Southern California for four years. After the close of his university work Dr. Widney retired from the active practice of his profession, but remained a prominent figure in public affairs. He has published many magazine articles on scientific and literary subjects and was one of the three writers of the Centennial history of Los Angeles; among his writings are "California of the South," the "Way of Life," "Via Domini," the "Race Life of the Aryan People," the last named being in two volumes, and others of equal importance. Before the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles was established he for many years prepared all the documents forwarded to Congress in the San Pedro harbor improvement, and personally secured the survey for the out-





*S. Townsend*

er sea-wall. He was active in bringing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to Southern California, the affair being planned in the office of himself and Dr. J. S. Griffin. He was a member of the state board of health several terms and was also president of the city board of education. It was also Dr. Widney who first proposed setting aside the three forestry reservations that have secured the present water supply of Los Angeles. A man of keen perception, there is little wonder that as early as twenty-five years ago he led the movement for the division of the state of California, realizing that time must necessarily bring the matter before the minds of the public. In 1873, in an article published in the "Overland Monthly," he proposed the reflooding of the Colorado desert for the climatic changes it would produce. All these things have had their effect upon the growth and development of this section, and to Dr. Widney much credit is due for his stanch efforts and unfailing activity in the interests of his adopted state and city.

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**STEPHEN TOWNSEND.** Foremost in enterprises which have for their end the upbuilding of the best interests of the city, Stephen Townsend is named among the representative citizens of Long Beach, and as such is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He has been a resident of California since 1876, first locating in Pasadena, where he proved an important factor in the development and upbuilding of its best interests, securing its first franchise and building its first railway, and later the Altadena and other street car lines; establishing the Pasadena Warehouse and Milling Company and conducting the same successfully; and as a member of the city board of trustees advancing plans which were acceptable to both the conservative and radical element and were acted upon to the entire satisfaction of the people. In 1895 he became associated with the interests of Long Beach, in which city he foresaw a future unsurpassed by any other of the towns of Southern California. His efforts, since locating here, have resulted in the material upbuilding of the city, as well as a financial

gain for himself, and has at the same time built up a place of prominence in the municipal and social life of the city.

Mr. Townsend is the descendant of English ancestry, the first members of both paternal and maternal families having located in this country during its colonial period. Descendants drifted into the middle west, and in the state of Ohio, David, the father of Stephen Townsend, was born and reared to manhood as a farmer's son. He married Sidney Madalin, also a native of Ohio, and until 1855 they remained residents of that state and Indiana. In the last-named year they immigrated to Iowa and in Cedar county, near Iowa City, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He continued in that location until the year 1876, when he brought his family to California and became a member of the Indiana Colony, now Pasadena, where he engaged in horticulture up to the time of his death. He was survived twenty years by his wife, who passed away in 1903, at the age of eighty-three years. Of their thirteen children four are now living, the oldest son, Stephen Townsend, having been born in Hamilton county, Ind., October 19, 1848. He was but seven years old when the family located in Iowa, hence the greater part of his education was received in that state, first attending the public schools, and later the Iowa State University. Upon leaving school he began to farm on his own responsibility upon land purchased in Franklin county, where he made his home for three years. Following this he was similarly occupied in Cedar county for two years, when, in 1876, he accompanied the family to California. The west appealed to him with its broader opportunities and responsibilities and he readily became one of the most prominent men of the place, developing his latent power of management and executive ability. Prior to his location in Long Beach he purchased twenty acres of land on the Anaheim road, adjoining the city limits and one mile from the beach. The year following his location here he engaged in the real-estate business, laying out various subdivisions, blocks one, ten, fourteen and twenty-four and twenty-five as well as the



Tutt tract of fifteen acres; Heller & Hays tract of fifteen acres; Harbor View of forty acres; Sunny Slope of thirty acres; and is interested in the subdivision of Ocean Pier tract; West; Riverside tract; and the Mooreland tract of fifty acres, also Huntington Beach. Since his location here he has been associated with various real-estate men, the firm first being known as Bailey & Townsend; a few months later as Townsend & Campbell, and after two years he engaged with his brother, W. H. Townsend. Following this he was alone until 1901, when he became associated with what was known as the Townsend-Robinson Investment Company, now Townsend-Dayman Investment Company, in which connection he has since remained. This is an incorporated company, with capital stock of \$50,000; they opened a subdivision to the city of Long Beach of forty acres, this being one of the largest additions to the city. Mr. Townsend is one of the organizers and directors of the Orange County Improvement Association of Newport, of which he acts as president, serving in the same capacity for the La Habra Land & Water Company, and is ex-president of The Sunset Beach Land Company.

In addition to the foregoing Mr. Townsend is vice-president of the First National Bank of Long Beach and president of the First National Bank of Huntington Beach. He organized and is president of the Land & Navigation Company that purchased eight hundred acres of the Seaside Water Company, where is now being dredged the harbor for Long Beach. He also carries stock in many other companies and takes an active interest in all movements tending to promote the welfare of this section of Southern California. The real-estate firm which he organized is one of the most substantial of its kind in this part of California and carries on an extensive business, the high character of ability enlisted in the work making it one of the most successful enterprises of Long Beach. In addition to his engrossing real-estate interests he has been active in the municipal life of Long Beach, in 1903 being elected president of the board of trustees, which office he filled with efficiency. In Iowa, October 19, 1869, Mr. Townsend was

united in marriage with Anna M. Carroll, a native of Indiana. They became the parents of five children, two of whom died in early childhood and Frances Maye died in 1901, aged twenty-eight years; in 1894 she graduated from the College of Music of Southern California University. Ester Belle is the wife of Dr. A. T. Covert, of Long Beach, and is a graduate of the Los Angeles State Normal, class of 1893. Vinton Ray, who graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1903, is now a junior in the medical department of Southern California University; in 1905 he married Ada Campbell, the daughter of W. L. Campbell.

Mr. Townsend is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he officiates as a member of the board of trustees and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is serving on the building committee of the new Long Beach Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and at the present writing is serving as president of the Long Beach Hospital Association, of which he was one of its organizers, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Townsend is a prominent and earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and president of the Ladies Social Circle, is associated with the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the Ebell Club. It can truly be said of Mr. Townsend that he is representative of the best in American citizenship, living up to a high standard in public and private life, making his influence felt throughout the community for its betterment and moral uplift.

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JOSEPH S. TURNER, M. D. Medical and surgical science has a thorough and painstaking exponent in Dr. Turner, one of the leading practitioners of Los Angeles, he having come here as early as 1883, although he did not locate here permanently until 1898. With the increase of population which the city has since experienced his practice has developed accordingly, a just reward due his recognized skill.

In the city of Niles, Mich., Joseph S. Turner was born February 25, 1854, his parents being





*Richard Gurney*

Joshua L. and Laura A. (Johnson) Turner, the latter a daughter of Dr. E. J. Johnson, of Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio. The father was a minister of the Methodist faith, a calling which occupied almost all of his active life, in the course of which he filled pulpits in a number of states, especially in Michigan and Iowa. Dr. Turner has very little recollection of life in his native state, for at the time he was six years old his father was transferred to a pulpit in Iowa, the family locating not far from Ottumwa, the county-seat of Wapello county. As he had then reached school age he became a pupil in the common schools of that place, later attending and graduating from the high school there also. In the mean time plans had been formulating in his mind to take up the medical profession, and as a preliminary step in this direction he began reading medicine with Dr. J. I. Wakefield, of Spring Hill, Warren county, Iowa. Subsequently he took up his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, that state, his graduation following in 1875. Immediately thereafter he opened an office for practice in New Virginia, Warren county, and during the two years which he remained there built up a good practice. Removing to Muscatine county at the end of this time he there met with even more flattering success, and in 1883 took a post-graduate course in Rush Medical College, Chicago. His ambition to settle in the Pacific coast region however brought him hither six years later, his first introduction to Los Angeles occurring in 1883, but on account of his wife's health he was induced to settle in San Fernando instead. During the fifteen years of his residence in the latter place Los Angeles had made rapid strides in every direction and his removal hither seemed an advisable step, and in carrying out this plan he has broadened his scope of usefulness, to say nothing of the financial benefit which has accrued thereby. His connection with the medical fraternity of the city since 1898 has been most helpful to the profession, and his ambition to keep in touch with the latest developments of the science of *materia medica* is shown by his membership in the Los Angeles County Medical Society and the Medical Society of the State of California.

The home of Dr. Turner is located at No. 1434 West Eleventh street, and is graciously presided

over by his wife, whom he married in 1874 as Miss Carrie Wakefield, a sister of Dr. J. I. Wakefield under whom he read medicine before attending college, and who is now practicing in Pasadena. Although Mrs. Turner is a native of Pennsylvania, the greater part of her early life was passed in Iowa, whither her parents removed during the early settlement of that commonwealth. Five children have blessed the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Turner, as follows: Maud F., who is now the wife of Dr. J. M. King; Everett W., Laura C., Josephine Lois and Myrtle Elsie. In his earlier life Dr. Turner was active in Masonic affairs, but is not now affiliated with the order. However, he belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters and three other orders.

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RICHARD GARVEY. Keen business foresight and the faculty of decision as well as vision have given to Richard Garvey the competence which the world owes every man, but which only the persevering and energetic succeed in winning. He came to California in the pioneer days of the state, interested himself in mining for twenty years, and after making a pronounced success in this work turned his attention to the real estate of Los Angeles county, in the buying and selling of which he has been unusually active. Mr. Garvey is a native of Ireland, born in County Mayo September 22, 1838, and in 1849 came to the United States consigned to a relative in New York, but landed at Savannah, Ga., instead, as he says, "not knowing enough to get off there." His father, Peter Garvey, was a farmer in his native country, and died there about 1845. His mother, formerly Mary Flannagan, was also a native of Ireland and died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1884. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living, Richard, Delia and Maria, the latter two living in Cleveland, Ohio. One son, John Garvey, who served in the Civil war, as an officer in the Seventh Regiment Virginia United States Volunteers, died from the effects of a wound received at Antietam and was buried in Cleveland, with military honors. Another son became a priest in the Catholic Church, his death

occurring while engaged in his ministerial duties in Texas.

Upon coming to the United States Richard Garvey first lived in Savannah, Ga., removing in 1854 to Ohio, where in Cleveland he received his education. In his boyhood he sailed on the lakes and was wrecked three different times, once near Chicago, once at Cleveland and the third time at Mackinaw. In 1858 he followed the westward trend of civilization and came to California, arriving in Los Angeles in due time. Soon after his arrival he engaged with Capt. W. S. Hancock to carry the mail and express from Los Angeles to the military posts of the south in New Mexico and California, after which, like thousands of others who came to the state after the war began, he engaged in mining. He was located in California, Nevada and Arizona during the twenty years in which he was so occupied, meeting with success in his various enterprises, and in 1872 he sold one mine in San Bernardino county for the sum of \$200,000. He has been successful in disposing of others for large amounts, but he still retains the Greenlead mine in Holcomb valley district, which he intends to reopen and will strive to replace the fortune he lost. All this time he had made Los Angeles his headquarters and in the meantime had become interested in the future of the city and surrounding country, and in 1872 he began to purchase real estate, between this date and 1886 owning five thousand acres of land, upon which he spent all the money he had previously made as a young man and incurred considerable indebtedness. Much of this property he retained until 1892, when he began subdividing it in five and ten acre tracts, disposing of large portions of it, and at an expense of over \$100,000 bought water and brought it seven miles to the property, built a lake comprising nine and one-half acres with a dam fifty-four feet high, by which he irrigated one thousand acres of the land. This was done through loans from the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Los Angeles.

In order to pay off the large loans and interest from this bank, sales were made amounting to over \$200,000, and during the thirteen years over \$300,000 was paid, still owing to

them \$90,000 in 1905, at which time they foreclosed, thus bringing the added costs up to a total of about \$110,000. Notwithstanding the fact that they declared in open court that the property was not worth that amount, in 1905 Mr. Garvey disposed of one thousand acres at an advance of \$25,000 to some of the best business men of Los Angeles. Soon afterward he sold eight acres for \$6,000 and in 1906 sold two hundred and thirty-one acres at \$635 per acre, the sale representing \$145,000 and comprised the old homestead, which was among the first houses built in the old Mission days of San Gabriel. He is still owner of about six hundred acres of the Garvalia ranch, and entirely out of debt, which is about the first time he has been in that condition since he owned the land, notwithstanding the fact that he was nearly ruined by a man he had served all his life, and that he trusted implicitly.

In 1884 Mr. Garvey was united in marriage with Miss Tessie B. Mooney, a native of Ohio, and she died the following year, leaving a son, Richard, Jr., who was reared by his aunt, Miss Mary E. Mooney. He is a graduate of St. Vincent's College, and is now a student of Berkeley. Mr. Garvey is a member of the Catholic Church and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He has a comfortable residence in Los Angeles but prefers a country home, and upon his ranch in the Garvalia district is going to build a house, equipped with every modern convenience and comfort. Mr. Garvey is independent in his political views, reserving the right to cast his ballot for the man he considers best qualified for official position. He has served as school trustee of Garvalia district for many years, and takes a keen interest in the upbuilding of educational affairs. In 1875, after the failure of the Temple & Workman Bank, he was appointed receiver.

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HON. THOMAS D. MOTT. By her rich and varied resources California has drawn to her unshackled energies the sons of many states and countries. They came hoping to attain personal success, and, to such extent as they have been fortified by determination, perseverance, intelligence and sound judgment, they

have gained prosperity. While promoting their personal interests, at the same time they have advanced the welfare of their adopted state and have been found on the side of progress and justice in every cause. As one of this class mention belongs to T. D. Mott, whose death, February 19, 1904, removed from earth one who for the past fifty years had been well and favorably known in business and commercial circles in this city. By those who had labored side by side with him during this time he was affectionately known as the "father of modern Los Angeles," a name which was well merited when it is considered how thoroughly unselfish he was, placing personal gain secondary to the well-being of the little Mexican pueblo to which fate led him in 1852.

Of eastern birth and parentage, Thomas D. Mott was born in the village of Schuylar, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 30, 1830, and the first eighteen years of his life were spent in this locality, once the scene of important events during the war of the Revolution. At the age of fourteen he began to make his own way in the world, receiving as compensation the munificent sum of \$25 per year, board included. His natural aptitude and ambition led him to look for a more inviting field for his abilities, an opening for which he had not long to search, for soon after the beginning of the gold excitement in California he had mapped out a course for his life in the new and untried west. After a journey of about six months, interspersed by numerous perils and privations, he arrived in San Francisco and it was not long before he secured lucrative employment in the mines of the northern counties. By the exercise of the most rigid economy he was enabled to lay by enough means to warrant him in embarking in a general merchandise business in Stockton, where it may be said he met with his first business success. At the age of twenty-one, with the proceeds which this business netted him, he determined to put his efforts into a scheme which he had been investigating and which he felt sure would warrant the expenditure of time and money which he had planned to invest. This was the establishment of a suitable ferry system over the San Joaquin river, a venture in which he suc-

ceeded far beyond his expectations until disposing of his interests in the northern part of the state to cast in his lot with what was then known as the pueblo of Los Angeles. His good judgment and foresight in selecting this spot for his future home rewarded him in after years with rich harvests. For some time after his arrival here he carried on a livery stable, but it was not long before it was discovered that he possessed those qualities needed in a statesman and public man, and he was brought to the front by the many friends who had been attracted to him by his sterling traits of character. A natural gift of organization and an ambition to master men and affairs led him into politics and for more than a quarter of a century his reputation as a Democratic leader extended throughout the state. In 1863 he was elected the first county clerk of Los Angeles county, his re-election following for three successive terms, and during this time he discharged the manifold duties of the office, which also included the responsibilities of ex-officio recorder and auditor. It was about this time that Los Angeles was confronted with a grave question, namely, whether or no the Southern Pacific, which was then being built through the San Joaquin valley, would be laid out to take in Los Angeles. It was a vital question with the struggling town and meant life or death to its future, and it was this condition of affairs that induced the election of Mr. Mott to the legislature by his constituents. There as in every other position to which he was called he became a commanding figure, winning the regard of his constituency by insuring the construction of the railroad over the Tehachepi and through the Soledad canon, a route which secured an immense advantage to Los Angeles and was a large factor in bringing this city into public note.

Mr. Mott was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and during the days of its early struggles he gave lavishly of his means to support it, in fact continued to do so until it became self-supporting. In 1886 he built the first large business block south of First street, a building which still bears his name, and which was but one of the

many building ventures which he later undertook.

In his private life Mr. Mott bore an unblemished record. In 1861 he was united in marriage with the daughter of Don Jose Sepulveda, a representative of an old Spanish family. Don Francisco Sepulveda, the grandfather, was born in Aragon, Spain, and he it was who established the family in America, coming here as a member of the army under command of Captain De la Guerra as an officer. After his services were no longer needed he settled on his grant at Santa Monica, still later removing to Los Angeles, where he erected the Pico house. His son, Don Jose, who was born in San Diego, acquired the San Joaquin ranch south of Santa Ana, this vast estate comprising eleven leagues or fifty thousand acres of land. Besides this he also acquired the Santa Ana grant of eighteen hundred acres. Over the hills and plains comprised in these tracts roamed thousands of cattle, divided into bands of various colors, forming a scene which readily reminded one of the holdings of the patriarchs of old, as told in Biblical history. Don Jose Sepulveda was without doubt one of the foremost men of his day, no one exceeding him in quality of character or in his benefactions to the poor and needy. His marriage united him with Francisca Avila, who was born in Santa Barbara, Cal., the daughter of Antonio Ygnacio Avila. The latter was born in Spain and came to America with his father, a capitalist, who located in Southern California and became a prominent figure in the unbuilding of this section of country. Twelve children originally comprised the parental family, ten of whom grew up and three of whom are now living. One of these, Judge Ygnacio Sepulveda, was for many years judge of Los Angeles county and later a prominent attorney of Mexico City. The beautiful and cultured home of Mr. Mott had been the meeting place of many men of note and prominence in years past, which was indeed a privilege to those thus honored, for those who knew him only casually loved and honored him as their friend. No more fitting close to this resume of the life of Mr. Mott could be given than is couched in

the language of Major Ben C. Truman: "No man anywhere ever possessed a more radiant and charming personality. All through his life he had been noted for his unerring manliness, his irreproachable rectitude, his liberality and charity and his love of home."

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JAMES H. BLANCHARD. A man well known in legal circles and an active citizen in Los Angeles for almost thirty-five years is James H. Blanchard, who has watched the city's growth from a straggling village, until today it can make the boast of being the metropolis of the Pacific coast. A native of Michigan, he was born in Niles in December, 1847, a son of Jonathan and Matilda (Ingraham) Blanchard, the latter also born in Michigan. The father was a descendant of New England ancestors, and he himself was born in the East, his parents then living in Vermont. Until attaining mature years his life was associated with scenes and events surrounding his birthplace, but subsequently he removed to New York state, still later going to Michigan. It was in the latter state that his marriage with Miss Ingraham occurred, and there the parents rounded out their lives, the father passing away in 1864 and the mother surviving until 1889. From the latter state the father answered the summons for able-bodied men in the defense of the cause of the north, enlisting as a member of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, and was appointed chaplain of the regiment.

Of the two sons comprising the parental family Harlow L. makes his home in Santa Monica, while James H. is the attorney of Los Angeles previously mentioned. From the common schools in the vicinity of his Michigan home he passed to the high school, his training there fitting him for entry into the University of Michigan, graduating from the literary department in 1870, and from the law department in 1872. It was with this preparation that he came to Los Angeles the following year and opened a law office. Substantial growth in any line of endeavor is often apt to be slow, and for that very reason when the object sought has been gained it is cherished all the more for the labor and patience expended. This has been the experience of Mr.







Mrs. Anne Barker



*W. F. Baker.*



Blanchard, for the large practice which he controls today represents the labor and study of years. As a recompense he has the satisfaction of claiming as his clients many of the well-known and influential business men of Los Angeles. His office is in the Temple block.

It was some time after his location in Los Angeles that Mr. Blanchard met the lady who was to become his wife, his marriage with Miss Lucy U. Shackelford occurring in this city in 1884. She is of southern parentage and was born in Virginia. Mr. Blanchard is esteemed for his many admirable and exemplary traits of character, his unflinching good nature and general interest in all that tends to benefit his home city. The possession of these qualities shows nowhere more prominently than in the work connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, and as a member of the visiting committee of the City Hospital.

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OBADIAH TRUAX BARKER. In tracing the lineage of the Barker family, first represented in California by Obadiah T. Barker, a pioneer and one of the prominent business men and up-builders of Los Angeles, it is found that they are of Anglo Saxon ancestry, the name having originated through the occupation of the progenitor, which was that of barking trees. The location of the family on this side of the Atlantic antedates the Revolutionary war, the emigrating ancestor settling in North Carolina and the Virginias, where the name flourished for several generations. Inheriting the pioneer spirit of his forefathers, Thomas Barker became a resident of Kentucky, during the historic days of the state, establishing a home, winning a competence, and proving an important factor in the development and upbuilding of the western commonwealth. In his family was a son, Obadiah Truax, a native of Kentucky, who, in young manhood, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there learned the trade of blacksmith. Later he located in the unsettled portions of Indiana and there engaged in the prosecution of his trade and at the same time established a mercantile enterprise, which occupation formed his chief interest throughout his entire life. He married Miss Mary Stalker, the

daughter of Jonathan Stalker, a native of North Carolina and also an early settler of Kentucky and a prominent and successful man. They reared a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom attained maturity, the only survivor, however, being Obadiah T. Barker, of this review.

Obadiah T. Barker was born in Scotland, Ind., March 10, 1828, in the vicinity of his birthplace was reared to young manhood, receiving his educational training in the public schools of Greene county. He prepared for college and shortly afterward entered the state university at Bloomington, where he pursued his studies for a time, an interruption being afforded by the offer of a clerkship at \$11 per month in a store formerly owned by his father. He at once left school and took up the duties of this position, holding the same for eighteen months. Finally resigning his clerkship he formed a partnership with Dr. J. A. Dagley, each furnishing \$250, with which they purchased and opened a mercantile business. Both being men of executive ability, good judgment and decision of character, their enterprise was a success and their interests remained identical for five years. At the expiration of this time Mr. Barker purchased the entire interest of the business and continued the enterprise alone for several years. In 1854 he married Miss Nancy Arreen Record, a native of Scotland, Ind., and a daughter of Josiah Record. Their home remained in that place for some time after their marriage, when Mr. Barker sold his stock and moved to Owensburg, Ind., and there established another enterprise of a similar nature. He became prominent in public affairs while a resident of that place, and was elected auditor of Greene county on the Republican ticket, serving for a term of four years. Upon the expiration of his term of service in 1872 he located with his family in Colorado Springs, Colo., which was then only a small place. On Tejon street he established the first general merchandise business of the town, and in addition to the patronage received from the residents of Colorado Springs traded with the Indians and freighters; he built up a lucrative trade and in 1880, when he disposed of his interests, was recognized as one of the leading business men of the then thriving city. He took a prominent part in all public affairs and

gave his best efforts for the advancement of the general welfare and the development of resources.

Coming to Los Angeles in 1880 Mr. Barker at once established a furniture and carpet business in partnership with Mr. Mueller, under the firm name of Barker & Mueller; they located at No. 113 North Spring street, but found that they were too far out of the business district, which was then north of that section. The enterprise was then located near the Pico house, at that time the leading hotel of Los Angeles, and as Mr. Mueller had in the meantime sold his interest to Mr. Barker the firm became known as O. T. Barker & Sons. Out of this modest beginning has grown what is now known as the firm of Barker Brothers, their enterprise being one of the most extensive of its kind in Southern California. In 1887 Mr. Barker practically retired from business, although his name was still used in the style of the firm name until 1898, in which year the title became Barker Brothers. The new firm moved to the Van Nuys building at Nos. 420-424 South Spring street, which had been erected for their use, and they are still in this location engaged in the sale of furniture, carpets, draperies and pictures. Their establishment is quite extensive, extending from Spring street through to Main street, and is several stories in height. Each department is ingeniously arranged to exhibit the stock to the best advantage and is carefully looked after by an expert in his line of work. Barker Brothers are fully equipped for the business they carry on and easily hold rank among the most extensive enterprises of the kind in Los Angeles.

After his retirement from business Mr. Barker located in Pasadena, his home at No. 1449 Fair Oaks avenue being presided over by his wife. Of the six children born of their union three sons are living, namely: O. J., Charles H. and William A., all members of the business firm of Barker Brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Barker are members of the First Baptist Church of Pasadena, and are active in all philanthropical work, many charities, denominational and otherwise, receiving their liberal support. Very recently Mr. and Mrs. Barker celebrated their golden wedding, having traveled together the journey of life for fifty years. That they have seen happy and in the main prosperous years is evidenced by

visible signs; financial independence has come to them and in their beautiful home they are surrounded with the comforts and luxuries made possible by early industry and success, friends have increased with the passing years and to-day give honor and companionship to the sturdy pioneers who have borne the burden in the beginning of a western civilization and assisted with all the strength of physical, mental and moral qualities in the development of all resources. They have reared a family of sons who have long since taken their rightful place in the commercial world, to which they were early and successfully trained. In the management of their enterprise they have shown business ability, judgment and tact; O. J. Barker is prominent in commercial activity as purchasing agent for the Pacific Purchasing Company, and purchases more furniture than any other one man in the United States. William A. Barker is manager of the same company and in the discharge of duties has exhibited unusual executive ability. Charles A. is manager of the Barker Brothers Furniture Company.

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WILLIAM M. HIATT. Since 1887 William M. Hiatt has been a resident of Los Angeles county and has proven an important factor in its development and upbuilding. A native of Jasper county, Iowa, he was born March 24, 1868. He was reared to a useful manhood in his native locality, receiving a preliminary education in the public school, later graduating from the high school at Lynnville, Iowa, then entered Penn College at Oskaloosa. He was but nineteen years old when he came to California in 1887 and in Whittier established with others the *Whittier Graphic*, which later Mr. Hiatt moved to Newberg, Ore., where the paper is still being issued under the name of the *Newberg Graphic*. Returning to California in 1889 he steadily rose to a position of confidence among the citizens of Whittier. In 1891 he came to Los Angeles and found employment. He read law in the office of Judge H. C. Dillon, and was admitted to practice in 1893. He then opened a law office in Whittier, Cal., where he built up a good practice. In 1901, desiring a broader field, he returned to Los Angeles and became identified with the legal department of

the Title Insurance & Trust Company, continuing with them for about three years, when he established an independent practice. In 1903 he married Miss Clara Meredith, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, the daughter of Robert Meredith, a prominent citizen and an early settler of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt have one son, John Meredith.

Since coming to Los Angeles Mr. Hiatt invested in real estate, buying and selling property in Los Angeles and vicinity. He is also a stockholder in the Home Savings Bank of Whittier and the Whittier National Bank, as well as the First National Bank of Los Angeles and National Bank of California. His office is located at 454-6-8 Wilcox building, where he is conducting a practice which is growing in size and importance. Mr. Hiatt is a member of the Jonathan Club and Union League Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Bar Association. For his personal qualities Mr. Hiatt is held in high esteem by all who know him and is valued for the high character of his citizenship.

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JOSEPH W. WOLFSKILL. The history of a community is best told in the lives of its citizens, and when these citizens are men of forceful character, progressive and public-spirited, giving of the best in their lives not alone to the upbuilding of their own fortunes and the furthering of their own personal interests, but to the establishment and maintenance of enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare of those about them, then indeed is such a career worthy of a place in the highest type of citizenship. Such qualities and characteristics have distinguished the Wolfskill family, established in Los Angeles county in February, 1831, and since that time proven a dominant force in the upbuilding of the western commonwealth and the development of Southern California. The pioneer, William Wolfskill, was a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in the vicinity of Richmond, March 20, 1798; his parents were of German and Irish extraction, inheriting from ancestors the spirit of sturdy courage and independence which prompted them to make for themselves and their children a home in what was then a wil-

derness. While he was still a child in years the family removed to Howard county, Mo., then the center of an Indian country, and during the war of 1812 considerable trouble was experienced from the hostility of the red men.

In 1815 William Wolfskill returned to Kentucky to attend school, and two years later was again located in the paternal home in Missouri, where he remained until he was twenty-four years of age. He received a practical training along agricultural lines and at the same time imbibed the spirit of the early day—the courage, independence and progressiveness which ever distinguished the pioneer. Young manhood found him inclined to push farther into the west and after leaving home in 1822 he went to New Mexico, spending one year in Santa Fe. He then went down the Rio Grande to Paso del Norte, and trapped for beaver with a native of New Mexico, who gave proof of his villainy by shooting Mr. Wolfskill in an endeavor to secure an insignificant plunder of hides, blankets and ammunition. However, the blankets, which were made of homespun, proved to be a most excellent armor and checked the bullet, which entered the flesh near the heart. Returning to Santa Fe, Mr. Wolfskill remained a brief time, after which he went to Taos and fitted out an expedition to the Colorado river, where he engaged in trapping until June of the same year. He had many adventures with the Indians during this period in the southwest and many narrow escapes, but finally returned to his home in Missouri. His health had been impaired by the hardships he had undergone during this time and he found it necessary to remain in Missouri for a time. Later he engaged in buying up herds of cattle from the western ranges and driving them to eastern markets, which occupation he found lucrative until the spring of 1828. At this date, he with others outfitted with a load of goods for New Mexico, and after reaching that point and disposing of the goods he pursued his way to California, arriving in Los Angeles in February, 1831.

Henceforth Mr. Wolfskill remained a citizen of California and in the years following he gave no little toward the highest development of the state. The first schooner in California—



El Refugio—was built by him at San Pedro, and in it he made one trip to the coast islands in search of otter, after which he sold the vessel, which finally went to the Sandwich Islands. He then turned his attention to that which occupied the greater part of his time throughout the remainder of his life—the cultivation of citrus fruits and grapes and the raising of stock. He planted the first orange grove in this section in 1841 and demonstrated the fact that Southern California possessed a climate that would produce the finest fruit in the world. In 1856 he planted two thousand trees a little southwest of what is now the Arcade depot, this being the largest orchard at the time in Southern California. For many years thereafter this ranch proved one of the most prolific orange bearers in the state, as many as twenty-five thousand boxes of oranges and lemons being shipped in a single year. The growth of the city has long since displaced the orange grove, but the early pioneers of Los Angeles remember it as one of the first fruits of the eastern civilization. In addition to his efforts along this line, Mr. Wolfskill also gave considerable time and attention to the growing of nuts, at one time importing sweet almonds from Italy and attempting their growth. The climate here was evidently not adapted to their culture and this effort proved a failure, although in the cultivation of other nuts he was highly successful.

With the growth of the city Mr. Wolfskill found opportunity to improve his property and this he did, to the material advantage of his own property and that about him, finally disposing of one tract for the large sum of \$200,000. To Mr. Wolfskill is owed much for the character of his citizenship, for no man exercised his talents and ability more than he to develop and advance the best interests of Southern California and particularly of Los Angeles. A man of broad mind and natural culture, he was intensely alive to the educational needs of the community and for the immediate benefit of his family he established a private school in his own home, at the corner of Fourth and Alameda streets, which property he purchased in 1838, and there his children received a good education, as did also the sons

and daughters of other pioneers. It has been truly said of him that his work in the development of this region, along every line of activity, was such as to win for him the esteem of his associates and the regard of all who have ever had reason to love Southern California. Personally he was a man of many friends, for he was of a genial, kindly temperament, a fine conversationalist, and thoroughly alive on all questions of contemporary interest. He continued to reside at his Los Angeles home until his death, which occurred October 3, 1866. By his marriage, in January, 1841, Mr. Wolfskill allied his fortunes with those of an old and honored Spanish family. His wife was Dona Magdalena Lugo, daughter of Don Jose Ygnacio Lugo and Dona Rafaela Romero Lugo, of Santa Barbara. They became the parents of six children, three of whom are now living, Joseph W., Mrs. Charles J. Shepherd and Mrs. Frank Sabichi. The eldest daughter, who married H. D. Barrows, died in 1863; Lewis, who married Louisa Dalton, a daughter of Henry Dalton, of Azusa rancho, died in 1884, and Rafaelita died in childhood in 1855. Mrs. Wolfskill preceded her husband to the grave four years.

Joseph W. Wolfskill was born in Los Angeles, September 14, 1844, and in this city was reared to young manhood, receiving his education in the private school which his father had established. Upon the land now occupied by the Arcade depot and other buildings in that vicinity he engaged in horticultural pursuits until the growth of the city made the property too valuable to be thus utilized, when he began the laying out and disposal of large tracts, the first to be sold being one hundred acres known as the Wolfskill Orchard tract, which was owned by Mrs. F. W. Shepherd and himself. The lots now front on Fourth and Fifth and Sixth streets, also Third and Central avenue, all business property, which has continued to advance in price to the present day, and now being held at fabulous prices. Although he has disposed of a vast amount of property he still retains considerable city property, owning at the present writing the site of the city market. He owns a ten thousand acre ranch in the San Jacinto valley, in River-





*Thomas Hughes*

side county, and also a handsome residence in Redondo, on Pacific avenue, where he has resided since 1887. For many years he has been identified with the business interests of Los Angeles, having a nursery at the corner of Wabash and Znal streets, on Brooklyn Heights, and is also engaged as a florist at that place, his products being handled by a retail store located at No. 218 West Fourth street, Los Angeles. He has met with uniform success in his work and is justly named among the men who have attained a high place in the citizenship of Southern California. He is a man of strong, unswerving principle, firmly grounded in all that goes to make the highest type of manhood, and merits the position of high esteem in which he is held by all who know him. He has served efficiently as a member of the city council of Los Angeles for two terms, acting on both the land and water committees. He is a staunch Republican and has been ever since casting his first vote for Lincoln, and has given his best efforts toward the promotion of the principles he endorses.

In San Francisco Mr. Wolfskill was united in marriage with Ellen de Pedorena, a native of San Diego, Cal., and the daughter of the Hon. Miguel de Pedorena, who was born in Spain and became a pioneer of San Diego, where he engaged as a rancher and stockman. He was very prominent in public affairs, serving as a member of the first constitutional convention of California, and his death, which occurred in San Diego, removed a citizen of worth and works. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfskill are the parents of ten children, of whom Joseph W. Jr., is engaged in stock-raising in Riverside county; William F. is a resident of Los Angeles; and David and John are engaged with their father in business in Los Angeles.

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THOMAS HUGHES, a representative citizen of Los Angeles, was born in Greene county, Pa., August 25, 1859, about forty miles south of Pittsburg, where his father owned a flouring mill on the banks of the Monongahela river. His boyhood was passed among these scenes, the knowledge gleaned from books during his attendance of the public schools

being supplemented by a thorough practical training under the instruction of his father. Inheriting the spirit of independence from his pioneer ancestry, and the self-reliance and courage which induced their emigration to a western world, he was but eighteen years old when he became dependent upon his own resources and sought a location among the more abundant opportunities of the southwest. In Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Clifton, and other towns of New Mexico, he was employed as a millwright and also in railroad construction work for five years. From that location he came to California and in Los Angeles—then a small town of only fifteen thousand people—began the foundation of a business that should some day place his name among the successful manufacturers of the Pacific coast. The first year (1883) he secured work in a planing mill, and the following year, with his earnings, entered upon independent operations on a necessarily small scale. Success accompanied his efforts and he soon found it necessary to increase his equipment. He constructed and at different times operated eight different mills, one of the most important being at San Pedro, this having since burned. In 1896 he organized a business under the name of Hughes Brothers, a connection which continued until 1902, when the enterprise was incorporated as the Hughes Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Hughes as president and most extensive stockholder, L. L. Robinson as secretary and Grant G. Hughes as general manager. They have a very complete and up-to-date equipment, having installed the most modern machinery, and it can be truthfully said that Mr. Hughes has brought more machinery into Southern California than any other one man. They have a three-story brick building, 105x400 feet, and in the manufacture of their product employ over three hundred men. Shipments are made to Nevada, Arizona, Denver and surrounding towns in California, their extensive business not only adding to their personal returns, but giving to Los Angeles a prestige as a manufacturing center which has continued up to the present writing. In the early days of this city small opportunities were offered for manufactories,

and only men of discernment could foresee the unlimited possibilities that were awaiting enterprise and ability along this line. Mr. Hughes was the leader and has remained to the present day foremost in the ranks of the men who are advancing these interests. To the upbuilding of Los Angeles he has given every effort, plating Hughes addition to the city, and has also invested otherwise in realty holdings here.

Familiar from his youth with Los Angeles and its surrounding country, Mr. Hughes was among the first to develop oil, which was known to exist in quantities in this part of the state. There were only about fourteen wells on Lakeshore avenue when he took up the project, and thenceforward gave means, time and personal attention to the accomplishment of his plans. The first company formed, and which he assisted in organizing, was the American Oil Company, and following this at a later period was the organization of the Fullerton Oil Company, which owns fifty acres in fee in the heart of the Fullerton district. He was a member of the company that put down the first well in the Santa Maria district, and to this enterprise he gave his personal attention; after securing a small flow at a depth of over two thousand feet, the well caved in and the matter was then dropped for a time. This location was then one hundred miles from any other oil region, but has since become one of the largest producing fields in the world, ten thousand acres in this district being owned by the Western Union Oil Company, of which Mr. Hughes is first vice-president and supervising manager of the development work. The first well put down by this company was in the location started by Mr. Hughes some years before, proving his theory correct as to the location of oil. This organization is one of the most extensive of its kind in the west, being made up of prominent financiers of Los Angeles, whose ability and enterprise have been used to further the advancement of the country along this line.

While a resident of New Mexico Mr. Hughes was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Mosher, a native of New York, and their home in Los Angeles is among the most at-

tractive of the city—evidencing within and without the refined and cultured tastes of the family. Mr. Hughes, although a busy man, has still taken time to interest himself in various of the fraternal and social organizations of the city, being a member of the Elks, the Union League Club and the Driving Club, while automobiling is a recreation in which he indulges as freely as his business cares will permit. Although never an aspirant for personal recognition no citizen is more actively interested in the promotion of all measures for the civic honor of the municipality. Locally he supports the men and measures which judgment impels him to believe best in the government of the city, although in state and national politics he is a staunch Republican. He has always declared for "open shop" and equal rights to all as citizens, willing to give the "square deal" and demanding it. He can always be counted upon to give freely of time, money and influence in the furtherance of any movement tending toward the advancement of the general welfare and with the aggression which can only mean progression in such a man as he, takes a leading part in all contests in the support of his principles.

Personally Mr. Hughes is a man of many parts. Combining with an unusual degree of financial ability a staunch integrity in business affairs and an unimpeachable honor, he has won not only a competence in the world's field of action, but also the friendship of the many who have known him during the years of his residence and association with the west. To an unusual degree is he esteemed by his fellow-citizens and honored for the qualities of his citizenship. Personally an unostentatious manner, a kindly hospitality and generous spirit have given him a place among those citizens upholding the civic honor of our city.

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MILLARD M. PARKER. The Parker family was established on American soil at an early date in the history of New England, the immigrating ancestor being an Englishman, whose descendants became prominent citizens of Maine. In that state, near Livermore Falls, Millard M. Parker was born November 27, 1849, a son of

Cyrus and Harriet (Norton) Parker; both parents were also natives of Maine, where the father engaged as a prosperous farmer until his death, which occurred at an advanced age. The paternal grandfather was Scarborough Parker, also a farmer, who allied himself by marriage with the Goding family of Maine. In the public schools of his native state Millard M. Parker received his early education, later attending a select school at Kent's Hill, Me., preparatory to entering college. Matriculating in Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., he was graduated therefrom in 1875, after which he engaged in pedagogical work in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Coming to California in 1882 Mr. Parker arrived in Pasadena in the month of January, 1883, and here he at once engaged in teaching. Later he accepted a position as assistant professor in a small college which had been opened in Pasadena, continuing in the college for two years. Upon the removal of the college to Los Angeles at that time he established a private school known as the Pasadena Academy, which he conducted for the purpose of preparing students to enter colleges of the first order, and during his continuance in this institution instructed many young men and women who have since assumed responsible positions in the business world.

In 1891 Mr. Parker relinquished his private school to assist in organizing Throop Polytechnic Institute of Pasadena, of which he had been elected vice-president and professor of ancient languages. In these capacities he served for nearly seven years, when he was called to the presidency of the University of Arizona, and in that capacity rendered efficient service in the development of the institution, which soon took rank with many of the similar institutions of the older states.

When Mr. Parker resigned his chair in the University of Arizona he had rounded out a period of nearly thirty years of educational work—work which had broadened his own character, enlarged his mental vision, and by which he had given an undoubted impetus to educational affairs of the southwest. He returned to Pasadena at the close of his school work and for the past few years has devoted his time and at-

tention to the management of his personal interests, one of which was the development and improvement of a ranch of ten acres. This property he sold in the winter of 1906 for a large sum, retaining enough land only for a residence on East California street. This is occupied by himself, wife and daughter, Grace M. Parker, who is a teacher in high school work. Mr. Parker's son, George M., is in business in Livingston, Mont. Both daughter and son are graduates of the University of California and are well equipped for their work in life.

Before her marriage, in 1878, Mrs. Parker was M. Josephine Miles, a daughter of Daniel C. Miles, of Westminster, Mass., and niece of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, of the United States army. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pasadena, in which he is an official member and contributes liberally to its charities.

Mr. Parker has always been intensely interested in the up-building of Pasadena. In 1886, upon the organization of the city, he became a member of the first council and soon afterward was elected president of that body. During his incumbency the council passed a prohibitory ordinance, the first city in the state to do this, and since that time Pasadena has been known as the prohibition city of the coast. This ordinance in some of its features became incorporated as a part of the organic law in the new charter of Pasadena. Also while a member of the council Mr. Parker suggested many new improvements which were completed during his incumbency, one of which was the sewer farm system. He is held in the highest esteem as a citizen, and personally is a man of sterling traits of character which have won him a wide circle of friends.

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JACOB ADLOFF. The senior member of the well-known firm of Adloff & Hauerwaas, Jacob Adloff is a prominent figure in the business life of Los Angeles, one of the early citizens who has watched the growth and progress of the city from its days of infancy, and with a public spirit and liberality unsurpassed has assisted in the material development and upbuilding of this entire section of the state.

When he first came here from his native place of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born June 20, 1860, there was a population of but twelve thousand people, and with nothing to presage the wonderful future of Southern California. The first sixteen years of his life were passed in his native country, where he received an education in the public schools, and in 1876 he came to New York city, where he spent a few months. In 1877 he went to Elko, Nev., where an uncle, A. Bixel, was engaged as a brewer. He apprenticed himself to learn the trade of brewer and after completing it in 1880 came to Los Angeles, and here for a time engaged in the liquor business in partnership with Robert Eggert, and also acted as agent for the Boca beer. During the "boom" of 1885 and 1887 he engaged principally in real-estate operations, in which he was very successful. In 1888 he took the Fredricksburg Brewery agency and when the English syndicate was formed became agent for all of them, but made a specialty of Wieland and Fredericksburg. He began this enterprise in a very small way, being first located on Second street, and later opposite the Naul warehouse. With the growth of the business it was necessary to seek more commodious quarters, and in 1897 it was removed to the present location, where the company owns about two acres from Central to Alameda street. Here they have built large warehouses, cold storage and bottling works, with a siding from the Southern Pacific Railroad, which gives them every possible convenience. In August, 1894, Mr. Adloff took into the enterprise with him John Hauerwaas, one of the enterprising citizens of Los Angeles, whose recent death removed from the community a man of ability and public spirit. The two were very successful in their operations, which were not confined to this vicinity alone, and the business now extends into Arizona and Nevada. Mr. Adloff is also largely interested in real-estate operations, owning considerable valuable property in this city and others adjacent to it.

The home of Mr. Adloff is located at the corner of Jefferson and Western avenues, and is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Paulina Schmidt, who was born in Rhode Is-

land and reared in Los Angeles. In his fraternal relations Mr. Adloff is associated with the Masonic organization, having been made a member of the order in Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., and raised to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Los Angeles Chapter No. 33. He is also associated with the Odd Fellows, being a member of Golden Rule Lodge; the Foresters, the Red Men, the Eagles, and the Turn-verein. In the line of his business interests he belongs to the Merchants & Manufacturers Association. Politically he is a staunch adherent of Democratic principles and is an ex-member of the Democratic county central committee. He takes a keen interest in the progress of the city and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce is enthusiastic in his efforts to advance the general welfare.

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HON. HENRY EDWIN CARTER. To the honor of being a native-born citizen of California Mr. Carter has added the distinction of being an unusually successful one, through his own efforts acquiring a place of prominence in the professional and political life of the state. Born in Tuolumne county, September 26, 1865, he is the son of John B. Carter, one of the early pioneers of the state. He was a native of Connecticut, whence in young manhood he immigrated to Michigan, making that place his home until 1849, when he made his way to St. Joseph en route for far-famed California. The journey was made across the plains in the customary manner, by ox-team; the trip was a long and perilous one, as the Indians at that time were very unfriendly and menaced the life of all who came within their power. However, without mishap other than the ordinary trials of the journey they arrived at Sacramento, thence going to Placerville, where Mr. Carter engaged in placer mining in what was then known as the Long Ditch. He was successful in the accumulation of some means, with which he decided to enter business as a lumber dealer, and accordingly established a yard in Tuolumne county, where he continued for a number of years. With the approach of age he disposed of his business interests and retired from active life, remaining a resident of that section until his death, which







*J. D. Lippert*

occurred in January, 1893. He had made a success of his career and was universally esteemed and honored wherever known. In memory of his early days in the state he was a member of the California Pioneer Society. His wife, formerly Alice Moore, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States with her parents in childhood, survived him and now makes her home in Los Angeles with her son, Henry E. Carter, the subject of this sketch. She is now in her seventy-fourth year, in the enjoyment of good health and all her faculties. The parental family comprised the following children: Mary Elsie, wife of G. C. Baker, of Los Angeles; Ettie, widow of the late A. A. Day, of Minneapolis; and Henry Edwin, the subject of this review.

The boyhood of Henry E. Carter was passed in his native county, where he received a preliminary education in the public schools. Later he attended a select school, after which he took up the study of law in the offices of Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson, of Los Angeles, being admitted to the bar in April, 1890. Establishing an office in this city he began a practice of his profession, which was soon productive of satisfactory financial results. At the same time he acquired a prominence in political circles which led to his appointment to the position of deputy attorney general of the state, by Hon. W. F. Fitzgerald, the attorney-general of the state, with whom he had studied law. He remained in that position for four years, when, in 1900, he was elected to the assembly of California from the Seventy-fifth Assembly District, composed of a portion of the city of Los Angeles. In 1902 he was re-elected to the same office and at that time was chosen speaker *pro tem.* of the assembly. In 1904 he was elected state senator from the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District of California and during the session served on several important committees, among them being the judiciary committee, ways and means committee, also on the committees on prison and reformatory, elections and corporations. He is now serving as a member of a committee for the selection of a site for a new and modern state prison.

During his practice of law Mr. Carter has been a member of the firms of Carter & Pierce and

also of Dockweiler & Carter. He has met with success and has established a large and constantly increasing clientele. At the same time he has carried on an extensive stockbrokering business, under the name of the Lichtenberger-Carter Company. As a stockholder and manager of the Searchlight Mining & Milling Company, at Searchlight, Nev., he is also identified with mining interests and is prominent in such circles. In the midst of his many duties he has found time to be identified with various social and fraternal orders, being a member of Native Sons of the Golden West, Jonathan Club and Union League of Los Angeles; Hollenbeck Lodge, F. & A. M., and Knights of the Macabees. He has always taken a keen interest in the preservation of early historical data and is a valued member of the Historical Society of Southern California. In politics a Republican he has given his support to this party without exception, taking an active part in local and also national affairs; he has voted for two United States senators, Perkins and Flint. He stands high in the councils of his party, enjoying the confidence of all who know him and the respect of those of opposite political faith because of the principles upon which his entire career has been founded.

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GERMAIN PELLISSIER. Among the early settlers of Los Angeles who have contributed during their long years of residence here to the material growth and upbuilding of the city, prominent mention belongs to Germain Pellissier, a citizen for nearly a half century. Mr. Pellissier is of French birth and lineage, the family being an old and prominent one of southern France, where the residence in which Mr. Pellissier was born September 24, 1849, was built more than a hundred and fifty years ago and is of solid stone. His father, Jean Francois Pellissier, was a farmer and stockman of Hautes-Alpes, and followed this occupation until his death, which occurred in 1866, at the advanced age of seventy years. His wife, formerly Adelaide Bel-lue, also a native of France, survived him until 1886, when she, too, passed away.

The youngest in a family of ten children,

Germain Pellissier was reared to the age of seventeen years on the paternal farm, receiving his education through an attendance of the public schools. He worked with his father in the sheep industry and thoroughly familiarized himself with all its details. Deciding to seek his fortune among the more abundant opportunities of the western world, he immigrated to America and on the 2d of February, 1867, arrived in San Francisco, Cal. He remained in that section of the state until August of the same year, when he came to Southern California and established his residence in Los Angeles. For twenty-eight years his home remained at the corner of Seventh and Olive streets, which was then beyond the city limits, and there in 1888 he built the Pellissier block which he still owns. His present home is located on property which at that time he could have purchased for \$1.25 per acre, thinking it advisable not to do so as he would have taxes on land which was considered an unprofitable investment. Later he bought it for \$25 an acre and held a large part of it for years, finally disposing of it as the demand for subdivision property became so insistent.

When he first located here Mr. Pellissier engaged in the sheep industry, raising immense bands of sheep, ranging them in Kern and Ventura counties as well as Los Angeles county, and from the very first seeking to improve his breed by importation from France and Australia. His banner yield for a year's shearing was sixty-two and a half pounds from one buck. Afterwards one buck of his flock was sold in Australia for \$2,200. As a breeder of the famous Rambouillet strain of sheep Mr. Pellissier achieved great success and the clip of these animals some years later showed the remarkable climatic advantages of California for producing heavy fleece. The famous French Merino rams "Woolly," "Clydesdale" and "Napoleon" took the first premium at the State Fair in Sacramento whenever they were exhibited. The statement of the weight of their clip was laughed at by eastern papers, so to demonstrate the absolute truth of it, Mr. Pellissier gave a public sheep-shearing exhibition at his home ranch on April 26, 1884.

Competent men were chosen as judges to decide the weight of the fleeces with the following result: Ram "Woolly" five years past; weight two hundred and twenty-three pounds before clip; weight one hundred and eighty-four pounds after clip; fleece weighing thirty-nine pounds; three hundred and fifty-seven days since last sheared. Ram "Clydesdale," three years past; weight, two hundred and eighty pounds before clip; weight, two hundred and thirty-eight pounds after clip; fleece weighing forty-two pounds; three hundred and sixty days since last sheared. "Napoleon," two years old; weight, two hundred and ten pounds before clip; weight, one hundred and sixty-eight pounds after clip; fleece weighed forty-two pounds; three hundred and sixty days since last sheared. From one of "Woolly's" lambs, six months old, the fleece weighed fourteen pounds. The above figures were certified to by judges and justified the assertion that California was the banner state for high-bred sheep and that no more favorable ground can be found for fine breeding purposes than this section. After the shearing the party heartily enjoyed a lunch prepared by Mr. Pellissier and then took a tour of inspection of his flock, which satisfied them that the claim of Los Angeles county for having the finest bred sheep in the country was not unfounded. At that time Mr. Pellissier owned two hundred acres of land in what is now the west part of the city of Los Angeles and this was used as a public shearing place. After retiring from the sheep raising industry Mr. Pellissier rented his land until the encroachments of the city induced him to part with a part of his land, which was then sold for subdivision purposes. However, he still owns eighty acres of the original tract fronting on Cahuenga boulevard, and here he has erected a beautiful residence, the architecture of which is patterned after the villas on the Riviera.

In San Francisco Mr. Pellissier was united in marriage with Miss Marie Julie Darfeuille, a native of Paris, and they are the parents of two children, Marie Louise and Adelaide. Mr. Pellissier is extensively interested in affairs of Los Angeles, being a stockholder in





*J. W. B. B. B.*

seven different banks. He is a Republican in politics, but has never cared for official position because of his engrossing business interests. Eleven years ago Mr. Pellissier took his first trip back to his native land, and again in 1904 and 1905 made an extended trip throughout Europe, visiting not only France, but also Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy and other countries. He retains a warm interest for the land of his birth and for some time served as president of the French Benevolent Society. He is widely known and held in the highest esteem among the representative citizens of Los Angeles.

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JOHN W. BIXBY. Honored among the old pioneers of Southern California is John W. Bixby, who, although long since passed to his reward, still holds a place as a representative citizen of the early days. Born of old New England ancestry, he was a native of Anson, Me., and was reared to young manhood on the old home place, where his parents, Simon and Deborah (Flint) Bixby, engaged as farmers throughout their entire lives. The death of his father in early life placed upon John W. the responsibility of caring for the home farm, which he did in conjunction with his brother, Fred; at the same time, however, he managed to secure a good education, graduating from the normal school of Anson and thereafter following pedagogical pursuits with those of farming.

His two elder brothers having come to California in an early day, John W. Bixby decided to try his fortune on the Pacific coast, and accordingly, in 1870, after having given his share of the home farm to his brother, he came to Southern California. He had but \$30 after his arrival here and he immediately sought employment, engaging at the carpenter trade in Los Angeles county with a remuneration of \$40 per month. Later he became foreman for Jotham Bixby, who was largely engaged in the sheep business, and it was not long after that that he engaged in a similar enterprise on his own resources. That he was eminently successful is proven by the fine

estate he accumulated before his death, which occurred May 6, 1886. Through the foresight of John W. Bixby the old Michael Reis ranch was rented for sheep raising purposes by himself and his two partners, Jotham Bixby and I. W. Hellman, and later they purchased this twenty-seven thousand acre tract. About 1884, two years after Long Beach had been laid out, they cut off five thousand acres for the Alamitos town site, which embraced all land lying east of Alamitos avenue and extending up to Bay City, taking in Signal Hill. After Mr. Bixby's death the property was divided among the partners, his estate receiving seventy-five hundred acres, a hundred acres of which was afterward sold for the town site of Bay City. Property also owned by his children at the present writing consists of fifty-five hundred acres which Mr. Bixby purchased in the Santa Ana canyon, the first of the land he owned in Southern California. These large interests were managed by his wife until 1898, when they passed into the hands of his son, Fred H., who is now at the head of affairs. He had two children, Fred H. and a daughter, Susanna Patterson, the latter the wife of Dr. E. A. Bryant, of Los Angeles. Mr. Bixby's wife was formerly Miss Susanna P. Hathaway, who was born in Skowhegan, Me., a sister of Mrs. Jotham Bixby and daughter of Rev. G. W. Hathaway, a Congregational clergyman, who after his retirement in 1862 or the year following, came to Southern California, where he remained until his death. Mrs. Bixby was educated in the Skowhegan Academy, and was a woman of rare ability and attainments. She was a member of the Episcopal Church in religion and was always a willing contributor to all charities in and out of the church. It could be said of her in all truth "None knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise." She left behind her many friends who revere her memory. Mr. Bixby was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but, like his wife, was liberal both in and out of the church, helping with a liberal hand those who needed help. Politically he was a stanch advocate of Republican principles.

MAJOR HENRY HANCOCK. Although many years have passed away since the death of Major Henry Hancock he is still remembered as a worthy representative of the citizenship of Los Angeles, his name occupying a prominent place in the annals of Southern California. He was born April 11, 1822, in Bath, N. H., of which state his father, Thomas, was also a native, the paternal grandfather, Henry, having emigrated from Somersetshire, England, during the colonial period of our history. His mother, Lucy (Smith) Hancock, was also a native of Bath, N. H., and a daughter of Jonathan Smith, the representative of an old New England family; for many years he was connected with hotel interests in Bath, where he occupied a position among the prominent citizens and assisted materially in the upbuilding of the town. General Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, was a great uncle of Major Hancock.

The boyhood years of Henry Hancock were passed among the scenes of his native place, where he received a preliminary education in the public schools; later he entered Norwich Military Academy. Possessed of a keen, logical mind, the intricacies of the law appealed to him as a desirable vocation, and accordingly he became a student of the law department of Harvard University. Following his graduation, in 1846, with a surveying party he went to St. Louis, Mo. His first employment in that city was in the capacity of private tutor, in which occupation he continued until his enlistment for service in the Mexican war, when he was commissioned quartermaster under General Donovan and participated in many memorable battles, serving with much distinction. Upon the close of hostilities he returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he spent a part of the ensuing year.

During his service in the southwest Major Hancock, like many others of the soldiers of the Mexican war, became interested in the large territory of the Pacific coast that passed into the possession of our government, and this, with the glowing reports of the gold discovery, induced his decision to join the westward trend of emigration. In Boston, Mass., he took passage on a vessel bound for San Francisco, and in September, 1849, reached that port—then but

the rude beginning of a frontier town. Instead of seeking the mines he opened a law office in San Francisco and began the practice of his profession. However, this not proving a remunerative employment he abandoned his practice and was soon located on Mormon Island, on the south branch of the American river, where he engaged in gold mining; during the short time he remained so occupied he acquired considerable means. In 1850 he came to Los Angeles and built up for himself a popularity born of the characteristics of his manhood as exhibited in the rude civilization of the west. A Democrat in politics, on that ticket he was elected to the state assembly in 1851 and '52, and during the session that followed gave efficient support in the enactment of several bills important in the development of the state. A member of various committees, he gave signal evidence of the ability which had thus early won him recognition in his adopted state.

Before and after his public service Major Hancock engaged extensively in surveying in the employ of the government, running and establishing many of the important lines and corners which exist to-day. He sectionized many of the lands of Southern California and surveyed all of the large ranches of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, through his familiarity with the Mexican customs and Spanish language being considered an expert in the settlement of their grants. A man was acquainted with Major Hancock but a brief time before he knew the inherent qualities of his character, his absolute integrity in all dealings and his fidelity to duty; therefore he was trusted in such settlements, and the prevailing opinion on both sides was always that each had been given a "square deal." He was called upon to subdivide and settle the squatters' claim on the Rancho Chico ranch (near Chico) consisting of thousands of acres, and when this matter was cleaned up in 1866 it was with the entire satisfaction of both squatters and Gen. John Bidwell, the owner of the vast property. For many years he served as city surveyor of Los Angeles and many of the lines and corners established by him remain to the present day. By the knowledge gained through his wide experience in the lands of the state Major Hancock was an expert judge



in the valuation of property and practiced as a land lawyer from 1865 until his death. He selected for a home an old Spanish grant consisting of about four thousand acres, which was known as the Labrea ranch and for many years has been devoted to the raising of sheep and cattle.

Major Hancock married in 1865 the daughter of Col. Augustin Haraszthy, a pioneer of 1849 and a citizen of worth and prominence in the upbuilding of the western statehood. They became the parents of two sons, George Allen and Bertram, the latter deceased. The death of Major Hancock, which occurred January 9, 1883, removed from the community a citizen whose place could never be filled. In all the walks of life he proved the worth of his character, his high ideals and the maintenance of principles without which no manhood is consistent. Although not a member of any church he believed in a Supreme Being to whom we owe all allegiance, proving it best in our attitude toward our fellowmen. Always a patriot, he served his country constantly, first in the Mexican war, following in the Civil (being stationed as major of the Fourth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry at Benicia Barracks, and later removed to Drum Barracks, at Wilmington, where he remained until the close of hostilities, when he was mustered out of service), and for the greater part of his life in California being connected with the state militia and being finally commissioned major of his regiment. He also found time to identify himself with the Masonic organization, bringing its principles forcibly to bear upon his daily life. His widow, a woman of strong character both in the qualities of heart and mind, now resides in a beautiful residence of her own design, at No. 683 Carondelet street, Los Angeles, while the interests of her extensive ranch are looked after by one of her brothers.

city he engaged as a merchant, and later was similarly occupied in Boston. His civic pursuits were interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war, and he at once enlisted in defense of the Union, serving as quartermaster throughout the struggle. His death in 1866 removed from the community a citizen of worth and ability and one who had won the respect and esteem of all who had ever had either business or social dealings with him.

A lad of but eleven years when his father died, William G. Nevin was compelled to earn his own livelihood at the age of fourteen years, having previously attended the public schools of Philadelphia, Boston and New York City in pursuit of an education. When about sixteen years old he accompanied his uncle to Colorado, and with him followed ranching for a short time. Returning east he remained for some time in Boston, and then went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he engaged in the wholesale coal business until 1879. In that year he went to Wichita, Kan., and entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company in the capacity of clerk, and the ability he displayed in his work led to his appointment to the position of material agent in the construction of the Sonora railroad, a portion of the Santa Fe system, and from 1881 to 1883 he was thus occupied, with headquarters at Guaymas. He was next employed with the Mexican Central Railroad Company in a similar capacity, making his headquarters at El Paso and Mexico City. Finally resigning he returned east and made his home in Philadelphia for a time, then removed to Denver and engaged in the newspaper and real estate business. In 1891 he located in San Diego county, Cal., and for three months acted as superintendent of Cedras Island. The following year he again located in El Paso, where he became prominent in railroad and business circles, and subsequently became an employee of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad, as general material agent, and at the close of a year was made assistant to the general manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad. D. B. Robinson, president of the Santa Fe system, then appointed him assistant to the vice-president of that system, and going to Chicago he

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WILLIAM GEORGE NEVIN, the late general manager of the Santa Fe Railroad west of Albuquerque, was born in York, Pa., in 1855, the eldest of the five sons of his parents, John A. and Catherine Jane (Brown) Nevin. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent and a native of Philadelphia, in which



discharged the duties incumbent upon him for about a year, when he was made general purchasing agent for the company. He held this position for two years and then, upon the death of Mr. Wade, he was made general manager of the Santa Fe lines west of Albuquerque, with headquarters in Los Angeles, the western terminus. Death terminated this position, not, however, until he had given of his business ability, energy and judgment to the improvement and upbuilding of this system. It is the consensus of opinion that he made the system what it is to-day in Southern California, giving personal attention to every point, going carefully over the entire road, inspecting every switch, frog, etc. He was a man of unusual brain power and an unlimited capacity for work, being absolutely tireless in the discharge of duty; in his work he naturally encountered great difficulties, but was always able to surmount them and accomplish success. He was a man of charming personality, could tell a good story and won some very strong friends, those who knew him best loving him most. He was a home man in every sense of the word, and thoroughly believed that every man's home was his castle.

From the time of Mr. Nevin's appointment as general manager in 1897 to the time of his death, January 26, 1902, he made his home in Los Angeles. In 1880 he was united in marriage with Miss Ella R. Wireman, a native of Philadelphia; her father, Jacob Price Wireman, was a prominent architect and builder, who put up many of the large buildings of Philadelphia, in which city early ancestors had established the fortunes of the Wireman family. Her mother was Rebecca Durnell in maidenhood, a descendant of French ancestry. Mrs. Nevin was the fourth in a family of seven children, three sisters and two brothers still making their homes in Philadelphia. Since her husband's death she has had entire charge of his property interests and by her success has ably demonstrated her ability along business lines. She has two children, William George, who is engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles, and Helen Durnell.

From the time of his location in Los An-

geles Mr. Nevin took a deep interest in the growth and progress of the city, and as an evidence of his faith in its future invested largely in real estate. He was a Republican in his political convictions and although too much engrossed in his business affairs to care for personal recognition at the hands of his party, yet he gave a liberal and hearty support to the advancement of these principles. Fraternally he was a Master Mason, and socially affiliated with the California Club and Country Club, being an enthusiastic golf player, which was one of his means of recreation. Personally he was respected in his various positions as a man of unusual ability and unerring judgment, held in the highest esteem by those with whom he was associated in business relations, and withal he was constantly devoted to the performance of his responsible duties, yet never failed to give to everyone an unflinching courtesy that won him a host of friends. To an unusual degree Mr. Nevin possessed those qualities essential to success, both in public and private life, and with their demonstration he left behind him a record worthy of emulation by the youth of the coming generation.

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E. H. DALTON. The name of Dalton is associated with the pioneer history of Los Angeles, for in 1855 George Dalton located here and began the improvement and cultivation of a ranch of one hundred and seventy four acres, and though he lived to see remarkable changes on the face of the country, yet did not see the magnificent development which has long since changed his land into city lots with comfortable and substantial homes on them, evidencing the prosperity of the beautiful City of the Angels. The pioneer was a native of London, England, born there the son of Winnall Travally Dalton, who passed away in the metropolis of the world. The son came to America about 1836, settling first in New York, then in Pennsylvania, and finally in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, where he was interested in the manufacture of faning mills. He there married Elizabeth Meyers, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, and





*Jas V Baldwin*

in 1851 he brought his family to California via the Isthmus of Panama. They located on the Azusa ranch then occupied by his brother, Henry Dalton, and remained there until 1855, when he removed to what is now Los Angeles, purchasing for \$1,000 a tract of one hundred and seventy-four acres lying east of what is now Central avenue and south of Sixteenth street. Here he engaged in horticultural pursuits, setting out orchards and small fruits and continuing so occupied until his death in 1892, when he was eighty-six years old. His wife died in 1884, at the age of seventy-four years.

E. H. Dalton was born in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, May 12, 1848, and was brought to California when three years old. He received his education in the public school of Los Angeles, whose building stood just back of the present site of the Bryson block, the country between his father's ranch and the school being farm lands with here and there a house occupied by a farmer. When he attained years of maturity he began ranching with his father, raising oranges, apples, other fruits and alfalfa. He became the owner of twenty-seven acres of the old home place and here he followed horticultural pursuits, but gradually the demand for land induced him to part with different amounts until there were but six acres left on Washington and Twentieth streets and this he laid off as the E. H. Dalton Washington and Twentieth street tract. Here he also has his home, having married in 1873 Hattie Dye, who was born in Louisville, Ky., and came with her parents to California in 1865 or 1866. They became the parents of the following named children: Maud I., wife of George H. Prince of Los Angeles county; Archibald E., of Los Angeles; Clarence, of Des Moines, Iowa; George, of San Diego; and Leslie, Ben, Ethel, Helen, Itata and Jeanette, at home.

Mr. Dalton has always taken the keenest interest in the growth and development of Los Angeles, as a Republican seeking to promote the principles he endorses politically although first of all a loyal citizen. At the age of twenty-five years he was made deputy city water overseer, and later accepted the position of city overseer, having charge of all the canals

and ditches for irrigating in Los Angeles for about ten years. It took all of his time in superintending the construction of the canals and apportioning the water to the users, as there had always been more or less trouble connected with this work, but by his evident fairness and well demonstrated intention to see that everyone was treated fairly he won the good will of the people and their confidence in both his ability and integrity. Mr. Dalton has also been interested in another of the pioneer industries of Los Angeles, that of oil operations, and for a time was superintendent for C. V. Hall.

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JAMES VINING BALDWIN was born in Weston, Ohio, a suburb of Toledo, October 25, 1870, the second in a family of three children born to his parents, Edward and Harriett (Taylor) Baldwin, both of whom were born and reared in the eastern states, the paternal name ranking high in mercantile circles in New York City. In young manhood Edward Baldwin removed to Ohio, and in Weston carried on a merchandise establishment for many years. Not unlike his predecessors he thoroughly understood his calling, and the name of Baldwin soon bore the same standing in business circles in Weston that it had in the east. Having disposed of his store he is now living in Weston at an advanced age.

Exceptional advantages for securing an education fell to the lot of James V. Baldwin, his realization of this fact spurring him to greater effort as he went from school to college. His graduation from the high school was followed by his matriculation in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, that state. Before graduating from that institution however he discontinued his studies and took a position in his father's mercantile establishment in Weston, remaining there for a short time, after which he embarked in business and for five years carried on a very successful and growing enterprise independently. In the meantime he had satisfied himself regarding the chances for a young man in the west and hither he came in 1896, coming directly to Los Angeles. During the ten years of his residence

here he made a name and place for himself in the business circles of the city, and is especially well known in real-estate circles, his transactions in this line being extensive and numerous. Among the tracts which he has purchased and subdivided into lots may be mentioned Seaside Park, West Adams Heights and Westmoreland Heights, while with others he is interested and has been a leading factor in the Playa Del Rey tract, Westminster Place, Wellington Place, Wilshire Hills and the Fair Oaks Land Company. The present improvements on Wilshire boulevard, in the extreme western part of the city, are due to the efforts of Mr. Baldwin, at whose instigation the present syndicate was formed. His plan was the purchase of hundreds of acres in that locality for the purpose of subdivision and sale as city lots, and the wisdom of his keen forethought is seen in the fine improvements which now grace that boulevard.

Before locating in the west Mr. Baldwin formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Maude L. Munn in Weston, Ohio, she also being a native of that town. After attending the primary schools of Weston she completed her education in the higher schools of Oxford, Ohio. One child, Andrew Edward, has blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin. To say that Mr. Baldwin is a Republican is superfluous when it is stated that his name is on the roster of Teddy's Terrors and the Republican Club. Other social organizations with which he is identified are the Jonathan Club, the California Club, the Country Club and the Ocean Park Country Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles. Besides his interests already noted he is identified with various important corporations of this city, being a director of the California Savings Bank, and also of the Union Home Telephone & Telegraph corporation, which has a capital of \$10,000,000 and covers Southern California.

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ELIJAH H. WORKMAN, known and honored among the business men and upbuilding factors of Los Angeles, is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Howard county, Oc-

tober 20, 1835. His father, David Workman, a saddler and harness-maker by trade, was born in Westmoreland county, England, and at the age of nineteen years emigrated from there to New York City, where he followed his trade a few years. From there he went to Howard county, Mo., and followed his business in Franklin, where he married Nancy Hook, a native of Virginia. Together they founded a home in Missouri, then the frontier, and patiently endured the hardships and troubles which were theirs as factors in a new civilization. During the year 1840 he removed with his family to Boonville and established a freighting business into Mexico, remaining in that country until 1847, then, after the Mexican war, during which he served as sutler, he returned to Missouri. Being attracted by the excitement consequent upon the discovery of gold in California he determined to make a trip to this state and accordingly, in 1850, bringing a small drove of cattle across the plains, he came to California, stopping in Sacramento the ensuing year. Going back to Missouri, he got together another drove of cattle which he brought to this state in 1852, returning the following year to Missouri for his family, with whom he again crossed the plains in 1854, and coming to Southern California, he located in Los Angeles, where he was accidentally killed some years later. His wife died in this city in 1891.

A common-school education had been obtained by Elijah H. Workman in Missouri, where he also received instruction from a private tutor. He was nineteen years of age when he came to California, in the trip across the plains assisting in driving the stock. After various stops in the state the family came on to Los Angeles. He had learned the saddler's trade in his native state and was thus equipped to earn a livelihood in whatever location he found himself. In San Pedro he secured employment at his trade with the firm of Alexander & Banning, with whom he remained for some time; returning to Los Angeles to become salesman for O. W. Childs of this city. In 1856 he was employed by the government at Ft. Tejon, but on account of a severe earthquake returned to Los Angeles and again entered the employ of Alexander & Banning. With his accumulated means he engaged in





*Andrew Bullen*

business for himself in the fall of 1857, opening a saddlery and harness store in Los Angeles on the present site of the Downey block, where he continued for a period of seven years; he then purchased the business conducted by Samuel and John Foy, but in 1866 disposed of this enterprise to Samuel Foy and returning to Missouri spent the ensuing year among the scenes of his childhood. Upon his location in Los Angeles in 1867 with his brother, William H. Workman, he established a saddlery and harness shop. With but small capital at their command, the two young men prepared to enter the commercial world strictly on the strength of their own business ability. Their experience necessarily had been comparatively limited, and without the shrewd, practical judgment and business acumen which they possessed their progress financially would have been much slower. As it was, they were soon numbered among the business houses of assured standing and with the passing years continued to rise in the esteem of those about them. Until 1886 Mr. Workman gave his attention to this enterprise, during this time making a great many saddles, harness and general outfits required by farmers, ranchers and cowboys, having a profitable trade in Idaho, Montana, Utah and Nevada, and later in Wyoming until the railroad was put through that state.

As his means increased Mr. Workman began to invest in city and county property, firm in his faith of the future of Los Angeles and of Southern California. He has been one of the large holders of realty in the city, while he also owns a fine farm of fifty acres in Orange county planted to oranges and other fruits, and also a large portion of which is devoted to walnut trees. Upon the disposal of his business enterprise in 1886 he retired from active life and is now living at his home at No. 1815 East Second street, this city, in the enjoyment of the fruits of old age which early years of industry have brought him. In Boonville, Mo., in 1862, Mr. Workman was married to Julia Benedict, who died some years later, having become the mother of two children, a son and a daughter, the former dying when fourteen years old, and the latter at the age of three months. Subsequently he married Gilla Maria Corum, who was reared in Missouri, and the issue of this marriage was a son and two

daughters, the son dying when but seven months old. The daughter Gilleta is at home with her father, and Laura, who married Conrad Krebs, resides at Salem, Ore. The third wife was Mrs. Anna King Webb, the widow of a Mr. Webb of New York, who came to California in 1849 by way of Cape Horn, and who died September 15, 1900.

Mr. Workman has always been a liberal-minded and enterprising citizen, interested in everything pertaining to the general welfare of the community. During the days when the members of the city council received no pay for their services he served efficiently in this capacity. Although not a partisan in the smaller sense of the word, he votes the Democratic ticket and gives his efforts to advance the principles he endorses. He has steadily given his efforts toward the promotion of all upbuilding enterprises and has proven a developing factor in Boyle Heights, where he has made his home for about twenty years. The sturdy qualities of his manhood, received both through inheritance and training, are such as to have given him both a financial and social success, his efforts in the commercial world building up for him a competence, while at the same time no man occupies a higher position in the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Los Angeles.

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ANDREW MULLEN, one of the early business men of Los Angeles and an upbuilder of her resources, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, October 4, 1832, next to the youngest in a family of nine sons. He was three years old when brought to America by his mother, the family locating in Auburn, N. Y. He had but limited educational privileges, the broad fund of information and general knowledge which he came afterward to possess being the result of observation and a thorough understanding of human nature.

While yet a young man Mr. Mullen began his mercantile career in Milwaukee, Wis., engaging in the wholesale woolen business with his brother under the firm name of Mullen Bros. & Co. He was the founder of the concern and through his persistent efforts made it a success. Later the business was removed



to Chicago, where they became large importers of woolens. On account of ill health he came to Los Angeles January 1, 1888, and having in the meantime become acquainted with Mr. Bluett in Chicago and found he had engaged in the clothing business in this city, he likewise manifested an interest in this affair, and purchasing the largest interest in the firm the name was changed to that of Mullen & Bluett. In 1890 it was incorporated as the Mullen, Bluett Clothing Company, of which he remained president until his death, the business continuing in its location at the corner of First and Spring streets during all these years, and maintaining its leadership in their line of goods throughout the city.

Not alone as a business man, however, was Mr. Mullen well known in this city but as a citizen whose best efforts were constantly given toward the development of the natural resources of the section. Although a Democrat in politics he was appointed by Governor Markham as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School and served in the capacity of president, giving his time and thought and best effort toward its advancement in every possible way, never being too busy to look into matters that came up in regard to the institution. He was one of the organizers of the Chamber of Commerce and served as its treasurer for some years. After his death at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the chamber March 15, 1899, they passed resolutions of respect to his memory, which were engrossed and sent to his family. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Columbia Trust Company, an organizer and director of the Citizens National Bank, and an organizer and director of the California Clay Manufacturing Company, being associated with W. H. Perry and other early pioneers in these efforts. He was one of the most enthusiastic upbuilders of the city, a tireless worker in its behalf, and of unbounded faith in its importance and of the future of the entire state. A man of wonderful business qualifications and a great capacity for work and execution, broad minded, liberal and social in his nature, he won a host of friends among the people with whom he came in contact.

It seemed a part of his life never to overlook the little things of life—the giving of encouragement to those who were downhearted, or the more substantial but no more necessary help of funds to those who were in need, being never too engrossed in his personal affair, business or pleasure, to fail to look into the matter of the welfare of others when brought to his notice. His death occurred March 4, 1899.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Mullen established home ties by his marriage with Miss Mary Teresa Deane, who was born in County Galway, Ireland, a daughter of Judge Edward and Esmina Deane, the father being a jurist in Ireland, who after his retirement located in Brooklyn, N. Y., where his death later occurred. After his marriage Mr. Mullen brought his bride to Milwaukee, Wis., where he had established himself in business. After her husband's death Mrs. Mullen became president of the Mullen-Bluett Company, which position she is still filling, demonstrating an unusual possession of business ability, judgment and understanding. She is a woman of rare ability and attainments, cultured and refined, and holds a high place among the many friends who have known her for so many years. She has had eight children, four of whom are now living, namely: Edward Francis, Marie Rose, Arthur Benedict and Genevieve, the youngest daughter being the wife of George Allan Hancock. All are located in Los Angeles and hold places in the citizenship of the city their father called his home and lent his efforts to improve. The sons assist their mother materially in the management of her large interests and thus materially relieve her of this burden and responsibility.

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JOHN T. KIERNAN. Prior to taking up his permanent residence in Los Angeles Mr. Kiernan led a life full of variety, change and such danger and adventure as come into the life of every railroad man. Since 1901 however he has given up other interests to devote his time exclusively to mining, and at this writing is president of the Thomas Mining Company, whose





*William Stanton*

mines are located in Lower California. The office of the company is at No. 219 Henne building, and here Mr. Kiernan makes his headquarters.

Born in Monroe county, N. Y., October 12, 1849, John T. Kiernan is a son of John and Loretta (Brennan) Kiernan, both of whom were born in Ireland, in later life coming to the United States and settling near Rochester, N. Y. Upon the farm which he owned near that city the father passed away in 1897, his wife having died in 1867. The eldest of the four children in the parental family, John T. Kiernan attended the public schools of Ogden, and as he was the eldest son and his father a farmer it goes without saying that his time when not in school was employed in duties about the farm. When he was in his twentieth year he struck out in the world on his own account, having in the meantime satisfied himself that he would not follow in his father's footsteps and settle down as a farmer. From Monroe county, N. Y., he went to Ionia, Mich., in April, 1869, and soon found work in the lumber camps in that vicinity. While the work was hard and trying to one unaccustomed to it, it still was acceptable, as it kept him occupied and enabled him to defray his expenses while on the look-out for something better. In 1870 he secured a position in the construction service of the Ionia & Lansing Railroad. Resigning his position with the company in 1872 he went to Elkhart, Ind., becoming fireman in the service of the Lake Shore road, and remaining with the company until his removal to Kentucky. On the Louisville & Nashville road he served in the dual capacity of fireman and engineer until going to Utah in 1877, at this time giving up railroading to engage in mining with the Yosemite and Revere Quartz Mining Company.

Mr. Kiernan's mining experiences at this time were of comparatively short duration, however, for in the fall of 1879 he returned to the south and resumed his position of engineer on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Leaving the south permanently three years later he started directly for the coast, entering Los Angeles for the first time January 25, 1882. Equipped with credentials and recommendations from officials of the various roads by whom he had been em-

ployed since 1870 he had no difficulty in securing a position in the west, and for six years ran between Los Angeles and Yuma as engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Still in the employ of this road, from 1887 until 1893 he ran between Sacramento and Truckee, but in the year last mentioned he gave up railroading altogether, and has since been engaged in business in Los Angeles. The same year he opened a men's furnishing goods store on Fernando street, and during the eight years which he carried it on became known as one of the substantial and energetic business men of the city. In the meantime however he had become interested in mining once more, and after selling out his store bought an interest in the Thomas Mining Company, with which he is still connected. Ever since coming to the west in 1882 he felt satisfied that Los Angeles property was bound to be valuable before long, and as soon as he was able to make an investment he built a residence in this city in 1886, following this some time later by the erection of The Kiernan, a thirty-eight room hotel on West Fourth street, between Bunker Hill and Hope streets.

Mr. Kiernan is a Democrat in his political affiliations and has been a delegate to various county conventions. Socially he is identified with the Knights of Columbus, and is also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which organization he was at one time chief engineer.

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WILLIAM STANTON. The varied experiences which have filled the greater part of the life of Mr. Stanton, one of Pasadena's substantial citizens, make of him an interesting link in the chain which leads back almost seventeen years in the history of his home city. He has been an eye-witness of the changes which have come with the passing years and has himself been a factor in bringing about present conditions. When he came here in 1890 he selected the site of his present home-  
stead, the improvements on it having just been begun by Mr. Stimson, and since so greatly changed by him, until now, seventeen years afterward, it would be difficult for one to realize the old-time appearance of Grace Hill, as his

homestead is appropriately named. It comprises thirteen acres on the corner of South Fair Oaks avenue and State street, on a high elevation, which gives a commanding view of the surrounding country. Upon taking possession of the property he planted it to ornamental trees and fruit and erected a fine residence and otherwise improved the place, making of it one of the most picturesque, attractive and home like spots in this part of the county.

Of good old Quaker stock, Mr. Stanton was born in Salem, Ohio, August 28, 1832, a son of Benjamin Stanton, M. D., who though born in North Carolina, had been a resident of Ohio the greater part of his life, having removed to that state with his mother and the other children in 1802. Settling in Jefferson county, he there grew to manhood, and in the mean time had prepared himself for the medical profession, which he followed throughout the remaining years of his life, dying in that state in 1861. His marriage united him with Martha Townsend, a native of Pennsylvania, who when quite young was taken by her parents to the frontier of Ohio, the family settling near Salem. It was in that locality that she grew to womanhood, married and reared her children, her death, as well as that of her husband, being mourned as a public loss to the community. They were faithful and devout followers of the Quaker belief, and trained their children to lives of uprightness and high principles, qualities which they themselves possessed. Until he was sixteen years of age William Stanton received a primary education in the district schools near his Ohio home, and from then until nineteen he attended a select school. The close of his school life marked the opening of his business career, his first position being as rodman in a civil engineering corps in surveying what is now the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad through Ohio & Indiana, for a period of three years. This experience, however, proved but a stepping stone to the life which he was destined to lead, the entering wedge into which was firmly placed when he took up the study of law in the Cincinnati Law School. Following his graduation therefrom in 1859 he took up the practice of law in Cincinnati, Ohio, following

it with success in that location for sixteen years. During this time he was elected to the state legislature, serving three terms, from 1861 to 1867, taking part in important legislation. He was a member of the judiciary committee the entire time and was chairman of the committee on public schools. Resuming the private practice of law once more he continued to follow it until failing health warned him that a respite from long-continued strain was essential. Heeding the warning he gave up his practice temporarily in 1875 and in the same year went to New Brighton, Pa., three years later going to Sewickley, Pa., where he resided for three years. As has been previously stated it was in 1890 that he identified himself with the west and with Pasadena in particular. From the first he entered heart and soul into the affairs of his adopted home, and as an evidence of his faith in its brilliant future he purchased the property which has ever since been his home. From the first he has continued to make improvements and such alterations as would make it a complete and up-to-date place and as early as 1890 he erected the residence now occupied by the family. For several years he was a director and vice-president of the Pasadena National Bank, and in 1897 he became a member of the board of trustees of Throop Polytechnic Institute, and has held it ever since.

Mr. Stanton's marriage in 1870 united him with Miss Ellen K. Irish, of Pittsburg, Pa. At her death in 1897 she left one daughter, Emily, who is the wife of Oliver S. Picher, of Joplin, Mo., who is general manager of the Picher Lead Works. Mr. and Mrs. Picher have one son, Oliver S. Mr. Stanton's present wife, to whom he was united in 1903, was formerly Mrs. Sophronia H. Nevin, a daughter of William Harbaugh, a prominent citizen of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton have traveled quite extensively, in this country and abroad, but have found no place which satisfies their idea of a home city more thoroughly than does Pasadena. Besides owning Grace Hill Mr. Stanton also owns considerable valuable property, namely the Stanton building, on the corner of Colorado and Raymond avenue, as well as the Stanton building in Pittsburg, Pa. Fra-





*Fred L. Sixby*

ternally he is a member of Corona Lodge No. 324, F. A. M., and politically he is a Republican. To an exceptional degree he commands the respect and good-will of his fellow-townsmen and has demonstrated in unmistakable terms his reliability, public spirit and rare good fellowship.

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FRED HATHAWAY BIXBY. Born of pioneer parents, Fred Hathaway Bixby is a native of Wilmington, where he first saw the light of day April 20, 1875. His father, John W. Bixby, came to Southern California in an early day and through management and pertinacity of purpose won for himself and his descendants a competence as well as a name and place among the men who made the western commonwealth. For more complete details concerning his life refer to his personal biography, which appears on another page of this volume.

Fred Hathaway Bixby was reared in his native county, receiving his early education in the public schools of Long Beach and Los Angeles, then at the age of fourteen years entering the Belmont Military School of San Mateo county, Cal. Finally matriculating in the University of California at Berkeley, he graduated therefrom in 1898 with the degree of Ph.B. Returning to Southern California, he then assumed the management of the home ranch as well as property owned by his father in Santa Ana canyon, and since that date has engaged extensively in stock-raising and general farming pursuits. On the home place there are two hundred and fifty acres of peet land, of which seventy-five acres are devoted to the raising of celery; while he has one thousand acres in beets, five hundred in alfalfa, one thousand in barley, two hundred and fifty in corn and small garden vegetables, and the balance in pasture. In his stock-raising he breeds Hereford cattle and draught horses, Omer, at the head of his stud, having been imported from Belgium. This beautiful roan which weighs twenty-four hundred and forty pounds, was purchased for \$6,000. This animal took the championship medal at the exposition at St. Louis in 1904, also taking the

blue ribbon at the Pasadena horshow, and various other medals at different times. Among his other fine horses are Charlemagne, Marquis, and Louis, a Tennessee jack. Mr. Bixby has ably demonstrated his ability in this line and occupies a high place among the western breeders of fine stock.

Systematic in all his details, Mr. Bixby has constantly added to his equipment until he has every facility for carrying on his business, all arrangements being made for convenience and excellence in every department on the ranch. His place is one of the most beautiful in this section, the buildings being located on the heights overlooking the mountains, valley and sea—an ideal spot for a home—the land extending six miles along the coast, and being in itself a small principality. The old adobe house that was built over one hundred years ago with walls from three and a half to four feet in thickness, has been improved and modernized and yet retains the appearance and necessarily its historical interest that cling to the days when the Spanish dons reigned supreme. The other buildings of the ranch are large and in keeping with the progressive spirit of the owner. Besides managing this property, since January, 1907, Mr. Bixby has operated the ranch in Santa Ana canyon in partnership with his sister, under the name of the Los Dos Ranchos Company.

In Berkeley, Cal., August 31, 1898, Mr. Bixby was united in marriage with Miss Florence Elizabeth Green, of that city, and born of this union are four children, namely: Katherine, Florence Elizabeth, Deborah and John Hathaway. Mr. Bixby is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Skull and Keys Society; socially he holds a high place among the rising young men of Southern California, appreciated alike for his business ability and the integrity and fairness which have characterized his business career.

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LINFORD C. LULL. The association of Linford C. Lull with the manufacturing interests of Los Angeles has resulted in a material upbuilding and development of an enterprise which has meant no little in the growth



and progress along the most stable lines of the city. As vice-president and manager of the Auto Vehicle Company he has been instrumental in its rapid advancement among the manufactories of the city, establishing it as an industry of great importance, and with the ability of a man of affairs making it conducive to the welfare of the general public.

Before Mr. Lull came to California he was a manufacturer of wide extent in the middle west, being especially interested in such enterprises in Michigan. That is his native state, his birth having occurred in South Haven, October 1, 1856. The family came originally from England, the emigrating ancestor settling in New York state, near Albany, where Mr. Lull's grandfather, Samuel Lull, enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Lull eventually followed the example of his forefathers and in middle life became a pioneer of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where he engaged in general farming until his death. His children were born in New York, one son, S. W., being a native of Genesee county, in the vicinity of Penn Yan. This son grew to years of maturity in Michigan, there married and like his father followed farming throughout the active years of his life. His death occurred in Kalamazoo, as did that of his wife also, she being in maidenhood a Miss Brott, born in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, of parents of German descent.

Of the nine children born to his parents Linford C. Lull is the only one now living. He was reared in Kalamazoo and received his education in the public and high schools, after which he sought employment along independent lines. Engaging as a traveling salesman with an implement company of Kalamazoo, this business occupied his attention for the ensuing five years, during which he traveled over thirteen different states throughout the middle west. With the knowledge thus acquired he decided to enter upon a manufacturing career and accordingly established with a partner the first manufactory of farming machinery in Kalamazoo. The firm was known as that of Lull & Skinner and remained so until Mr. Lull purchased the entire interest, after which he organized the Lull Carriage Com-

pany. This was in 1896 and during the intervening years this enterprise has grown to most lucrative proportions, the manufacture of the Lull carriages and buggies being one of the largest industries of Kalamazoo. Mr. Lull still retains the presidency of that concern, although his interests are now more widely scattered. For some years he was also interested in the Noyes Carriage Company of Elkhart, Ind., was largely instrumental in the building up of the plant, and for ten years served as its president. Notwithstanding his busy commercial interests Mr. Lull still found time to engage to a considerable extent in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, having set out and superintended the management of a number of orchards near South Haven, some of which he still owns.

In 1903 Mr. Lull decided to come to the Pacific coast because of the mild climate, locating in Southern California. In Los Angeles, which was just then at the beginning of the marvelous growth which has distinguished it among the cities of the west, he found a splendid opening for business enterprises, and in the same year of his location here he bought an interest in the Auto Vehicle Company, which had been incorporated the previous year. He became its vice-president and general manager, the business first being conducted on North Main street, where they manufactured the Tourist automobile in a limited way. In 1905 they moved to their present quarters on South Main and Tenth streets, there occupying a building which covers a space of one hundred and ninety thousand square feet. They manufacture eight different models of two and four cylinder cars, the capacity of the manufactory being about eight machines per day; they employ three hundred and sixty-eight men. In addition to their general auto business they handle the Lull carriages and Columbus buggies. The northern branch of this business is located in San Francisco, where they carry on a large business, making in all one of the largest enterprises of its kind on the Pacific coast.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Lull was united in marriage with Miss Eva Akins, a native of Ohio, born near that city; they have six chil-

dren, namely: Carey, Glenn, Bertha, Eunice, Linford and Evelyn. Mr. Lull is associated with the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the Auto Dealers Association of Southern California. Although pre-eminently a busy man he has taken time to associate himself with various fraternal organizations, among them the Elks and Masons, having been made a member of both in Kalamazoo. In that city he belonged to the Chapter and Commandery and is now a member of Al Malaikah Temple, of Los Angeles. He is a member of the Baptist church in his religious affiliations and liberally supports its charities. In his political affiliations he is a stanch adherent of Republican principles.

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**JOHN C. KOFOED.** A practical demonstration of the results obtainable by a union of singleness of purpose, good judgment and a large capacity of industry is found in the home surroundings and accumulations of John C. Kofoed, the owner of considerable real estate in Los Angeles and vicinity. Descended from a long line of Danish progenitors, he came to the United States during young manhood supplied with a large measure of optimism, adaptiveness and resource, all of which qualities he has put into practice, as will be seen by a résumé of his life history.

A native of Denmark, John C. Kofoed was born in the island of Bonholm, March 12, 1835, a son of Nils and Carrie (Miller) Kofoed, who like himself were natives of Denmark. Up to the age of sixteen years he was a pupil in the public schools adjacent to his home, but with the close of his school days he entered upon his business career by beginning an apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade, following this until attaining his majority. To a young man of twenty-one years ambitious to make a name and place for himself in the business world, the advantages which his own country had to offer paled in comparison with the outlook for progress in the new world, and thus it was that in 1857 he bade farewell to home and friends and embarked on a vessel bound for New York City. Landing

in due time in a strange land and among people whose language and customs were entirely unknown to him, he was undaunted by the situation and immediately endeavored to find work at his trade, the only line of work with which he was in the least familiar. During the year in which he remained in the metropolis he worked diligently and saved from his earnings whatever was not needed for actual necessities. In the meantime he had developed a strong desire to see the western coast, and hither he came in 1858, and for two or three years followed mining in Sierra county. It is safe to presume that his expectations were not fully realized in his western experiences, for at the end of this time he once more took up life in the east, making the trip by the Isthmus of Panama. Going to Randolph, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., he established himself in the furniture business, a line of endeavor which he continued with success for ten years. At the close of this period he closed out his interests in the east and once more turned his steps toward the west, and for a time carried on a furniture business in Topeka, Kans., his place of business being located on Kansas avenue. Though he had come to California as early as 1858, his citizenship in this commonwealth really began in 1886, when the country was in the heyday of success. Investing his means in real estate, he became a half owner of sixty-seven acres in the Westlake district, known as the Knob Hill tract, which he laid out into building lots. Since then he has invested in other real estate, and besides owning the family residence at No. 950 Blaine street, also owns other valuable residence and business property.

Mr. Kofoed's first marriage was celebrated in Randolph, N. Y., and united him with Janet Perry, who prior to her marriage was a school teacher in that city. At her death twenty years later she left two children, Perry, who is interested in the furniture business in Seattle, Wash., and Grace, Mrs. Rennselaer, a resident of Palms, Cal. In Topeka, Kans., Mr. Kofoed was married to Mrs. Lillie Mullins, who died twenty-three years later while on a visit to friends and relatives in Pennsylvania. Of the children born of this marriage Charles

died at the age of seventeen years and Frank when in his twenty-first year. In San Diego in 1907 Mr. Kofoed was married to Mrs. Louise (Romeiser) Hunter, who was born in Quincy, Ill., the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Herleman) Romeiser, the former a merchant of that place. The family are identified by membership with the Congregational Church, and politically Mr. Kofoed gives his allegiance to the Republican party, giving his influence and vote in favor of its candidates as often as the occasion arises. Personally he is popular in the community which his labor and character, have helped to upbuild. He is a friend of education and progress, and his sojourn in Los Angeles has tended to the widening of its prosperity and opportunity.

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#### ALEXANDER BENJAMIN McDONALD.

It is always interesting to chronicle the life history of the pioneer, the man who has braved the dangers and hardships of frontier life and who has become accustomed to the plan of building up new territory. Such a man we find Mr. McDonald, who was brought up a boy on the frontier of Iowa. As early as 1865 we find him on the prairies of Minnesota and Dakota, going as far west as the Red River of the North, then an unbroken wilderness occupied by the Red men and herds of buffaloes. After that he was in several Indian campaigns carried on by the settlers to punish Indians who had committed murders and even worse atrocities upon the white settlers of the sparsely settled region. Our country owes much to such men of nerve and courage as Mr. McDonald, who joined with other brave men of the frontier in bringing the guilty Indians to justice. He helped break the prairies of Minnesota and Dakota and brought his farms to a high state of cultivation. Later he founded cities, started buildings, stores and post-offices, and by his indomitable will and energy carved out success and a fortune.

Mr. McDonald comes of an old and honored Scotch family originating in the McDonald clan of Inverness, Scotland, who were "Lords of the Isle." He was the son of James and Catherine (McNaughton) McDonald, the former born in Inverness and the latter in Lochta, Scotland. His

paternal grandfather was the King's gamekeeper in Inverness. James McDonald came to Peterborough, Ontario, and in 1847 removed to Boone county, Iowa, and soon afterward located in Jones county, the same state, where he followed farming until he died in 1863, at the age of fifty-three years. The mother died in Wilmington, Cal., at the age of seventy-eight years. Both were devout members of the Presbyterian Church. One of their sons was a captain in the Ninth Minnesota Regiment in the Civil war, being twice wounded, and now resides in San Pedro. Of the thirteen children, our subject is the youngest and was born March 16, 1850. His childhood was spent on the farm in Iowa, until the age of fifteen receiving his education in the public schools and at the Monticello Normal. In 1863 he was a member of the Home Guards and was called out at the time of the Morgan raid. In 1865 he removed with his mother to near Sauk Center, Minn., locating on a quarter-section at New Munich; this he helped his mother to improve and started farming. In 1866 he made a trip to Dakota, traveling through the Red River valley. The same year he followed freighting for the Hudson Bay Company between St. Cloud and Ft. Gary. He was first married in Redwood Falls, Minn., in 1871 to Miss Edna Chapman, who died five years later in Melrose, Minn.

Mr. McDonald engaged in the insurance business in Redwood Falls until 1873, when he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he was state agent for the Florence Sewing Machine for two years. He then located at Melrose, where he engaged in the hardware business. In 1878 he removed to near Grand Forks, N. Dak., and in that place used all of his rights improving four hundred and eighty acres for a wheat farm. During this time he laid out the town site of Thompson, built the first building, started in general merchandising and also served as postmaster. In 1885 he purchased six hundred and forty acres and located and laid out the town of Cando, on the main line of the Great Northern; also built the first buildings, started a general merchandise business, hotel, and was the postmaster.

Cando was laid out in the center of his section of land and since then he had laid out five more additions and is still largely interested in the city that is now one of the most thriving in





*A. J. Green*

North Dakota, having some of the finest and most substantial business and banking houses in the state. For four years he was the owner and publisher of the Fargo *Daily Argus* and during his many years residence in Dakota he took an active part in politics and exerted a wide and strong influence in the Republican party, and although his assembly district (Towner county) was strongly Democratic, he was elected a member of the legislature on the Republican ticket in 1896 and served the session of 1897. The second marriage of Mr. McDonald was celebrated at Sauk Center, uniting him with Miss May Harris, a native of Bath, N. Y., and to them were born three children: Frank A., a successful stock and bond broker in the Bradbury building and who is represented elsewhere in this work; E. A., who graduated from Northwestern University with the degree D. D. S.; and Hazel, the wife of Walter Day, all of this city. In 1887 and 1888 Mr. McDonald spent his first winter in Southern California and since that time has been closely identified with the growth of Los Angeles. In 1903 he located here permanently to retire from business, but Mr. McDonald had led a life too strenuous not to become intensely interested in the rapid growth of the city and became active in real estate and business circles. In January, 1907, he purchased the controlling interest in the Occidental Trust and Savings Bank, located at First and Broadway, and was elected its president. This institution has one of the most broad and favorable charters in the state and has a large clientage. He is also one-half owner and president of the A. E. Little & Co., at No. 216 West Third street, art dealers and stationers. He is a Knight Templar and Shriner, having membership in Fargo Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Keystone Chapter, Fargo Consistory and Al Zagal Temple, N. M. S. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

In closing this brief biographical sketch it is but proper to record the fact that no citizen has stood higher in the esteem of thoughtful people in the different places where he has resided than he. Throughout his useful career he has given frequent evidence of the possessions of those traits of character upon which rest the wealth and stability of communities. Those who know him best pay him the tribute of saying that he ex-

hibits an unselfish public spirit, a generosity of heart and a high mindedness of motive, in all acts, public or private, which entitle him to rank among the representative men of the west. The record of his upright and highly useful career perpetuated in these annals should prove a source of inspiration to the younger generations and of gratification and pride to his descendants.

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ALBERT PRICE GREEN ranks among the men of affairs in Los Angeles who by dint of ability and energy have risen to a high place in the estimation of the business men of the community. He was born in Chillicothe, Mo., April 1, 1871, and is the son of Abner H. and Phoebe Ann (Boley) Green, the former born near Columbus, Ohio, and the latter near Chillicothe, Mo. The father was first a farmer in Missouri and later in Washington, where he died and where the mother now resides.

Mr. Green's boyhood days were passed in northwestern Missouri, where he attended the public schools and secured a good education, which gave him a sound foundation for a business career. After leaving school he followed clerking in Missouri until 1892, when he came west and spent four years in mercantile pursuits in Portland, Ore., Vancouver, Wash., and Medford, Ore. In 1896 he came to Los Angeles and shortly thereafter entered the employ of the Mathews paint house, remaining with them, as city salesman until 1890. In that year, with J. L. Marshall, he established the present business, which in the mean time has grown to wonderful proportions. In 1903 they incorporated The Green-Marshall Company (inc.), manufacturers, importers and wholesale dealers in paints, oils, varnishes and painters' supplies, occupying a prominent position among the various manufacturing industries in the city of Los Angeles. The present officers of the company are: Albert P. Green, president; Ernest E. Green, vice-president; Jacob Hohl, secretary; John L. Marshall, treasurer. The general offices of the company are at No. 223-224 Grosse building, corner of Sixth and Spring streets. They have built up a factory at Fifteenth and Alameda streets, where they employ a large force of men in the manufacture of their paints and varnishes. In 1905

they also organized and incorporated the Los Angeles Varnish Company for the manufacture of fine varnishes and japans. They have established a large and prosperous trade, which includes not only the territory tributary to Los Angeles, but extends throughout the whole state of California and into Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Old Mexico.

A. P. Green, the president of both companies, was the principal organizer, and in partnership with John L. Marshall, treasurer of the company established both enterprises. Mr. Green brought to the company a thorough and valuable knowledge gained through experience in that line, covering practically his whole business life, for he had been connected with the paint trade from the time he was seventeen years of age until he engaged in business for himself.

In 1896, in Medford, Ore., Mr. Green married Miss Elda Osborn, daughter of Richie Osborn of Iowa. They have one son, Albert Vernon. Mr. Green was made a Mason in Mizpah Lodge No. 378, F. & A. M., at Los Angeles. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Union League Club, Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association. He takes a very active part in all affairs that tend to promote the business interests of Southern California and gives liberally of his means to all worthy projects which aim to advance the importance and up-building of Los Angeles. He is a man of much worth, integrity and earnestness of purpose. Personally he is a pleasing and affable gentleman; is well informed and a good conversationalist, and is considered one of the substantial, progressive business men of Los Angeles.

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RICHARD BRINSLEY CARPENTER. The versatile ability possessed by Judge Carpenter enabled him in his younger years, before the encroachment of age had rendered advisable his retirement from life's activities, to practice law with gratifying results, also to fill the position of circuit judge with the same impartiality of judgment and keenness of discrimination characteristic of him in all the affairs of life, and further to occupy the presidential chair of the state senate with dignity and efficiency. For many years he has made his home in Los Angeles,

where he has a comfortable home, filled with the comforts that age demands, and surrounded by friends endeared to him by the associations of the past. Although retired from active practice of his profession he devotes a part of his time to looking after his real estate interests and other business affairs.

Mr. Carpenter is the representative of an old New England family, the name having flourished in the state of Vermont for generations. His father, B. R. Carpenter, a native of Massachusetts, became in manhood a minister of the Unitarian Church, to which calling he devoted the best years of his life. By marriage he allied his interests with those of an old Massachusetts family, the Fletchers, who located in that state during the colonial period of our country. The two, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, passed many years of an uneventful but useful and contented life in Vermont, where their deaths subsequently occurred. Their son, Richard Brinsley Carpenter, was born in Waterville, Vt., January 1, 1830, and in that locality passed the years of his boyhood and received his primary education. A portion of his education was received in Kentucky, where he visited relatives and attended school. Later he became a student in Miami University, in Ohio, and upon the completion of the course there returned to Kentucky and read law with ex-Governor James T. Morehead, of Covington, Ky. His ambition led him to excel and he was but twenty-one years old when he was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Kentucky. In Covington he at once established an office and began the practice of his profession, shortly afterward securing the position of commonwealth attorney over a jurisdiction comprising nine counties in that section of the state. He was uniformly successful in both his general practice and the discharge of the duties in his official position and rapidly rose to prominence among the legal fraternity of his state. In 1867 he was appointed registrar in bankruptcy for South Carolina by Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio, which position he held until 1869, when he was made circuit judge. The duties of this position he discharged with fairness and discrimination for a term of service extending over nine years. He decided to remove to California and accordingly in 1887 came to Los Angeles, where he has ever since made his







*Geo. W. Campbell*

home. Until 1902 he engaged in the practice of his profession, which duties, however, were interrupted from time to time by his frequent calls to responsible positions in the gift of the people. In 1890 he was elected state senator to succeed Hon. Stephen M. White, of Los Angeles, and served from 1891 to 1895. He was president pro tem. of the senate, and was a dignified incumbent of the position. While in the state senate he was active on various important committees. He represented his constituency well and was held in the highest esteem by both his own party and those of the opposition, his integrity and fairness of purpose winning him an honorable place in the halls of legislature.

Many years ago Mr. Carpenter married Miss Elizabeth Ann Perrin, a native of Pennsylvania, and a woman of rare culture and refinement, and one whose intelligence and education made her indeed a helpmeet for her husband. She died in Los Angeles in 1901. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters, one of the sons dying in early childhood. The other son, Julius P., in young manhood engaged in the lumber business, in which occupation he came to his death in a tunnel of the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. He was a man of prominence in his community, having always taken a prominent part in public affairs. Fraternally he was a Thirty-second degree Mason and held a high place in the organization. The daughters are Mary H.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ball; and Annie R., the latter making her home with her father. Judge Carpenter is a demitted Mason. Politically he is firmly grounded in the principles endorsed by the platform of the Republican party and supports them with his voice and vote. He is, however, above all things a loyal, patriotic and liberal minded citizen, interesting himself in all that pertains to the general welfare.

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GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M. D. A man of unusual mental attainments, strong character and untiring industry, Dr. George W. Campbell stands high in the medical profession of Los Angeles and is one of her most prominent and progressive citizens. Of Scotch descent, he is the son of George C. and Mary (Murdock) Campbell, an influential old New

England family who removed to Canada on account of being United Empire loyalists; there the great-grandfather resided until his death. His father still survives at the advanced age of eighty-three years, making his home with Dr. Campbell in his commodious home at Boyle Heights. The eldest of seven children, Dr. Campbell was born January 7, 1854, in Ontario, Canada, where he attended the common schools, later going to Albert College of Belleville, Ontario. After leaving college he spent several years teaching school, afterwards entering Trinity Medical College of Toronto, in which institution he remained three years. Having worked his way through college Dr. Campbell cast about for an opening by which he might gain means with which to attain the desired end of a career in his chosen profession, and coming to San Francisco in 1879, he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Company as pay-master. Remaining with this company five years he then went back to his old Canadian home for a time. Coming to Los Angeles in 1886, he entered the medical department of the University of Southern California, from which institution he graduated with honors the following year, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since that time he has remained in this city engaged in the practice of his profession, later establishing for himself a high reputation as surgeon. At various times he has been chosen to fill offices of trust and honor, among them that of president of the Alumni Association of the medical department of the University of Southern California, which office he still occupies.

At New Castle, Ontario, Dr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Kate McCoy and this union has been blessed by four children, two sons and two daughters: Charles, a graduate of the University of Southern California, his father's Alma Mater, and an employee of the Southern Pacific Railway Company; Lyla; Nellie; and Kenneth. Since locating in Los Angeles Dr. Campbell has made his home at Boyle Heights, where he owns a comfortable and commodious residence, and erected the first brick block that was built in that section. He is associated with several med-

ical societies of this city, among which are the American Medical, State Medical and Los Angeles City and County Medical Associations, and was for several years the expert medical adviser of the district attorney. At present he is autopsy surgeon for the county coroner.

Aside from services to the city in his medical capacity, Dr. Campbell is active in city and county government, having served in the city council in the Ninth ward from 1893 to 1895, and as coroner for the four years between 1895 and 1899. As a prominent and influential Republican he takes an active part in national and local politics, being a member and director of the Los Angeles County Republican League, a member of the Republican County Central Committee and a state committeeman. He is affiliated with Hollenbeck Lodge, F. & A. M., Los Angeles Chapter, R. A. M., and the Knights of Pythias, maintaining a warm interest in the helpful charities of these fraternal orders, as well as those of the Church Federation. The sterling qualities of his manhood, received both through inheritance and from sturdy Scotch stock and training, have given him financial and social success, his efforts in the professional and political world winning for him the esteem and confidence of the citizens of his adopted city.

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HON. FRED EUGENE PIERCE. As a member of the state assembly and a business man, Hon. F. E. Pierce is named among the representative citizens of Los Angeles and given a place high in the esteem of all who have ever known him for the demonstration of sterling traits of character. He has been a resident of this city since 1881, having come to the Pacific coast after completing his education in the public schools of Walton, Delaware county, N. Y., where he was born August 21, 1866. His father, James Washington Pierce, was also a native of that state, his birth having occurred in Dutchess county; later he removed to Delaware county and engaged as a farmer until well along in life, when he came to Los Angeles and spent the remainder of his years. He was a member of the same family that gave to the United States

a president and inherited the sterling traits of character prominent in those citizens. At the time of the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment New York Infantry and served until the close of hostilities. His wife, formerly Frances Clark, was born in Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y., a daughter of Charles Clark, a farmer of that section, and she now resides in Los Angeles. She was the mother of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter, of whom all but two sons are now surviving, and all are located in Los Angeles.

Fred Eugene Pierce was the eighth child in order of birth and in his home in New York received his education in the public schools. Because of ill health he came to California in 1881, when Los Angeles had a population of only eleven thousand. His first three years were spent on a ranch in the Sierra Madre mountains, after which he returned to Los Angeles and in partnership with his brothers, W. H. and Mark Pierce, he established a livery business. While so occupied he became interested in the veterinary science and took up the study, and later entered the Ontario Veterinary College. He completed the course in the Chicago Veterinary College and graduated with the degree of D. V. S., after which he returned to Los Angeles and began the practice of his profession. After a year he removed to Ventura and for two years acted as the county veterinarian and during this time cleaned out an outbreak of the glanders. He then went to Oakland and practiced his profession and acted as city veterinarian for about ten years, and also rose to a position among the citizens of that place. While there he was appointed the first milk inspector in California. In 1902 he resigned his work in Oakland to return to Los Angeles and with his brothers incorporated the Pierce Bros. & Co., an undertaking concern, with himself as president, and in order to perfect himself in this line of work spent some time in San Francisco with some of the leading funeral directors of that city and also graduated from the embalming department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. This business was established with only one assistant and from such a modest beginning has grown the present concern which employs twelve men,

and which justified the erection of their magnificent building—60x165 feet in dimensions, thoroughly equipped with chapel and all modern methods for their business. Their establishment is located on Flower street near Eighth. In December, 1906, W. H. Pierce withdrew from the concern and his brother became the principal owner.

Besides his engrossing business interests Mr. Pierce has taken an active interest in political affairs, seeking to advance the principles of the Republican party, of which he is a staunch advocate. In 1906 he was nominated to the state assembly on the Republican ticket and was elected by a substantial majority to the session of 1907, during which he took an active part in affairs, serving as chairman of the printing committee, and as a member on the committee on state prisons and reformatories, helping to secure the passage of measures looking toward the improvement of prisons. He was also active in the passage of other bills along various lines and ably advanced the interests of his constituents.

In Los Angeles, January 1, 1890, Mr. Pierce was united in marriage with Miss Alice Parmeter, a native of Lawrence, Mass., and only daughter of I. B. Parmeter, an early settler of Los Angeles and connected for twenty-five years with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. She was educated in the public and normal schools of Los Angeles and is a woman of rare worth and culture. They have two children, Lena A. and Mark A. In his fraternal relations Mr. Pierce is quite prominent, having been made a Mason in Alcatraz Lodge, F. & A. M., in Oakland, and is now a member of Sunset Lodge No. 352, of Los Angeles; Signet Chapter No. 55, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Both himself and wife are associated with Loyalty Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, he being past patron and she past matron. He was made an Odd Fellow in the Ventura lodge, then became a member in Enterprise Lodge No. 298, of Oakland, and in that city joined Golden Rule Encampment No. 34, of which he is past chief patriarch, and is now a member of Orange Grove Encampment No. 31, of Los Angeles. He joined the Canton in Oakland and now belongs to

Canton Orion, of Los Angeles, of which he is past commandant. In this order he was elected grand junior warden of the Grand Encampment of California at their Grand Encampment in San Francisco in 1904, and is now serving as the grand high priest. He is also associated with the Fraternal Brotherhood, being a member of Washington Lodge No. 51; the Eagles, belonging to Erie No. 102, of Los Angeles; and the Foresters. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club and the Republican Club, and in the line of his business enterprises belongs to the Funeral Directors Association of California, and also the National Funeral Directors Association. In religion he is an active member of the Memorial Baptist Church, and a liberal contributor to all of its charities.

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MARION DAVIS CARTER, M. D. It was not to first make a success in life that Dr. Carter came to California, for in his home in the middle west he had successfully built up and was conducting a large and lucrative medical practice at the time of his initiatory visit to the Pacific coast. So pleased, however, was he with the conditions, not only of climate, but with the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the section, that with his first visit came the determination to sever his former relations and locate permanently in Southern California. This determination was ultimately fulfilled, and he has never had cause to regret his choice of a home, as he has met with the success which he anticipated not alone for himself, but in the general upbuilding and development of the country.

Marion Davis Carter was born in Waverly, Morgan county, Ill., July 26, 1857, the youngest in a family of six children, of whom three are now living. The family came originally from Ohio, the paternal grandfather, John Carter, being a native of that state and an early settler of Jacksonville, Ill., where his death eventually occurred. His father, Nathan Carter, was born in Indiana and became a pioneer farmer of Morgan county, Ill., thence removing to Hamilton, Mo., and from there to Saline county, Neb., where his death occurred. His wife was formerly Nancy Masters, born in Tennessee, a

daughter of Robert Masters, the representative of an old southern family. She survives her husband and makes her home in Los Angeles with her son, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Marion D. Carter received his preliminary education in the public schools of Dwight, Ill., after which he became a student in the Wesleyan University in Bloomington, Ill. Upon leaving school he taught for two years, and with the means thus accumulated completed his professional education by taking the medical course in the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo., from which institution he was graduated March 2, 1882, with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of his profession in Hamilton, Mo., remained there a year, then removed to Tobias, Neb., and there built up a wide practice. This was the business he sacrificed to come to California in 1902; he had visited the Pacific coast in 1900 and determined to locate here permanently at that time. This he did as quickly as he could settle up his affairs in Nebraska, and here he has since remained. He is now located at No. 2711 Central avenue and in the management of a lucrative business, the thorough understanding he has brought to bear in medicine and surgery as he practices it, and his evident appreciation of all modern thought and methods, having won for him a most friendly criticism from those with whom he comes in contact. A further preparation for his work was made by the study of special courses in the Chicago Polyclinic.

In Nebraska Dr. Carter was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Heinzman, a native of Fremont, Iowa, and born of this union are three children, namely: Ray, Merle and Eileen. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while fraternally Dr. Carter is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, although he has never cared for official recognition. In the line of his profession he is a member of the County, State, and American Medical Societies.

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SAM KUTZ. The record of the first representative of the Kutz family in America is not definitely established, but it is known beyond

doubt that the family originated in Holland and that one of the early settlers in this country founded the city of Kutztown, Berks county, Pa. As far back as the great-grandparents the family can be traced in direct line to Pennsylvania, for it was in that state that their son John, the grandfather of Sam Kutz, was born. John Kutz was one of the valiant defenders of American rights, fighting in behalf of this country in the war of 1812. By trade he was a lime manufacturer. The next in line of descent, John P. Kutz, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., January 1, 1821, there spending his earlier years and during mature life following the cabinet-maker's trade in his native state. Removing to Ohio with his family in 1853, he followed his trade in Ashland for two years and in 1855 moved still further west, locating in Morris, Grundy county, Ill. For about six years he carried on a lucrative business as contractor and builder, but gave this up in 1861 and settled on a farm in that vicinity, the same on which his death occurred forty years later, when in his seventy-eighth year. By his marriage with Elizabeth Brecht, also a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lebanon county January 2, 1822, nine children were born, all of whom are still living. Mrs. Elizabeth Kutz was a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Edwards) Brecht, on the maternal side descending from one of the best-known families in the east, Jonathan Edwards, the famous theologian and at one time the president of Princeton University, coming from the same branch of the family. Mrs. Kutz also passed away on the homestead in Illinois.

Sam Kutz was a lad of eight years at the time of the removal to Illinois, his birth having occurred in Reading, Pa., February 13, 1847. As he was then of school age he became a pupil in the public schools of Morris, where, up to the time of the opening of the Civil war, he was counted one of the most promising students. His older brother, William, volunteered at the first tap of the drum, entering the service as a member of Company I, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and serving as fife major until the close of the war. The desire to emulate his brother made text-books less attractive than formerly, a state of affairs which became more intense as the months went on. It was on a Saturday in

November, 1803, when he offered himself as a volunteer musician, and though he was only sixteen years old and small of stature, he hoped to be accepted from the fact that his father and brother, who were both excellent musicians, had been accepted in the service. As he had hoped would be the case, youth and stature were no bar to his acceptance, and the records showed that he was mustered in as a drummer in Company D, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Camp Butler. He served in the Department of the Gulf, throughout Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, participating among others in the battles of Mobile, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Whistler, Ala., the last mentioned battle occurring April 12, 1865. Throughout his entire service of three years he escaped injury. After the war was over he went to the frontier as a member of Sheridan's army, and March 3, 1866, received his honorable discharge at Springfield, Ill., when he was only a few days past nineteen years of age. Although he had escaped sickness or injury while on the battle field his system had become filled with malaria and upon his return to Morris his first thought was to recuperate his health. Youth was in his favor, however, and it was not long before he was able to take up work at the carpenter's trade, following this in connection with his father, who, as previously stated, was a contractor and builder.

It was in 1874 that Mr. Kutz became identified with the west, locating that year in Los Angeles, where he easily found all that he was able to do as contractor and builder. Twelve years after locating here, in 1886, he was elected overseer in the city prison, filling the position for two years, this being immediately followed by his appointment as deputy constable, for a term of two years. Resuming work at his trade once more, he was soon forced to give it up as his fellow citizens had, in January, 1891, appointed him to the office of deputy county clerk, under county clerk T. H. Ward. Four years later he was re-elected under T. E. Newlin, and the expiration of this term also witnessed his reelection, his third term being under Charles W. Bell. No more convincing statement could be made as to his ability than to relate that he was elected to his fourth term in January, 1903, to

serve under C. G. Keyes, having filled the office in all about sixteen years. He now is clerk of Department No. 8 of the superior court.

Soon after his return to Morris, Ill., following his service in the army, Mr. Kutz formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Carrie Borton, who was born in Fairview, Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1847. Ten children have blessed this marriage, all of whom have been reared to lives of usefulness, and are not only a credit to their parents, but are likewise a credit to the community in which they live. As is natural to expect of one who took the interest in the welfare of his country which Mr. Kutz displayed when a boy of sixteen years, one of his most cherished memories is the time spent in the service of his country. With comrades of long ago he gathers around the campfires of Bartlett Logan Post No. 6, G. A. R., and among the number, ever growing less, none is more interesting than Mr. Kutz. For two terms he has served as commander of his post, and the fact that he succeeded himself in the office but strengthens the fact of his popularity, for he is the only one who has thus been honored. He is also a member of the Fraternal Aid, having been its first president, and is likewise a member of the Los Angeles Pioneer Society. Politically he is a staunch defender of the principles of the Republican party. The personality of Mr. Kutz is pleasing. His rugged, open-hearted manner makes him a welcome visitor in any gathering, and none know him but to respect and honor him.

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HON. J. P. TRANSUE, member of the California legislature and State Board of Building and Loan Commissioners, was born at Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa., January 3, 1866, on the old family homestead of the Transues, who came originally from France, the two emigrating brothers originally spelling the name Transeau. They became early settlers of Northampton county, Pa., and there J. P. Transue's father, Samuel B., engaged as a farmer; later he located in Hecktown and followed the occupation of a miller until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment. During his service he received a severe saber wound, from the effects of which he



died in 1866. His wife was in maidenhood Sarah J. Schweitzer; she was a daughter of Jacob von Schweitzer, who emigrated from Germany and located in Hecktown, where he engaged as merchant and hotel man, and also served as postmaster. Mrs. Transue is still living in Pennsylvania, making her home in Bethlehem. She is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Of the three children born to Samuel B. and Sarah J. Transue two are now living, J. P. Transue being the youngest of the family. He was reared in his native town and received his education in the public schools, and also attended the high school, although at the age of twelve years he found it necessary to seek his own livelihood. He made his home with an uncle, Samuel Rittenhouse, until old enough to become apprenticed to learn the trade of decorator and painter, which he did under Beck, and after completing the course of work he also learned the business part of the enterprise. Leaving this position he accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Moravian Book Company, then under the management of H. T. Clauder. Later he entered a wall-paper establishment in Bethlehem, and again was engaged in a similar business in Philadelphia with M. M. Kayser & Co. By this firm he was sent to Minneapolis, where in 1884 he opened a branch house for them and continued as its manager for five years. Resigning at that time (1889) he went to Seattle, Wash., and there engaged as manager for Graham & Dalton, who were in the same line of business. Resigning from this position he entered the employ of the Seattle Gas & Electric Company, with whom he continued until 1896, when he came to Los Angeles. Here he was first engaged in the wall-paper business, acting as manager for T. Frank McGrath until the spring of 1902, when he was elected secretary of the Los Angeles Mutual Building and Loan Association.

In the fall of this same year Mr. Transue was nominated on the Republican ticket as a member of the Assembly from the Seventy-third district, and was elected, and in 1903 felt it necessary to resign the secretaryship of the building and loan association. In the session of 1903 he took a prominent part in enacting legislation and assisted in the election of United States Sen-

ator George C. Perkins, and also served as chairman of the committee on commissions and public expenditures, as well as being a member of several other important committees. Re-elected in 1904 he served in the session of 1905 and helped elect United States Senator Frank P. Flint, and during this session was chairman of the committee on building and loan associations. At this session also he was appointed a member of a "holdover" committee to draft laws and submit to the next legislature. In the extra session of 1906 he was a member of the committee on ways and means. In the year 1906 he was again elected for the session of 1907, in which he served as speaker pro tem of the house of representatives. During this session he was instrumental in the passage of some very much needed legislation regulating building and loan associations. January 7, 1906, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Building and Loan Commissioners, of which he is chairman, the commission having a general supervision of all building and loan associations doing business in California. While filling his important position as a legislator he was also active in public affairs in Los Angeles county, serving from January, 1905, to January, 1907, as deputy county auditor.

Notwithstanding his engrossing cares Mr. Transue has taken a keen interest in social and fraternal life and is identified with several prominent organizations, among them the Odd Fellows; he was made a member of this order in Ridgeley Lodge No. 85 in Minneapolis, of which he is a Past Grand, and he is now associated with Semi-Tropic Lodge No. 371, I. O. O. F., of Los Angeles. In the order of the Woodmen of the World he is identified with La Fiesta Camp No. 63, of which he is a Past Council Commander; and is also a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Women of Woodcraft. Politically he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles and is active in the advancement of these interests, being a member of the Union League Club. Mr. Transue's success in life is mainly due to hard work and the habit of careful attention to details. He is a close student of human nature, treats all with courtesy, and as a genial gentleman, he makes many friends and stands high in both business and social circles.







*Lewis J. Meritt*

LEWIS J. MERRITT. The Merritts are descended from French Huguenot stock on the paternal side, ancestors having fled from France at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to Kent, England. The branch of the family from which Mr. Merritt of Pasadena is descended came to America and settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century; the great-grandfather served seven years in the Revolutionary war and died at the age of one hundred years. The grandfather, Thomas, was one of the first settlers of Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he married Hephzebeth Jewitt. Lewis J. Merritt was born in Hanover, Chautauqua county, N. Y., November 9, 1848, and the following year his parents removed to Warren county, Pa., thence in 1853 to Ashtabula county, Ohio. This last move was made in order to secure better school privileges for the children of the family, but they did not remain in that location long; the father, in 1855, went to the head of Lake Superior and in 1856 the mother and eight sons followed him and settled in Oneota, Minn., then the frontier. They were among the first white families of Minnesota in the vicinity of Lake Superior and upon the land which they developed into a farm a part of the city of Duluth now stands, thriving and prosperous with its harbor teeming with commerce. In those early days the mode of travel was by steamboats on the lake or over the Indian trails, the mail being carried on the backs of Indians over the trails in the winter and by steamboats during the summers.

In 1858 and 59 the government cut a military road from Superior to St. Paul, but it was not until 1870 that the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad was built; the latter was later known as the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad and now as the Northern Pacific Short Line. In this isolated country Mr. Merritt reared his family, engaging in the lumbering business. For many years the only doctor and nurse at the head of the lake was Mrs. Merritt, who often went through storms in winter, by dogsleigh or in a small steamboat in summer, to attend the sick, her name being remembered today among those who experienced the hardships of that pioneer time. Lewis J. Merritt

was educated in the common schools until he was thirteen years old when he began to work in sawmills, contracting for the sawing of laths in the summer and attending school during the winter. When fifteen years old he shipped as a sailor on a sailing vessel and followed this life for four or five years. December 26, 1869, he was married to Eunice Annette Wood, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, they being the first white couple married in St. Louis county, Minn. In 1871 a daughter, Annice, was born in Oneota, and August 17, 1872, a son, Hulett Clinton, was born. In 1873 Mr. Merritt went west to aid in building Custer Barracks at Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., and the following year he moved his family to Atchison county, Mo., where he engaged in farming for about thirteen years and then returned to Duluth and in company with his brothers, Leonidas, Alfred and Cassius C., for three years was occupied in prospecting for iron. The success he achieved may be seen in the great Missabe Range, first discovered and opened up by the Merritt brothers. The first iron discovered was Mountain Iron mine in township 58, range 18, the next being Biwabik in township 58, range 16 and then the Missabe mountain, township 58, range 17. These great properties hold the key to the iron situation in the Northwest.

In 1889 Mr. Merritt and his son, H. C., formed a company known as L. J. Merritt & Son and in the years that followed their operations placed them among the most successful and prominent business men of the Northwest. Mr. Merritt was for several years a director in the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, an \$80,000,000 corporation, now merged into the United States Steel corporation in which Mr. Merritt is one of the heavy stockholders. The manner in which Mr. Merritt amassed a fortune shows his possession of more than ordinary business ability, as well as indefatigable effort, and entitles him to the position he holds among the leading financiers of the Northwest. He has also placed his name among the citizens of worth and ability, having given no little effort toward the material upbuilding of Duluth, the Merritt family having built the Duluth Missabe & Northern Rail-

road, now the largest dividend payer per mile of any railroad in the United States, netting \$22,000.00 per mile in 1907. In fact, the general development of Duluth was only made possible by the opening up of the great iron mines, which virtually made the city of the lakes. In the fall of 1896 he removed to Pasadena where he guides his business interests in the east by occasional visits and a mind trained to the understanding of details even at a distance. He has just completed one of the most beautiful homes in Pasadena, the city of beautiful homes, finishing many of the rooms in solid mahogany, a part of which came from Peru and some from Guatemala, others in weathered oak, and still others in myrtle wood. The residence, with its grounds, is one of the most complete and attractive homes in the city. Mr. Merritt has four children living: Hulett C., also a large stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation, and who resides in a magnificent home on South Orange Grove avenue in Pasadena; Bertha; Lewis N.; and Evelyn. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a staunch adherent of Republican principles.

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ROBERT STEERE. As a merchant of Los Angeles, Robert Steere was connected for many years with the commercial interests of this city and while acquiring a competence won a place of importance among the business men and representative citizens. A native of New York, he was born in Laurens, Otsego county, December 27, 1833, a son of Rufus and Eliza Ann (Brown) Steere, both of whom were descendants of old Rhode Island families, the former, born in 1799, being the seventh in line of direct descent from Roger Williams. Rufus Steere was reared on his father's farm near Gloucester, R. I., but in young manhood removed to Otsego county, N. Y., when it was a pioneer country, and there engaged in the manufacture of leather, operating a tan yard for many years.

Robert Steere was reared in his native county, receiving a primary education in the schools in the vicinity of his home. Upon the completion of his studies he gave his father assistance in the

tan yard for several years, and upon the death of the latter in 1850 took charge of the business and successfully conducted the same for two years. He then apprenticed himself to learn the tinner's trade in Laurens, N. Y., and in the winter of 1854 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained three years engaged in this line of work. In search of a better business location he went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he found employment at his trade. Later going to Nebraska he joined a government surveying party and for five months was engaged in chain carrying. He then resumed his trade and followed the same until 1859, in which year he, with two others, built a yawl at Sioux City, running down the Missouri river to Omaha, Neb. There Mr. Steere fitted out an ox-team with a party of seven to cross the plains, leaving that place on May 7. They had intended to locate at Pike's Peak, but en route met many returning emigrants who gave them discouraging accounts regarding the mines there, and accordingly they continued their journey through to California by the Lander's cut-off. The journey was one of hardship and trial, the trip across the forty-mile desert with no water and no stopping place being particularly trying and also disastrous, as the heat proved so intense that they lost all but one ox. This animal they used the best they could, each man, however, being compelled to carry the greater part of his luggage, except that which they were forced to leave behind them on the plains. With great effort this lone ox was urged across the Humboldt desert and lived through the terrible ordeal; they disposed of him for \$20 and with the money bought flour at fifty cents per pound, and with the bacon they had on hand served what they called a camper's meal, which was highly relished by the half starved men. After resting a day or two they engaged passage with a freighter for Placerville, Cal., where they arrived September 6. Being short of means, and lodging places being scarce, they secured a room in what seemed to them a palace after their long and wearisome trip under the open sky—the loft of an old brewery, which they occupied for a time. Each man soon set out for himself in an effort to make a livelihood, Mr. Steere finding as his only employment the blacking of stoves, taking a contract for fifty of them for a hardware firm

of Placerville. He followed his trade that winter and in the following spring located at Mud Springs (now Eldorado), Cal., where he engaged as a clerk in a store for three years. At the close of that time he purchased the business and successfully conducted the same until 1868. In the meantime he was appointed postmaster of the place and also agent for Wells Fargo & Co. Express, and June 4, 1864, he was made deputy internal revenue collector of the fourteenth division of the Fourth district of California and held the last-named office until 1868. Being taken ill about that time he decided to return east, and accordingly, March 18, took passage on a steamer bound for New York, where, in his old home, he spent the following six months; thence he traveled westward to Bloomington, Ill., where he had a brother living. He remained in that locality for seven years, when he again made the journey to the Pacific coast, this time, however, traveling by rail over the route which had required so much time, patience and self-sacrifice for the early pioneers of the west.

Arriving in Sacramento, Cal., in June, 1875, he accepted a position in a furniture store of that city, where he remained until November, when he came to Los Angeles, and in this city his home has ever since remained. For five years he engaged in the furniture business, carrying a line of new and second hand goods, in partnership with John Baldy, under the firm name of Steere & Baldy. This business was located in the old adobe on the west side of Main street, where the McDonald building now stands, and was successfully conducted until the disposal of the enterprise. Mr. Steere then retired to private life, and has spent his time since in looking after his investments, which are principally in improved property in Los Angeles. He has accumulated a comfortable competence and is now in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors in young manhood.

June 4, 1864, Mr. Steere was united in marriage with Miss Anna Higgins, in Sacramento, Cal., a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, who came to the United States with her parents when about six years of age. Her father, John Higgins, was a pioneer of Michigan, his death occurring in Marshall, the home of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Steere became the parents of two chil-

dren, Ada and Robert, both of whom are now deceased, the eldest dying at the age of six years. Both himself and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church and liberally support many charities. Mr. Steere is a Republican in his political affiliations and although he has never cared personally for official recognition yet he has sought to advance the interests of his party. In the cause of the municipal government he has served for two years as a member of the city council. He is a man of business ability, judgment and energy, and while he has acquired a financial success holds the more honored position among the citizens of Los Angeles as a man of integrity and honor and a reliable citizen.

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JOHNSON WYATT SUMMERFIELD. The name of Summerfield is associated with one of the old families of Virginia, where the family fortunes were established during the early history of our country. John W. Summerfield, Sr., a native of that state, removed to Jennings county, Ind., where he served as clerk of the circuit court for many years, and also edited the *Vernon Banner*. He was a finely educated man, being a graduate of Asbury University, and as he was always well informed on current topics of the day, proved himself a helpful citizen of the community. Inheriting the patriotic traits of character as demonstrated by his ancestors, he enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Infantry, for service in the Civil war, and became a veteran in the struggle. His death occurred in 1869. He was survived many years by his wife, formerly Elizabeth McClaskey, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Isaac McClaskey, a farmer of that state, who had four sons in the Civil war. Mrs. Summerfield brought her family to Los Angeles in 1883, and finally located in Pasadena, where her death occurred in 1906. She had four children, three of whom are living: K. B., postmaster at Santa Monica; Johnson W., of this review; and Mrs. Rose O'Neil, of Los Angeles.

Johnson Wyatt Summerfield was born in Vernon, Jennings county, Ind., November 20, 1869, the year in which his father died. He was but seven years old when brought as far west as Wellington, Kans., by his mother, three years

later removing to Leadville, Colo., and in 1880 to Boise City, Idaho; thence to Ogden, Utah, and finally, in 1883, to Los Angeles. In this city he received the greater part of his education through an attendance of the public schools, after which he held various positions, acting as deputy coroner under Dr. George W. Campbell from 1895 to 1899. In the latter year he accepted the position of stenographer for James C. Rives, and at the same time enrolled as a student in the law department of the University of Southern California, graduating in June, 1901, with the degree of LL. B. He had been admitted to the bar in the preceding April and following his graduation at once became associated with B. S. Hunter in the practice of his profession, with offices in the Copp building. From 1903 to 1905 he served as deputy county coroner under Coroner Trout, and at the same time continued the practice of his profession. In 1905 he dissolved his partnership with Mr. Hunter and continued alone. Under the law of 1907, creating two additional justices of the peace for Los Angeles township, Mr. Summerfield received an appointment to this office by the board of supervisors, and is now performing the duties of this position with the efficiency and fidelity which have characterized his entire career thus far. He is unquestionably an able young man, gifted in the line of work he has chosen to pursue, and with an integrity of character and personal attributes of worth and attraction, which have won him many friends, a brilliant future is freely predicted for him. He has demonstrated his willingness to act in all cases as a patriotic and loyal citizen, and as such holds a high place among the rising men of Los Angeles.

In his fraternal relations Judge Summerfield is a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E.; Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319, F. & A. M.; and is also associated with the Foresters and Eagles, while socially he is a member of the Jonathan Club. Politically he is a staunch adherent of the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party.

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JOHN W. WOOD, an esteemed resident of Pasadena who for the past twenty-four years has been interested in its welfare in a number of

capacities, has had charge of the postoffice of this place since March 1, 1900, an appointment which came to him through Republican influence. His long retention in office is sufficient proof that his services are satisfactory to his superiors, and citizens generally have nothing but praise to offer of the chief in charge of the postoffice in Pasadena.

A native of the smallest state in the Union with one exception, John W. Wood was born in Wilmington, Del., March 1, 1851, a descendant of Scottish ancestry. The schools of Wilmington furnished him with his education so far as school books go, but he has never ceased to be a student, and by the reading of good literature and keeping in touch with current happenings throughout the world he is a well-informed man. Through his father, who was a pharmacist and kept a drug store in Wilmington, he became familiar with the drug business at an early age, and determined to perfect himself along that line and follow it as a means of livelihood. For this purpose he matriculated in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating therefrom in 1871, after which he went to New York City and worked as a pharmacist for four years. During this time he had become considerably interested in the Pacific coast country and upon relinquishing his position in the eastern metropolis he came to California in 1875. For a time he clerked in a drug store in San Francisco, and later, for three and a half years, was proprietor of a drug store in San Jose.

Mr. Wood's identification with Pasadena dates from the year 1883, at which time the town had been in existence only ten years, and in the rapid strides of growth and upbuilding which have ever been characteristic of the town he has been an interested witness. Some time after locating here he established the *Pasadena Valley Union*, a newspaper which in addition to giving general news from all parts of the world, also upheld the principles of the Republican party, and for three years he was its editor and proprietor. In the meantime his thorough knowledge of pharmaceutical matters became known to his fellow-citizens, the result being his selection as a member of the California State Board of Pharmacy, with which body he was connected for six years. Educational affairs have always

found a staunch friend in Mr. Wood and for two years he served as school trustee of this city and he has also been a trustee on the public library board. It is needless to repeat that he is a Republican in his political tendencies, the principles of which party he defends and proclaims whenever the opportunity offers. January 17, 1900, he received his appointment to the office of postmaster of Pasadena, and the following March assumed the duties of the position, one which he is in every way qualified to fill, as has been demonstrated during the six years of his incumbency.

September 25, 1877, Mr. Wood formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Georgianna Newlin, who was born in Wilmington, Del., and is a daughter of James Newlin, of Chester county, Pa. The only child born of their marriage, Clifford H., was educated in the State University of California at Berkeley and is now studying medicine and preparing for professional life. Fraternally Mr. Wood holds membership in Corona Lodge, F. & A. M., at Pasadena, and Lodge No. 672, B. P. O. E., of the same place.

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HON. PERCY VERNON HAMMON, member of the state assembly during the Thirty-seventh session, is one of the most able and popular citizens of Los Angeles, where he has been a resident for about twelve years and since that time has taken a prominent part in every movement advanced for the general welfare of the community. He is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in the vicinity of Indianola, Warren county, August 28, 1873; his father, John C. Hammon, was a native of Ohio and an early settler of Iowa, where he engaged as a farmer and blacksmith near Indianola until his death. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry and during his service, which extended throughout the struggle, he rose to the rank of first lieutenant. He is survived by his wife, formerly Emma E. Studley, a native of Whitehall, N. Y., and a daughter of Edmund Studley, a pioneer of Iowa; she makes her home with her son, in Los Angeles. Her other son, Harry B. Hammon, is a prominent musician of this city.

The elder of two children, Percy Vernon Ham-

mon was reared in his native state until he was twelve years old, when he went to Topeka, Kans., and there attended the public and high schools and graduated from the latter in 1894. He then engaged in newspaper work and the following year came to Southern California. He followed ranching in San Bernardino county for a time, then came to Los Angeles and secured employment on the Los Angeles *Herald*. Two years later he became associated with the Title Guarantee & Trust Company as searcher of records, and remained with them for five years. In the meantime he had gradually assumed a place of importance in the citizenship of the place and in 1903 was made a member of the Board of Education, which position he filled efficiently for two years. In 1904 he was elected to the city council from the Second ward, and served from January, 1905, to January, 1907, upon his assumption of the duties of this position having resigned from his position with the Title Guarantee & Trust Company. In the fall of 1906 he was nominated on the Republican ticket to the state assembly and in the election that followed won by a majority of six hundred and ninety-nine votes over four other candidates. During this session (1907) he took a very prominent part in public matters, serving as a member of the judiciary, educational, fish and game, and corporations committees, and acted as chairman of the committee on public lands and forestry. He was particularly active in the passing of educational measures, and also introduced the pure food bill which later was consolidated with the McCartney bill in the senate and passed. In the midst of his busy cares of the past three years Mr. Hammon has found time to take up and master the study of law under W. B. Matthews, and in June, 1906, was admitted to the bar, and May 1, 1907, he was appointed deputy district attorney by Capt. J. D. Fredericks, and to this work he now gives his entire time and attention.

Fraternal interests claim some of the activities of Mr. Hammon, being associated with the Masons as a member of Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M.; Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E.; Hermosa Lodge No. 32 of the Fraternal Brotherhood; Los Angeles Camp, M. W. A.; and was one of the original members of



the Knights and Ladies of Security, having joined the organization at Topeka in Capitol Council No. 1, and of which he served as secretary for two terms. In the line of his profession he is associated with the County Bar Association. Personally he is a courteous and affable gentleman, with a geniality of manner that wins and retains friends, while at the same time he possesses a depth of character that gives him a high place in the regard and respect of even the most casual acquaintance.

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THOMAS G. ADAMS. The name of Thomas G. Adams is best known in Los Angeles through his identification with the Yale School, a private institution of this city and one of the best of its kind in the state of California. Mr. Adams is a descendant of John Quincy Adams, whose English ancestor came over in the Mayflower and from Plymouth went to Canterbury, Conn., where he bought a farm from the Indians, which farm has been handed down from father to son for five generations. Mr. Adams was born in Newark, N. J., June 13, 1870; his father, Thomas Dwight Adams, was born in Canterbury, Conn., February 10, 1827, and in young manhood married Malvina M. Gove, who was a native of Amesbury, Mass., and a relative of John G. Whittier. The elder man inherited the intellect which had made the name famous and also the ambition which led to a thorough development of his faculties. He graduated at Amherst College and then studied abroad two years. He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts and New York and engaged in the practice of his profession for ten years, then gave it up and devoted his life to educational work. His last years were spent in Los Angeles, where in the Yale School he was in charge of the modern languages. He died May 10, 1907, survived by his wife, who still makes her home in Los Angeles. Her daughter, Mrs. James Fisher, is a prominent lecturer and writer, and is now traveling in Spain.

In the high school of Newton, Mass., Thomas G. Adams laid the foundation for his later years of study, and after his graduation there he became a student in Yale University. Graduating from this institution in 1891 with the degree of

A. B., he then engaged in teaching in Williams College, being thus occupied for two years. He came to California in 1893 and taught for three years in the schools of Belmont. Returning east he took up the study of law in the Yale Law School, attending that institution for one year, then went to the New York Law School for two years, after which he entered the office of Mr. MacLear, city attorney of Newark. In 1898, in Nashville, Tenn., he was admitted to the practice of his profession, but came at once to California, and here for one year he studied in the office of E. W. Freeman, and was admitted to the bar. Not caring to pursue the practice of his profession Mr. Adams decided to establish the Yale School, having during his year of study here taught military tactics and athletics in a prominent school in the city, he having received his military training in the Newton high school and had served as second lieutenant in a company of the state militia of Massachusetts, and his success encouraged him to the step he then took.

This school is indeed a mark of the development of Southern California, for commercial interests have not been the only object of development in this section; with each year of growth increased attention has been given to institutions of learning, which are now found in this section of country to an extent scarcely surpassed by the long-settled regions near the Atlantic coast. The Yale School is an English and classical boarding and day school for young men and boys. The grounds occupied by the institution at Nos. 205-209 North Union are especially well adapted for the purposes desired, the elevation being one of the highest in the city, with perfect drainage and unsurpassed sanitary conditions, while the location is of exceptional beauty by reason of the proximity of the mountains and the ocean. A healthful climate, than which nothing is of greater importance to the physical development of the youth, is supplemented by the quiet influences of a refined home and the mental stimulus afforded by the instruction of teachers of the highest ability.

Those who are responsible for the success of Yale School believe that nothing is more important than the possession of a "sound mind in a sound body," and to this end the care of the

body comes first. A visitor to the school is impressed immediately with the gymnasium, where under the training of the head master (himself a former player at Yale University and a teacher of the Yale system of coaching) the students engage in daily practice in a spacious apartment equipped with the best modern apparatus, a German side-horse, parallel bars, flying rings, pulley weights, punching bags, dumb-bells, lockers and shower baths. Physical examination and measurements are made at the entrance of each pupil and these are repeated at stated intervals, in order to note changes and apply methods for the correction of defects. The head master also has charge of athletic sports, including track work, football and baseball, and for such work the grounds contain a fine athletic field, a running track and two hand-ball courts. Two tennis courts occupy a conspicuous place on the grounds and attract the students during recreation hours.

Prominent as the development of the body is made in the school, equal prominence is given the wise and rounded development of the mental faculties. The head master has charge of the Greek and Latin classes, while French, German and Spanish are taught by Miss Anna Pourtales, a graduate of Convent de Colomiers, France. The other instructors are all college graduates, especially trained for their various departments. For the boarding pupils the home life of the school is made as cheery and bright as possible, and the boys are always welcomed in the general lounging room, which is the central feature of the house. Games are played, puzzles and conundrums are propounded, jokes are told and mirth and good humor prevail. Music is a principal attraction and many hours are devoted to that art. Under the leadership of competent instructors the boys are developed until each finds himself an important and happy factor in the school life, and the best traits of all are brought into gratifying prominence. It is the belief of the instructors that the keynote of a boy's progress is in giving him a purpose in life, keeping him busy and interested and giving him a motive for his work, and this idea is utilized in every department of the school. For those interested in photography a dark-room is provided; for those fond of oratory and logical reasoning a

debating society is conducted according to parliamentary rules; a dancing class is under the supervision of a competent instructor; a gymnastic exhibition is held about the middle of the first semester and original literary work characterizes the close of the year in June, after which Mr. Adams takes a party of the students on a yachting or camping trip. The school year is divided into two semesters, with a vacation of ten days during the holidays and another of one week at Easter. The curriculum of the senior school covers four years and has been planned with the utmost care and the most thorough study of the possibilities of the students as well as their needs. Indeed, viewed from every standpoint the institution is one affording to its pupils the greatest opportunities for the proper training of mind and body, and those familiar with its work are its most enthusiastic champions and warmest friends.

Mr. Adams has taken time to associate himself with various organizations, being a member of the University Club of Los Angeles and vice-president of the Southern California Yale Club. He belongs also to the Neu Delta Sigma. In the interests of universal education he is a member of the National Educational Association. In his political affiliations he is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, although he is first of all a loyal and patriotic citizen, intent on the general good of the community, state and nation. He attends the Congregational Church.

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ANDREW JOHNSON SMITH. Mr. Smith's first impressions of California date back to the year 1894, but it was not until ten years later that he took up his permanent residence here, being induced to take this step in order to be located where he could sell and drive automobiles throughout the entire year. Probably no city in the United States is more favorably located than Los Angeles from a climatic standpoint for continuous autoing, and it is certain that few if any cities can equal it in the many miles of good roads which it boasts. Mr. Smith's success in the handling of automobiles is due to the fact that he has made a thorough study of the mechanism of the machine, and in thus familiarizing himself with the merits and demer-



its of the various makes is fully competent to advise those contemplating the purchase of automobiles. After locating in Los Angeles he started a garage at No. 957 South Main street and secured the agency of the Elmore automobile for the Pacific coast, but the rapidity with which his patronage increased necessitated his removal to larger quarters and he is now located at Nos. 1228-30-32 South Figueroa street. This is one of the largest and most complete garages in the state, having about ten thousand feet of floor space.

Mr. Smith is a native of the middle west, and was born in Macomb, McDonough county, Ill., October 31, 1864. Prior generations had flourished in the south and from Kentucky Thomas Smith, the grandfather, planted the family name in Morgan county, Ill. He was a participant in the war of 1812, and at the time of his death, which occurred in Delphos, Kans., when in his ninety-ninth year, he was the oldest survivor of that conflict. The father, John L. Smith, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., and the greater part of his life was spent in his native state, for many years being an extensive farmer and stockman in the vicinity of Macomb, Ill. His death occurred in St. Louis, Mo., in 1903. His wife was in maidenhood Lucy Gray, a native of New York state and a lineal descendant of Lady Jane Grey, the great-granddaughter of Henry VIII. of England. Grandfather Gray was a pioneer physician of Macomb, Ill., and died there at a ripe age in 1872. Mrs. Lucy Smith is still living, making her home in St. Louis. Of the eight children born of her marriage seven are living, Andrew J. being the fifth in order of birth. Up to the time he was twelve years of age his life was associated with the vicinity of his birthplace, Macomb, Ill., but about that time the family home was removed to Council Grove, Morris county, Kans., where the father had purchased a farm. Until he was thirteen he had gleaned a fair education in the common schools of Macomb and Council Grove, but soon after going to Kansas he gave up his studies and confined his attention to farm duties, continuing this until eighteen years of age. Leaving home at this age he struck out in the world on his own account, and going to New York City he secured a position as salesman with the Weber piano

house. The estimation in which he was held by his employers may be best shown by stating that at the age of only twenty-two he was receiving a salary of \$200 per month, his duties taking him to all parts of the United States. In 1896 he located in Springfield, Ill., and accepted a similar position with George W. Chatterton, owner of the oldest music house in Illinois, it having been established in 1838. After filling this position for four years he resigned to engage in the furniture business, continuing this for another four years, when, believing that he saw a great future for the automobile business he started a garage in Springfield and at the same time secured the agency of the Elmore automobile. By the time he had been in the business three months he determined to locate where he would be able to sell and drive machines the year around, a decision which prompted him to come to Los Angeles in 1904, as previously stated. The wisdom of his choice of location has been demonstrated repeatedly, as may be judged from the fact that his business has had a phenomenal growth, necessitating his removal into larger quarters, until today it is conceded that he has one of the largest and most complete garages in the state. The remarkable sale of the Elmore on the Pacific coast is due almost entirely to his energy and ability, he having sold more cars of the price (\$1900 to \$2650) than any other make of autos. In competitive races with other machines he has won five cups with one car in the last five months, using a four-cylinder Elmore of the 1906 make. September 15, 1907, while in a race to the top of Mount Baldy his machine overturned and not only incapacitated it, but resulted in quite severe injuries to Mr. Smith, but fortunately his pluck and sturdy constitution overcame any permanent ill effects which to one less hardy might have proved fatal.

Mr. Smith was one of the organizers of the Automobile Dealers Association of Southern California, being president of the same for one year, from May, 1906, to May, 1907, and is now vice-president of the organization. In August, 1907, he disposed of his garage business to the Elmore Motor Car Company, giving them the right to do business only in Los Angeles county, and he still has the agency of all the rest of California, besides Washington, Oregon, Idaho,





*Victor Bonet*

Montana, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Old Mexico and British Columbia.

In Emporia, Kans., Mr. Smith was married to Miss Anna Lenington, a native of Aurora, Ill., and one child has blessed their marriage, to whom they have given the name of Ruth. The only fraternal order to which Mr. Smith belongs is the Knights of Pythias, and socially he is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Los Angeles Automobile Dealers Association.

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**VICTOR PONET.** The position occupied by Victor Ponet in the civic and social life of Los Angeles has been justly won by him through the demonstration of qualities calculated to place him foremost among the upbuilding citizens of a community. Mr. Ponet is a native of Belgium, his birth having occurred in Lemburg March 9, 1836; his father, Lawrence Ponet, a farmer by occupation, served under the great Napoleon in the wars that changed the history of Europe and was twice wounded in the service. He married Gertrude Awauters, who was likewise descended from one of the old families of Belgium.

Victor Ponet received his education through an attendance of the public schools of Belgium, after which, at the age of seventeen years, he became apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinet maker. Upon the completion of his three years term as an apprentice in this line of work he went to Paris and passed a period of several years. Deciding to try his fortune among the more abundant opportunities of the western world, he came to America in 1865 and in New York City engaged at his trade for two years. In 1867 he first came to the Pacific coast, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama and arriving in San Francisco, where he passed the ensuing two years. Coming to Los Angeles in 1869 he has since identified himself with the business and an upbuilding interest of this city, which had then a population of but forty-five hundred people. He established himself in business on North Main Street, where the Phillips block now stands, and for about sixteen years continued in that same location. Disposing of his business interest in 1885 he passed the ensuing two years in a tour of Europe and a visit to his old home.

Mr. Ponet is largely interested in real estate in Los Angeles, purchased in early days, among which is Fiesta Park, bounded by Pico, Twelfth, Grand and Hope, improved with a handsome apartment house.

Mr. Ponet's home is in Sherman, where he owns a large tract of land, situated in the foot hills, upon which he has built a beautiful country home, surrounded by every comfort and luxury possible. In 1874, in Los Angeles, he married Miss Ellen J. Manning, a native of Ireland. They have a daughter, Gertrude (now the wife of Francis Montgomery, an attorney, and brother of the late Arch-Bishop George Montgomery), and a son, Rev. William P. Ponet, who was educated at Perryville, Mo., was ordained a priest, and is now stationed in St. Louis. Charitable of his means in all lines, Mr. Ponet has been exceedingly so in regard to his church, deeding the land and building the Church of St. Victor's in Sherman, both of which were a gift to the diocese. In the commercial interest of Los Angeles no citizen has proven a stronger interest nor yet a more intelligent and helpful one, every movement tending to advance the general welfare receiving a hearty support from him. He was one of the organizers of the German-American Savings Bank, serving as a director, and in 1894, he was elected to its presidency, serving in this capacity for three years; he is still a member of its directorate. He was also one of the organizers of the Chamber of Commerce and served on its board of trustees for some time, giving liberally of both time and means during its first years of existence in his efforts to make it a helpful institution to the city. He is a member of the Municipal League also, and socially affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, Newman and Jonathan Clubs. Mr. Ponet not only stands high among the citizens of his adopted country, but as well occupies a high place in the esteem of the ruler of his native country; January 5, 1894, he was appointed consular agent of Belgium at Los Angeles, and December 31, 1897, was made vice-consul for Belgium for Southern California and Arizona; while May 20, 1906, he was knighted by King Leopold, who conferred on him Chevalier de L'Ordre de Leopold. Mr. Ponet has been uniformly successful in his efforts as a business man, has won a

prominent place among the citizens of Los Angeles for such, and at the same time has established the more desirable reputation of a man always actuated by purest motives, with an integrity and honesty of purpose that has never been questioned.

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CHARLES GEORGE HADDOCK. Among the men of Los Angeles who through their own efforts have risen to positions of honor and prominence is to be named Charles George Haddock, who laid down alike the responsibilities and successes of his life May 21, 1905, and passed to a higher judgment. Beyond the advantages of a fine parentage and a long line of ancestry which transmitted those qualities and characteristics essential to greatness, Mr. Haddock relied solely on his own strength to perfect the talents which he felt were his, and through which he rose to an eminent position as a business man of Chicago, having held for many years the profound respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Mr. Haddock was born in Canton, Ohio, on the 7th of August, 1835, a descendant of an old eastern family. His father, Charles Clement Haddock, was a practicing physician in Canton, but subsequently removed to Buffalo, N. Y., which city, in 1849, was visited by the dread disease of cholera. Dr. Haddock was the only physician who stood by his post and battled with the terrible disease, which finally, however, attacked him and caused his death within a few days. The city of Buffalo, in commemoration of his services, erected a splendid monument to his memory. Charles George Haddock was thus left an orphan at the early age of fourteen years, his mother having died but a short time after his birth. He had attended the common schools of the city and had graduated from the high school and this constituted the heritage left him by his parents. He was compelled to seek his own livelihood in the world, and accordingly served as a farm laborer for about two years. Later he followed other pursuits and at the same time continued his studies by his own efforts. He commenced the study of law before attaining his majority, shortly after which event he located in Chicago, where in time he was admitted to the bar. In the meantime he had found it expedient

to pass some time as a clerk in an abstract office, in which work he remained until the great fire of 1871, which destroyed all of the records of Cook county. At the time of this fire there were three abstract offices in the city, each of which lost a portion of its records, and it was only by consolidation that a perfect abstract could be made of all the real estate of Cook county, by bringing the title down from the government to the owners. Having control of the only records of title in the county, these companies so united could charge their own price for abstracts.

A few months after the fire Mr. Haddock, with Edward E. Coxé and Frank H. Vallette, established an abstract office under the firm name of Haddock, Coxé & Co. With but \$2,000 capital they purchased the necessary books and paid \$600 to a company (who had started abstract books from the fire) for the use of their books until they could procure copies of them. The success which accompanied the efforts of this company is generally ascribed by his partners to the wise judgment and conservative yet progressive management of Mr. Haddock, who, by many personal characteristics won friends wherever he came in contact with people. The most friendly relations existed between this firm and their employes as well as their patrons. At one time, when property had depreciated greatly in value and but little work found its way to the abstract offices the firm found it necessary either to lay off a part of their employes or reduce their wages twenty per cent. It speaks well for both the men and the firm that a reduction of wages was voted upon by all employes rather than anyone should lose his position. In the ensuing years, when real estates appreciated in value, transfers were frequent and the abstract business became prosperous; thereupon the wages of the men were increased and raised higher than before. In 1881 Mr. Coxé sold his interest in the firm to George E. Rickcords, who became the manager of the business at that time. Ten years later the firm was incorporated under the laws of Illinois under the style of Haddock, Vallette & Rickcords Company, with a capital stock of \$750,000. A constantly increasing business compelled an enlargement of the charter in 1895 and a capitalization of \$1,500,000; under this amended charter they were authorized to issue guarantees of title and

to do a general trust business. In 1901 a syndicate was formed by which all the large abstract companies of Chicago were consolidated. The stockholders of the Haddock, Vallette & Rickards Company received stock in the new organization and in money an amount equal to the value of the company's interest. Mr. Haddock's well-known business standing and the firm basis established for his company by the underlying principles of its managers, were potent factors in the prosperity of the new company.

The home of Mr. Haddock had been located in Los Angeles since 1886, in which year he came to this city on account of impaired health. He kept in close touch with his business in Chicago and made frequent trips to the metropolis to look after his interests. His home was located on South Figueroa street, one of the most beautiful residence sections in Los Angeles. Mr. Haddock was twice married, his first wife being Maria King, a widow, with whom he was united in marriage August 4, 1863. She was the mother of two children by her former husband, and to the care and attention of these little ones Mr. Haddock was always tender and thoughtful. He provided for them and also for the education and maintenance of their children. After the death of his wife, January 21, 1899, he met and married Cynthia Almira Willett, a native of Pittsfield, Ill. Their union took place in September, 1901, in Cheyenne, Wyo., immediately after which they settled in Mr. Haddock's beautiful home in Los Angeles. That the declining years of Mr. Haddock were equally happy as those of his youth is evidenced by letters to various friends, wherein he speaks especially of the congeniality which existed between himself and wife, and the perfect faith and affection which indeed made theirs a union in truth. Mrs. Haddock died at her home June 7, 1906.

In personal character Mr. Haddock was endowed with many qualities of heart and mind which placed him apart from those about him. Unselfish in spirit, loyal to the cause of country or friend, he was ever found ready to espouse others' interests and make them common cause with his own. At the call of his country for men to serve in the Civil war he enlisted in one of the first companies raised in Chicago, that of Barker's Dragoons. As in this, he was always alive to the

needs of those about him and in a generous, liberal way could be counted upon to support all movements tending toward the public good. He was active in Los Angeles and came to be known by a large circle of friends, who valued him for the qualities of character which could never be hidden. His loss was widely felt and mourned by a large concourse of friends, who paid eloquent tribute to his manhood.

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ALFRED BECK CHAPMAN. From the time when he first saw California, in 1858, to the present day, Mr. Chapman has never wavered in his enthusiasm concerning the ultimate prosperity of the state. Many of our pioneers passed away before their fond hopes were realized, but it has been his high privilege to witness the transformation of the country wrought during the passing years. He has lived to see what in days gone by was a wild tract of land covered with brush and mustard and worthless except for stock pasturage, transformed into a prosperous, highly cultivated and beautiful region, whose attractions win unstinted praise from even the most critical of strangers.

The Chapman family came from England. William S. Chapman, of Virginian birth, graduated from the University of North Carolina, of which his father was president, and afterward engaged in the practice of law and the management of his cotton plantation. Had he been spared to old age, undoubtedly his talents would have brought him success, but he died while still a young man, but thirty-two years of age. Some years before he had married Miss Coziah A. Beck, daughter of Col. Alfred Beck, a militia officer. Their son, Alfred Beck Chapman, was named in honor of his distinguished grandfather, and was born at Greensboro, Ala., September 6, 1829. Graduating from West Point in 1854, he was afterward stationed at Forts Leavenworth, Benicia, Tejon and Churchill. He held the rank of lieutenant, but resigned his commission and retired from the army to engage in the practice of law. Coming to Los Angeles in 1861, he studied law with his father-in-law, J. R. Scott. After the war he formed a partnership with Andrew Glassell, and three years later another attorney was admitted to the firm, which became

Glassell, Chapman & Smith. The junior member was Col. George H. Smith, late of the Confederate army. A large practice was built up in the local courts and the supreme courts of the state. For several years Mr. Chapman was city attorney, later district attorney.

Retiring from the firm in 1879, Mr. Chapman settled upon a portion of the Santa Anita rancho, his original purchase comprising sixteen hundred acres. Since then he has sold some of the ranch, now owning seven hundred and fifty acres. Like all horticulturists he has had his reverses, and, like most of them, too, he has had many successes. He has large acreage in citrus trees. In 1905 the Monrovia branch of the Pacific Electric Railroad was built through the southern part of his ranch, and the station Nogal (Spanish for walnut) is on his place.

In 1859 Mr. Chapman married a daughter of J. R. Scott, and of the children born to them we mention the following: Dr. Richard B. has resigned from the United States army and is now following the medical profession in Los Angeles. William is a practicing physician in Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. Lantz is a resident of Chapman, and Scott is a lemon grower in that same locality. After the death of his first wife Mr. Chapman married a daughter of the late Col. W. H. Stephens. No one is more deeply interested in the progress and welfare of his community than Mr. Chapman. While he is a stanch Democrat and a believer in the Episcopal faith, his interests are broader and more comprehensive than those of any party or church, but represent all that is best and truest in mankind. In promoting his own success he has advanced the prosperity of the San Gabriel valley, and has been instrumental in attracting hither a highly desirable class of citizens.

MARCO H. HELLMAN. Among the enterprising and successful young business men of Los Angeles mention belongs to Marco H. Hellman, who is at the head of affairs in the management of the extensive business interests built up by his father, the late Herman W. Hellman. Marco H. Hellman is a native Californian, his birth having occurred in Los Angeles September 14, 1878; he received his early education through

an attendance of the public schools of this city, then entered Belmont School, at Belmont, Cal. He became a student in Leland Stanford University, but later put aside his studies to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles. He held this position until his resignation, when he became assistant cashier of the Merchants National, in which his father was then president, after the latter's death being elected vice-president and cashier. He is now occupying this position with marked ability, as well as managing other interests of considerable magnitude, being identified with seventeen different corporations in California in the capacity of director, vice-president or president. Among these is the California Clay Manufacturing Company; the Western Union Oil Company; the Home Telephone Company; Les Flores Land & Oil Company, serving in the capacity of treasurer for the three last named; also president of the First National Bank of Redondo, and director of the Redondo Savings Bank and the First National Bank of Escondido and First National of Azusa, and vice-president of the First National Bank of Covina. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Al Malaikah Temple, and belongs to the Jomathan Club. On national issues he espouses the principles of the Republican party.

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WALTER SCOTT BENEDICT. For many years the Benedict family lived and flourished in the Empire state, but in an early day in the history of the commonwealth of Missouri became identified with the farming community of that central state. On his parents' farm in Cooper county, Mo., Walter S. Benedict was born September 15, 1840, and in that locality was reared and trained to follow an agricultural life.

During young manhood, in 1863, Mr. Benedict came to California, clerking for M. W. Childs in Los Angeles for about six months, after which he returned to his old home in Missouri. Settling down once more upon familiar ground he carried on farming there for the following nineteen years, when he once more returned to the Golden state. His intention this time was to settle permanently, his choice of location being in



Los Angeles county not far from the city of that name which he visited many years before. This consisted of twenty-seven acres of land at the end of Prospect or Sunnyside avenue, in Hollywood, and was his home and the scene of his labors the remainder of his life, his death occurring on the home ranch April 2, 1891. His remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

Walter S. Benedict and Aristen Williams were united in marriage June 20, 1862, in Cooper county, Mo. Not unlike the Benedict family the Williams family was also well known in Missouri, where its members had been represented for many years. Mrs. Benedict's father, Justinian Williams, was an educator in Missouri but died in Alabama. Mrs. Williams, who before her marriage was Miss Margaret Kelly, is still living and makes her home with her children. Of the three children who were born to Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, the eldest, Alice, is the wife of James C. Kays, a well-known banker in Hollywood and Los Angeles, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Margaret became the wife of Rev. Wade Hamilton, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Norwalk, California; the youngest child, Walter, resides with his mother; they are making their home on the old Benedict place at the mouth of Laurel Canon. Mrs. Benedict is a member of the Hollywood Methodist Church. Her grandfather, Justinian Williams, was a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister in Missouri and rode his circuit preaching gratis and farming for a living.

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DR. CHARLES G. GARRISON was born in Bridgeboro, N. J., March 11, 1837, the oldest of a family of four children born to Joseph and Eliza (Green) Garrison, both natives of New Jersey and of English descent. Young Garrison was brought up in Philadelphia, where his father had taken up his residence, and there he was educated in the public and high schools. Subsequently he began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1865 with the degree of M. D. In 1863 he enlisted in the nine months service in Company E, of the Twenty-fourth New Jersey Regiment

Volunteer Infantry, taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was mustered out with his regiment at the expiration of his term. After graduation he practiced medicine in Philadelphia until he moved to Kansas City and four years later he located in Prairie Grove, Ark., where he practiced successfully for fifteen years. In 1886 he removed to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful, accomplishing much good as a specialist in cancerous and malignant diseases. He is now located at No. 215 West Sixteenth street.

Dr. Garrison was married in Philadelphia to Miss Annie R. Howe, a native of that city, and they have four children, as follows: James, a resident of San Francisco; Joseph, in San Bernardino county; Belinda, Mrs. Chapman, and Fannie, Mrs. Thompson, both of Los Angeles. Dr. Garrison is a man of much worth and ability, is well read and much experienced in his profession, a man of kindly and liberal nature, ever ready to extend a helping hand to suffering humanity. He has never sought nor accepted office, but is a straight out Republican in his political affiliations.

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CAPT. JOHN D. FREDERICKS. That for many generations past the bar has attracted vast numbers of the foremost men of the age is a fact well attested by history, and that from its rank have stepped forth some of the most illustrious statesmen and leaders of nations no one doubts. At all periods since law became reduced to a science its exponents have taken a prominent place in the affairs of their day, and their influence often has survived them for generations. In passing in review the members of the Los Angeles bar the name of Capt. John D. Fredericks shines forth with the brilliancy of the possessor's genius, and the following facts in relation to him will doubtless prove of interest to his hosts of friends here and elsewhere.

A native of Pennsylvania, John D. Fredericks was born in Burgettstown, September 10, 1869, a representative of a sturdy family of that state. His father, the Rev. J. T. Fredericks, was a Presbyterian minister, to which calling he devoted his entire life. He was a man of many

pleasing qualities and became much beloved by the people to whom he ministered, holding one pastorate all his life. His death occurred in 1886, when well along in years. His wife was formerly Mary Patterson, also a native of Burgettstown. John D. Fredericks was one of a family of four children, all of whom were reared to young manhood and womanhood in Burgettstown. He received his primary education in the common and high schools of that place, after which he entered Washington and Jefferson College, in Washington, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1890. He remained in Pennsylvania for one year following his graduation, when he came as far west as Utah and found occupation as a teacher in a school near Ogden. In the same year (1891) he came to Los Angeles, Cal., bringing with him no capital other than his courage and indomitable will, without which even ability cannot find success. He had \$35 in money and instead of waiting until this was gone he at once sought employment, which he found in the Whittier State school. He remained as teacher in this institution for three years, and in the meantime devoted his spare time to the reading of law. This intricate study he finally mastered and in 1895 was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of California. Opening an office in Los Angeles he began the practice of his profession and from that time to the present has risen steadily in the ranks of the legal fraternity. He was also intimately connected with other important movements of both local and state interest, being a member of the California National Guard, and in 1898 accompanied the Seventh Volunteer Infantry to San Francisco, having been made adjutant of the battalion. Much to their disappointment the company were never ordered to the front, but remained in San Francisco, where Mr. Fredericks was made judge advocate, holding this position until the return of this company to Los Angeles.

Upon his return to the city and the resumption of his legal duties, Mr. Fredericks was appointed to the office of deputy district attorney, in which position he so ably represented the interests of the people that in 1903 he was nominated and elected district attorney for a term of four years. Since taking up the duties of this

responsible position Captain Fredericks (which title has been won in the National Guard) has proven himself a man of strong character and ability—firm for the right in whatever place he has found himself; undaunted by political preference or prejudice; frank and fearless in the discharge of his duties. He has been a firm friend and champion of the best interests of Los Angeles and is held in the highest respect and appreciation by her citizens. His career is only just begun, for he is a young man, with all a young man's energy and ambition, and with the splendid success already achieved bids fair to rank among the foremost men of our state.

In 1896 Captain Fredericks was united in marriage with Miss Agnes M. Blakeley, of Los Angeles, a daughter of James O. Blakeley, a prominent citizen of Visalia, Cal., and they are now the parents of three children, two daughters and one son. In his political affiliations Captain Fredericks is a staunch adherent of Republican principles. Fraternally he is a Mason of Knight Templar degree and prominent in the order.

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JOSEPH HORSEFALL JOHNSON, D. D., bishop of the diocese of Los Angeles, is a native of New York state, born June 7, 1847, in the city of Schenectady. The Johnson family of which he is a member came from England, the immigrating ancestor being a member of the New Haven (Conn.) colony, 1630. They remained in Connecticut for several generations, until his grandfather removed to Fulton county, N. Y., where his father, Stephen Hotchkiss Johnson, was born. He became an attorney, practicing in Schenectady, from which place he served as state senator. His wife was Eleanor Horsfall, whose parents came from England to Schenectady, N. Y.

Until he was sixteen years old he remained a resident of his native place, attending the public schools in pursuit of a primary education; later he was sent to boarding school in Albany, N. Y., where he prepared for more advanced work, entering Williams College. He was graduated therefrom in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In youth he had decided upon his profession and immediately following his graduation he went to New York city and entered the

General Theological Seminary, where he pursued his ecclesiastical studies until 1873. After his ordination he received an appointment to the pastorate at Highland-on-the-Hudson, remaining in that location for six years. At the expiration of that period he went to Bristol, R. I., and became rector of Trinity Church; thence two years later to St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y. He continued in the latter location for five years, when he decided to take up his work in the middle west and accordingly came to Detroit, Mich., where he was called to the rectorship of Christ Church, and for nine years discharged the duties incumbent upon him in a highly acceptable manner, becoming a prominent man in the affairs of his church and winning a wide commendation for his zeal in the advancement of the cause, his faithfulness in the interests of his church, and the ability which distinguished his efforts. His circle of friends increased and many congratulations were received by him upon his election in 1895 to the Bishopric of Los Angeles, which diocese is composed of the seven counties in Southern California. In 1896 he took charge of his duties, his headquarters being in Los Angeles, from which place he is in close touch with every church in the diocese, and suffice it to say that the growth of the church has kept pace with the marvelous growth of this wonderful southland.

Bishop Johnson's marriage occurred June 14, 1881, in Worcester, Mass., uniting him with Isabel Green Davis, the daughter of Hon. Isaac Davis, one of the prominent lawyers of Massachusetts. One son has blessed this union, Reginald Davis, a graduate of Williams College, class of 1907. In 1895 Nashota College (Wisconsin) conferred on Bishop Johnson the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial wars, and the University, California, Twilight, Sunset and Sesame clubs.

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CHARLES C. BRAGDON, M. A., LL. D.  
A man of scholarly attainments, active, ambitious and capable, Charles C. Bragdon is carrying on a most successful work as manager and owner of LaSalle Seminary, at Auburndale, Mass., of which he has had charge for many years. He is

eminently qualified for the important work in which he is engaged, in fact the greater part of his life has been given to educational work of one character or another. He was born in Auburn, N. Y., but during his boyhood he came west with his parents as far as Illinois, locating in Evanston, his father being a pioneer Methodist minister in northern Illinois. Charles C. Bragdon supplemented the training of his earlier years by a course in Northwestern University; it was while he was a student in his senior year that he temporarily laid aside his school books to take up arms in defense of the Union, going to the front as a member of an Illinois regiment. He gave three years to the service and at the end of that time resumed his studies in Northwestern University. His graduation soon followed and thereafter he went abroad and for two years was a student in the celebrated University of Tübingen. Returning to the United States at the end of this time he followed teaching in Aurora, N. Y., for two years, after which he accepted a position as teacher in LaSalle Seminary, at Auburndale, Mass. A later honor was his promotion to principal of the institution, and still later he purchased the seminary and grounds, now having entire charge of the seminary. It has an admirable location, in the midst of beautiful grounds, which cover twenty acres. Since Mr. Bragdon assumed control of LaSalle Seminary its attendance has greatly increased, its average attendance now being one hundred and fifty ladies.

The marriage of Charles C. Bragdon united him with Kate Ransom, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of John Ransom, who at the time of his death was conducting a lumber business in that state. Two children blessed the marriage of Charles C. and Kate (Ransom) Bragdon: Katherine Belle, the wife of Hiram W. Barlow, of Pasadena, and John Ransom. Mr. Bragdon is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and from his alma mater he received the degrees of A. B. and Ph. D. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

The second child in his parents' family, John Ransom Bragdon was born in Auburndale, Mass., August 31, 1875, and all of his early years were spent in the east, first as a student in Allen's Classical school in West Newton, Mass., and

later in Williams College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1898 with the degree of A. B. In January of the year following his graduation he came to Pasadena and entered the employ of the Edison Electric Company, filling a position in the treasurer's office. In 1904 he resigned his position to enter into partnership with H. W. Barlow, the firm being known as Barlow & Bragdon, dealers in real estate, besides which they handled stocks and bonds. Their first office was located in Los Angeles, but later they established an office in Pasadena. At the dissolution of the partnership in September, 1907, Mr. Bragdon took charge of the Pasadena branch, where he continues the handling of real estate, stocks and bonds, also having charge of considerable rented property. In addition to the activities already mentioned Mr. Bragdon is interested in the Hecla Consolidated Mines Company, operating in the Copper mountains near Yuma, Ariz.

In Pasadena John R. Bragdon was united in marriage with Sarah Coleman, a native of Lake county, Cal. As one of the helpful and enterprising citizens of his home city Mr. Bragdon is a member of the Board of Trade of Pasadena, a member of the Episcopal Church, and politically he is a staunch Republican. His name appears among the members of the Jonathan Club, California Club of Los Angeles, the Overland Club, and the Annondale Golf Club.

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WALTER LINDLEY, M. D. Since his location in Los Angeles, a little more than thirty years ago, Dr. Lindley has been constantly identified with public enterprises, both in the line of his profession and the general growth and development of Southern California, his name to-day standing deservedly prominent among the representative citizens. His ability, however, has far outgrown the confines of his adopted state and he is known and honored as a leading man in the medical fraternity, not only on the Pacific slope, but wherever the progress of science holds a place in the lives of men. His life history, therefore, is not of interest alone to those who have known him personally during his work in the west, but to the many who have hoped for the betterment of humanity and the upbuilding

of conditions which would insure a permanent moral and physical improvement.

Born in Monrovia, Ind., January 13, 1852, Walter Lindley was the son of Milton and Mary E. (Banta) Lindley, natives respectively of North Carolina and Vevay, Ind. The father, born on the 7th of October, 1820, inheriting from early ancestors the pioneer spirit became in early life a resident of Indiana, where he engaged in the mercantile and banking business for some time. Later he engaged in the real-estate business in Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained until 1874, which year marks the date of his arrival in the more remote west. He became the owner of considerable property in Los Angeles and spent a large portion of his time in its improvement and management. In the meantime he gradually assumed a place of importance among the citizens of the county and in 1879 was elected to the office of county treasurer, holding the position with eminent satisfaction to all for three years; and in 1884 was elected one of the county supervisors, in which he held the office of chairman of the finance committee. His death occurred in May, 1895, at his home on West Jefferson street, Los Angeles, removing from the community a man and citizen best appreciated by those who knew him well—the highest commendation which can be paid to a man. He is survived by his wife, who, although advanced in years, still enjoys good health and the use of her faculties. She was born October 8, 1829, a descendant of a Holland Dutch family, early settlers of Manhattan Island. Later members located in the middle west and southern states, the name being a prominent one in Kentucky and Virginia, where members of the family served as soldiers of the Revolution. The two brothers of Mrs. Lindley's father, Jacob and Andrew Banta, served valiantly in the war of 1812, in the Kentucky Mounted Volunteers under Col. R. M. Johnson, who was afterward vice-president of the United States. They participated in the battle of the Thames, Canada, October 5, 1813, when the British met with defeat. Her immediate family was represented in the Civil war by four brothers, Quincy, Jephthah, Samuel and William Banta, all of whom became officers and won distinction before the close of the strife. The youngest, William, who responded

to the first call made by President Lincoln, was promoted from the ranks step by step, until toward the close he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel.

The early life of Walter Lindley was passed in Indiana and Minnesota, his education being received through the medium of the schools of the latter place. Desiring to devote his efforts to the successful study of medicine he became a student in Keene's School of Anatomy, in Philadelphia, Pa., from which institution he was graduated the following year. Two courses of lectures at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., completed his medical studies for the time, a graduation in 1875 giving him a second diploma. In the meantime he had been appointed ambulance surgeon by the Brooklyn board of health in 1874, and also served as resident physician in the Eastern District Hospital of Brooklyn until the day of his graduation. Thoroughly equipped for the practice of his profession, Dr. Lindley came to California in 1875 and at once engaged as a practitioner in Los Angeles, which city has ever since been the scene of his labors. Constant association along the lines of his profession has kept him prominently before the public and has also fully demonstrated the unusual ability which he has brought to bear upon his work. In 1879 he became health officer and served until the following year, having prepared himself for this position through an association with the Los Angeles Medical Association as secretary, while he had also in 1877 organized a free dispensary on Requena street which developed later into the free dispensary of the medical college, which annually treats thousands of the poor sick without charge. Never content with the knowledge gained, the doctor continued his studies in 1882 in New York City, and again in 1887, taking special courses in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. To the study of surgery he has devoted a large portion of his time and attention, giving every effort toward research and reading and keeping thoroughly abreast of all discoveries and modern methods. While city health officer Dr. Lindley issued for the first time a health circular of information for the public, and in other ways proved his peculiar fitness for a position of the kind. He takes the keenest interest in the up-

building and promotion of all medical progress, in the California State Medical Society serving as president in 1890, and also being a charter member of the Southern California Medical Society. For several years he served as secretary, and in 1882 was president of the Los Angeles County Medical Society. Many positions of trust and responsibility have been accorded him, among them that of county physician in 1885, at which time no night nurse, no night watchman, nor female nurse were a part of the force. In the University of Southern California he was active in the establishment of the College of Medicine, and from 1885 for several years served as secretary of the faculty, and later as professor of obstetrics, and is now occupying the chair of gynecology and has for several years been dean. With twenty of the leading physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles he was instrumental in the organization of the California Hospital Association in 1897, since which time they have erected the California Hospital, a modern and well-equipped building, representing an investment of over \$250,000, in one of the best locations in the city. The doctor was associated with others in the organization of the Los Angeles Humane Society and served as its president in 1895.

In the midst of the busy cares engendered by his large practice, Dr. Lindley has still found time to give some thought to the distribution of ideas through the medium of the pen, establishing as early as 1886 the Southern California Practitioner, a medical and climatological monthly magazine, that has never missed an issue and is to-day one of the best known medical journals in the United States. He is still its editor and publisher and through its columns his trenchant pen has done much toward the suggestion of ideas and methods which have bettered conditions in the medical and surgical world. In conjunction with Dr. J. P. Widney, he wrote California of the South, a valuable and comprehensive work, giving a general and climatic description of this section of the state. This work is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and has passed through three large editions. He has also contributed medical papers to various journals throughout the United States.

Not the least of the work of Dr. Lindley has



been his association with movements calculated to better the condition of the youth of our state, his first labor being in the organization of the Los Angeles Orphans' Home, of which he became director and attending physician, holding the latter position for nine years and devoting his time faithfully to the needs of the little ones, for which services he received only the reward of duty cheerfully done, as there was of course no remuneration. It was also through the efforts of the doctor that the State Industrial school was established at Whittier, Cal., his first articles on the subject through the public press being begun as early as 1880. He finally succeeded in securing legislation for a liberal appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of a school where trades should be taught and where boys should receive a symmetrical education morally, mentally and physically. Dr. Lindley was appointed to supervise the building of the school and from 1890 to 1894 made his home in Whittier, giving to the work in hand the attention and thought which resulted in a practical demonstration of his ideas which had only strengthened and broadened with the passage of the ten years in which he had been advocating this movement. Although an active Republican he was appointed by a Democratic governor of California as one of the trustees of the Whittier state school, and is now serving as president of the board. For several years he was vice-president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and still retains an active membership in the same. An honor which fell to him came through the appointment by President Cleveland in 1895 of Pacific coast delegate to the International Prison congress held at Paris. In the same year he was appointed trustee of the Throop Polytechnic Institute, of Pasadena, Cal., and two years later received the appointment to the position of medical examiner by the State Commission of Lunacy. In 1903 he was elected dean of the Medical College of the University of Southern California, and in the same year received the honor at the hands of his fellow citizens of being made one of a committee of seven to receive President Roosevelt. In 1905 he received the degree of LL. D. from St. Vincent's College. One of his most widely known and most extensively re-

published addresses was one delivered in 1905, entitled "The Evils of Institutional Childhood," which was given before the National Conference of Charities at their meeting in Portland, Ore.

The doctor's association with the establishment of Idyllwild, a beautiful resort under the supervision of the California Health Resort Company, is well known. On a trip through the San Jacinto mountains he came upon this plateau or valley, covered with magnificent pines, and situated at an altitude of fifty-two hundred and fifty feet. Struck with the beauty of the location as well as its desirability as a health resort, he was instrumental in the organization of the above-named company, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The company is composed of forty of the leading medical men of Southern California, among whom Dr. Lindley holds a prominent place, and after their purchase of the land they began the erection of cottages, which have turned the silent, shadowed valley into a little hamlet with every convenience at hand, every modern device for comfort and relaxation physically and mentally. The resort has proven a great success, attracting a large number of people each year who go away benefited by a short sojourn in this ideal spot. It is likewise a financial success. He is a director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank as well as of several other business corporations.

Dr. Lindley was first married in 1875 to Miss Lou C. Puett, daughter of Rev. W. W. Puett, and by whom he had two children: Flora Banata, the wife of Philip Kitchin, and Myra Josephine, wife of Samuel F. Bothwell, both residing in Los Angeles. Mrs. L. C. Lindley died May 8, 1881. November 22, 1882, the doctor was united in marriage with Miss Lilla Leighton, her death occurring March 4, 1883. July 18, 1894, Dr. Lindley married Mrs. Florence Hardie, daughter of James S. Haynes, and sister of Francis L., John R. and Robert W. Haynes, the well-known Los Angeles physicians. They are the parents of two children, Dorothy and Francis Haynes Lindley. Dr. Lindley's personality is wholesome and kindly, his sympathy genuine, and all in all inspires the attributes which are so largely a part of his doctrine of pervading optimism.

**JAMES B. THRELKELD.** One of the prominent and successful real-estate dealers of Los Angeles is James B. Threlkeld, whose home is at No. 2518 Michigan avenue, Boyle Heights. He was born May 19, 1862, at Kansas City, Mo., the son of Edward R. and Maria (Sexton) Threlkeld, and was next to the youngest in a family of five children. His father was a native of Kentucky, a veteran of the Civil war, a Democrat in politics, and fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He resides in Los Angeles at No. 6305 Eagle Rock avenue, and is engaged in the real-estate business with his son, having offices in the Fay building. The mother was an active church worker during her lifetime, her death occurring in Kansas City, Mo., several years ago.

The education of Mr. Threlkeld was received in the grammar and high schools of Kansas City, and after school days were over he commenced his business career by taking a position with the French Brothers Commission Company, retaining it for one year. The following year he worked for the Hanna Dry Goods Company, beginning in the notion department, but was soon advanced and put in charge of the hosiery floor. His father having settled in California he decided to follow him here and upon his arrival in Los Angeles they established the Globe Coffee and Spice Company, which was then located where the National Biscuit Company now is. He continued in this business for three years, then sold out and established a produce and commission house on the corner of First and Los Angeles streets and conducted it for a period of two years. Mr. Threlkeld afterwards became secretary of the Porter Land and Water Company of Los Angeles, held the position thirteen years, and then resigned to enter the real-estate business, opening offices in the Homer Laughlin building. From there he removed to the Chamber of Commerce building and is now located in the Fay building. He has built up a successful and profitable business and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his associates and patrons.

Politically Mr. Threlkeld affiliates with the Prohibition party, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Boyle Heights. His wife was before her mar-

riage Lilia Caystile, a native of Eldorado county, Cal. They are the parents of two children only one of whom is living, James B., Jr., twelve years of age and attending school. Mrs. Threlkeld is president of the Ladies' Aid Society and treasurer of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the church of which she is a member. Mr. Threlkeld takes a prominent interest in all enterprises which tend to develop and build up the city and is considered one of its leading citizens.

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**GUY COCHRAN, M. D.** Among professional men in Los Angeles none is more in touch with the general spirit of progress in the west than Dr. Cochran. A native of the Mississippi valley, he was born in Bloomington, Ill., September 4, 1873, a son of W. G. Cochran, M. D., well known in medical circles both in Bloomington and Los Angeles, to which latter city he came in 1880.

The boyhood and early school days of Guy Cochran were spent in Los Angeles, where he also attended the high school, and after his graduation he continued his studies in the east, his name being enrolled among the pupils of the Lawrence school in Lawrenceville, N. J. Following his training there he entered upon a course in Stanford University, and upon his graduation from that institution in 1896 he came to Los Angeles. It is safe to presume that all through the previous years of continued and persistent study his one object in view had been to finally prepare himself to become a physician, a leaning toward this profession no doubt coming to him as an inheritance from his father. Upon his graduation from the university he at once took up the study of medicine, going to New York City and completing his medical training in the College of Physicians and Surgeons affiliated with Columbia College, graduating therefrom in 1900. For two years after his graduation he had the benefit of practical experience as a surgeon in Bellevue Hospital, continuing this work abroad in the cities of Vienna, Berlin and Paris, and upon his return to the United States spent eighteen months in St. Mary's Hospital for children in New York City. Thus prepared and fitted for the practice of



medicine Dr. Cochran came to Los Angeles in 1903. Besides carrying on a general practice he acts in the capacity of assistant chief surgeon of the Salt Lake Railway Company, whose offices are in this city, a position in which he has proven himself an efficient surgeon.

In June, 1900, Dr. Cochran was united in marriage with Miss Alice Cowan, a resident of San Francisco and the daughter of William Cowan. In keeping with his efforts to stand abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his profession Dr. Cochran is an active member of the Los Angeles Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Socially he is a member of the California and Country Clubs.

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**JAMES CHARLES KAYS.** The life-work of James C. Kays has been so intimately woven with the fabric of civic affairs during the past thirty-three years that a history of Los Angeles would not be complete without frequent mention of his name. Whether engaged in private or public business, he has always stood for the same principles of integrity, justice and kindness toward his fellow-man, and no member of the community has enjoyed a larger measure of its confidence and good will.

Mr. Kays is a descendant of Irish ancestors, and was born in Santa Barbara, Cal., May 5, 1850, the son of John C. and Josephine (Burke) Kays, the father a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, and the mother a native of California. Both parents are deceased, the mother dying in 1875, when only forty-five years old, and the father passing away in 1897, at the age of eighty-four. Eleven children were born to them, the second child being the subject of this sketch. The others were Thomas C., a rancher in New Mexico; John, Nellie and Lola, who reside in Santa Barbara; Michael C., who for the past twenty-five years has been in the employ of the Coulter Dry Goods Company; William, who was accidentally killed when he was thirty years of age; Manuel, who died at the age of thirty-two; Josephine, who passed away in the bloom of her young womanhood, aged twenty-five; and two children who died in infancy.

James C. Kays' boyhood days were passed in

the public schools of Santa Barbara and Santa Ynez, but financial reverses which befell his father gave a temporary check to his education when he was thirteen years of age. He then entered the general merchandise store of his uncle, Capt. Thomas W. Moore, at Santa Ynez, Cal., as a clerk, which position he held for four years. He then matriculated at the Christian Brothers' College at Santa Ynez, but after two years of struggle gave up his course for lack of funds. At the age of twenty young Kays went out into the world to seek his fortune, going first into the mining regions of Nevada and afterwards drifting back to California and taking up a residence in the mining town of Cerro Gordo, Inyo county. Here, with the small capital which he had managed to save up, he established a general merchandise store. In the main the undertaking was a success, but the earthquakes which disturbed the country for months at a time during the year 1873 made it an undesirable location and at the end of two years the business was closed out. Returning to Santa Barbara, Mr. Kays shortly afterward located in Los Angeles, where he felt confident larger opportunities awaited him. In this he was not disappointed, as the event proved. In the fall of 1874 he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the hardware firm of Harper & Long (now Harper & Reynolds Co.), whose place of business was then located in the Downey block, the site of the new postoffice, now in course of erection.

In 1877 and 1878 Mr. Kays served as deputy under County Clerk A. W. Potts. Later he was under-sheriff, serving with Sheriff Henry M. Mitchell, continuing in the same capacity in the administration of Sheriff W. R. Howland. In 1879 he was elected to the office of city treasurer and in 1882 and 1884 he was twice elected his own successor. In 1885 he held the position of United States revenue stamp agent under Collector Ellis. During the fall of 1886 the Republican party of the county having come into a majority of about four thousand, the Democrats cast about for the strongest men available to head their ticket, and they nominated Stephen M. White and L. J. Rose for state senators, George S. Patton for district attorney and James C. Kays for sheriff. Much to the surprise of all parties concerned, the Republican majority was

overcome and the above named candidates were elected. Mr. Kays filled the office of sheriff most acceptably for one term.

From 1889 to 1892 Mr. Kays was the receiver for the Citizens' Water Company, and managed the works which supplied the hill section of the city. As trustee for the bondholders he operated the plant for two and one-half years. In 1898 came to a focus a long-standing controversy between the city and the water company for the taking over of the domestic system for the entire city. There was a strong sentiment in favor of public ownership; the contract of the company had expired, and there remained the alternative of renewing the lease or purchasing the plant. Here was the rub: The water company asked what most of the citizens thought an exorbitant price; the city council proposed to pay a sum which the water company declared was little better than confiscation. To meet this strained situation, a commission of arbitration was appointed to determine upon a price which would be equitable all around. Mr. Kays, as a man who held the fullest confidence of the people of Los Angeles, was named as arbitrator for the city. The matter was finally adjusted by awarding the water company \$2,000,000 for their plant—considerably less than they had asked, but something more than the council had offered. On this basis the trade was concluded, and all parties in interest conceded that the arbitrators had made a wise and just decision. It proved a most fortunate investment for the city. Within five years the revenues had increased over \$10,000 a month—enough to pay interest on the bonds and satisfy the sinking fund, this in spite of the fact that rates to consumers were considerably reduced and large amounts appropriated for betterment and extension of the plant. The city of Los Angeles would not now part with the property for five times the original price.

What is today known as the Dollar Savings Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles was originally chartered April 23, 1891, as the Riverside Savings and Loan Association, and was carried on under this name until February 17, 1902, when Mr. Kays, with several associates, bought the old charter and changed its name to the one which it bears today. The Dollar Sav-

ings Bank and Trust Company was organized with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and on March 2, 1904, was capitalized at \$100,000. The officers of the institution then were William Mead, president; James C. Kays, vice-president; James B. Gist, assistant cashier; and James L. Davis, secretary; and its board of directors, William Mead, James C. Kays, W. C. Patterson, R. N. Bulla, J. E. Fishburn, Fred L. Baker and C. E. Donatin. At the present time the executive officers are, James C. Kays, president; William D. Stephens, vice-president; and Wilson G. Tanner, secretary and cashier. Mr. Kays is also identified with the First National Bank of Hollywood, of which he was one of the organizers. Another monetary institution with which Mr. Kays is connected is the Central Bank of Los Angeles, of which he is a director, and still another is the Bank of Glendale, which he helped to organize, and of which he has been president from the date of its charter.

While it would seem from the foregoing that little time could be spared for matters outside of his manifold banking interests, still Mr. Kays is deeply interested in civic affairs. He was one of the original members of the Chamber of Commerce, served on its board of directors for many years and is now the treasurer of the institution. He was also one of the organizers of the Associated Charities, of which society he has been vice-president since its organization, and is a director in many similar organizations for the benefit of his fellowmen less fortunate than himself. As a respite from business cares and anxieties, he finds relaxation in social intercourse with fellow-members of the California Club, one of the leading organizations of its kind in the city, and is one of the charter members of the Newman Club, an organization of Catholic laymen of which for many years he has been president.

In Boonville, Mo., January 30, 1883, James C. Kays was united in marriage with Miss Alice Benedict, a daughter of Walter Scott Benedict, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Four children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kays, all of whom are living and a credit to their parents. The eldest, James Walter, is paying teller in the Dollar Savings Bank and Trust Company; Ruth Josephine

makes her home with her parents at the family homestead on Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood; Cecelia Catherine is a student at the Notre Dame College, San Jose. Ruth is a graduate of Trinity College, Washington, D. C. She and the youngest child, Florence Frances, are both at home.

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**FRANK SIMON CLOUGH.** No name is more intimately connected with the early religious and ethical growth of Los Angeles than that of Frank S. Clough, a life-long Christian worker and humanitarian, whose precept and example serve to strengthen one's faith in the goodness and possibility of human nature, and one's admiration of a self-sacrificing, disinterested and beautiful life.

Mr. Clough was born in Gilmanton, N. H., May 9, 1839, and was the fourth in a family of six children born to Simon and Mercy Prescott (Elkins) Clough, both natives of New Hampshire and of old and prominent New England ancestry. Mr. Clough was educated in Gilmanton Academy until the age of nineteen, when he went to Salem, Mass., where he clerked until twenty-one years of age. From then until 1867 he engaged in the house-furnishing business, selling out in the last-mentioned year to come to California. The next year he located on a farm at Green Meadows, five miles south of Los Angeles, engaging in farming and dairying for nine years. In 1877 he purchased the old Noble ranch of twenty-one hundred acres in the San Timoteo canon, about eight miles northeast of Redlands. He began improving it for a modern dairy and established the Clough dairy, which is still continued under the same name. He brought fifteen hundred acres of the ranch under cultivation, established irrigation from streams and springs on the place by the building of large reservoirs, and fenced it into sixteen different pastures. He built substantial and modern buildings for every department of the dairy, but unfortunately, just as he had established the dairy with improvements, his demise occurred, February 28, 1888. The marriage of Mr. Clough was solemnized in Salem, Mass., April 21, 1864, uniting him with Sarah Elizabeth Wood, a native of that place. She was the daughter of George

and Margaret (Gardner) Wood, natives respectively of Andover and Salem, Mass., and of old Puritan stock. Mrs. Clough received her education in Salem, Mass., where she was brought up by Christian parents. Since her husband's death Mrs. Clough has resided in Los Angeles, making her home with her only child, Gertrude, the wife of Rev. A. C. Smither, one of the leading ministers in the Christian Church and pastor of the First Christian Church of Los Angeles for seventeen years.

When Mr. and Mrs. Clough came to Southern California, Los Angeles was a small place having one-story adobe stores and houses clustered around the plaza of the old pueblo and the first substantial building erected was the Temple block. They were very active in the foundation of the First Christian Church and were both charter members, and Mrs. Clough is now the only charter member remaining in the congregation, there being one other of the original members living. The congregation was organized in the old court house, the present site of the Hub store, and from this beginning five other congregations and many missions have sprung. Mr. Clough was a very active worker in the church and its upbuilding. He was very public-spirited and was ever ready to give liberally of his means towards the development of Southern California.

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**THOMAS F. CROFT.** No resident of Pasadena is better known probably than Thomas F. Croft. Of English descent on the paternal side, he was born in Painesville, Lake county, Ohio, April 30, 1836, a son of William Croft, a native of England, who when a young man came to this country, settling in Painesville, where for twenty-five years, or the remainder of his life, he plied his trade of carriage-maker, although he finally became an extensive carriage manufacturer in that city. His marriage united him with Elizabeth McGrew, a native of Ohio, and a most excellent wife and mother, who survived him only a few years.

The home atmosphere surrounding the early life of Thomas F. Croft was conducive to right living and high ideals, his parents exemplifying in their daily living the principles which they

strove to inculcate in his own life. His primary training was received in the common schools of his native city, after which he attended Painesville Academy, which completed his educational career, aside from the business course which he later took in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. For four years after leaving college he filled a position as bookkeeper in the Mad River Bank at Springfield, Ohio, the only position which he ever held in the east, for at the end of this time, in 1854, he came to California and entered the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company at Downieville, a position which he held until the year 1862. The Civil war had then been in progress for a number of months and as yet he had resisted the temptation to resign his position and join the ranks. The year last mentioned, however, found his name among those who enlisted for service in the United States navy. He was appointed assistant paymaster by Abraham Lincoln, with headquarters at New Orleans, Rear Admiral S. P. Lee commanding the squadron. For three years or until the close of the war he filled this position, and after receiving his honorable discharge returned to his old home in Painesville for a visit.

After spending a pleasant time in rest and recuperation among friends and relatives Mr. Croft again came to the west, settling in Pasadena, where during later years his name became a household word for his accomplishments in connection with what was known as the Indiana Colony. This enterprise had its inception in Indianapolis, Ind., hence its name, and it was through the instrumentality and direction of Mr. Croft that the project was carried through to a successful end, redounding not alone to the credit of the colony, but was practically the making of the city of Pasadena. In order to give a more comprehensive idea of the project undertaken by the Indiana Colony we quote below verbatim from an account of the same as written by Hiram A. Reed.

"On December 26, 1873, John S. Griffin deeded to Thomas F. Croft (Book 27, p. 251) all of the partition tract No. 1 as marked on the Reynolds' map, containing 2,576.35 acres; and another parcel of lands described by metes and bounds, and containing 1,357 acres; total 3,933.35 acres, with all waters arising on these lands or

otherwise pertaining to them. Consideration \$25,000.

"The San Gabriel Orange Grove Association (commonly called Indiana Colony) had been organized November 13, 1873, and had been negotiating for the purchase of this body of land from Dr. Griffin, with Judge Eaton acting as his agent. At this time (November 13) Griffin and Wilson still owned the land jointly. Griffin was anxious to sell out, but Wilson was not, and some difficulty arose between them in regard to it. This caused delay, and for a while threatened to break up the colony project entirely. Mr. Croft was one of the original incorporators and trustees of the colony association, and all this critical time he went to Wilmington (December 13) to confer with Phineas Banning and B. D. Wilson, and succeeded in bringing about an understanding which finally resulted in the agreement of partition between Wilson and Griffin, dated December 18, 1873, as above cited. This enabled Griffin to go on and complete the sale which he desired to make. But now the colony people could not at once raise the amount of money necessary to meet his terms. Mr. Croft then privately, at his own expense, procured a complete abstract of title, which covered every transaction affecting the ownership or any auxiliary rights connected with this body of land, from November, 1843, to December, 1873; and upon this he purchased the land himself under the above cited deed of December 26, in order to secure it beyond further delay or difficulty for the colony association. The abstract referred to is a voluminous document, comprising nineteen sheets of heaviest grade abstract paper, 8½x13 inches, printed in close lines of small type, and cost Mr. Croft over \$50. He preserves it yet as a valued relic of the colony's cradle-bed time, and I am indebted to him for its use in preparing this schedule of the many changes in ownership and other rights which have occurred in the history of Rancho San Pasqual.

"Mr. Croft's diary shows that he first visited the ranch on October 13, 1873, in company with D. M. Berry and J. H. Baker. Reynolds was then making the tract survey for Griffin and Wilson, and Croft and Berry came out from Los Angeles frequently to note the progress of the survey and study out the lay of the land. Mr.

Berry was negotiating on behalf of the colony for the land they wanted, and he insisted on having their strip project eastward along where east California street now runs, instead of northward along the Arroyo Seco. Wilson wouldn't have it that way, because it would leave his own land in a very inconvenient shape and the efforts to coerce him in this matter brought about the anger and hot blood between Wilson and Griffin above referred to and delayed the colony purchase all through November. Mr. Croft saw Mrs. Griffin and got an understanding with her; then, on December 13, he went to Wilmington as peace-maker and colony land buyer himself, and gained his case successively with Mr. Banning, Mrs. Wilson, and finally with Mr. Wilson. Then, on December 15, his diary says: 'This day determined stakes and points of satisfactory division of Rancho San Pasqual with B. D. Wilson on the grounds.' On December 16 he met Wilson at Surveyor Reynolds' office in Los Angeles and arranged details of boundary to be recited in the conveyance. December 17, lawyers were at work preparing the articles of agreement on segregation of interests between Wilson and Griffin. December 18 Wilson and Griffin signed these articles, without which the colony purchase from Griffin could not be consummated. The question of colony funds, spot cash, now made another balk, so on December 26 Mr. Croft paid Griffin \$6,250 cash himself, and gave his note for the balance, \$18,750, in one year, and received the deed, as above mentioned.

"On December 29, 1873, three days after Griffin's conveyance of the entire colony tract to Croft, Thomas F. Croft deeded all his right, title and interest therein to the 'San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, a corporation duly organized under the laws of California,' etc. Consideration \$25,000 (Book 27, p. 267), the same as he paid. The association then assumed all of Mr. Croft's notes and obligations, according to an agreement which he had made with Dr. Griffin beforehand, and paid them by quarterly assessments on the shareholders, or by sale of lands when it could be done.

"On January 27, 1874, the colonists assembled on Reservoir Hill, and each made selection of his own choice of lots in the tract as platted by

the colony's surveyor, equal to his number of shares of stock in the association."

Mr. Croft's portion of the tract consisted of sixty acres, the improvement of which he began at once by planting trees, mostly fruit trees, although a portion was devoted to forest and ornamental shade trees. In order to carry out a plan which he had cherished in regard to growing raisin grapes he also set out a portion of the land to vines, and at one time was one of the principal grape growers in this section and had made large preparations for preparing raisins for the market. Conditions were not right for ripening the fruit, as the nights were too cool and the sun not hot enough, so the project which he had in view had to be abandoned after an enormous outlay. Subsequently he turned his attention to raising hay, grain and oranges, apricots and other fruits. In connection with this he also engaged in the real-estate business, dealing in both city and farm property, besides which he subdivided his own sixty-acre ranch, selling portions of it from time to time, although he has retained enough for a fine home property. His property in Pasadena does not represent his entire holdings by any means, for he has considerable valuable land in Long Beach, and has a cattle ranch of twenty-five thousand acres near Dorsey, N. Mex., upon which he herds one thousand head of cows.

In 1888 Thomas F. Croft was united in marriage with Miss Errietta A. Wallace, a Canadian by birth, but from early childhood a resident of the United States. Politically Mr. Croft is a Republican, and from the time of casting his first vote has never swerved from the rule which he then made to cast his ballot for candidates of that party ever afterward. His service in the Civil war makes him eligible to that ever lessening band of noble veterans banded together under the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, he being a faithful and welcome member of John F. Godfrey Post. From a financial standpoint Mr. Croft has made a brilliant success of his life, and this too without any taint of overreaching on his part, but on the other hand many who have been financially embarrassed have been relieved by his aid. Not only in a financial sense, but from a broader aspect Mr. Croft's life may be viewed as one well worthy of emulation.

COL. SHERMAN PEASE. The example of independence and self-reliant effort set by the early pioneers of California have been admirably emulated by the younger generation, whose business enterprise and progressive spirit have erected well on the stanch foundation laid by the first citizens of this great western commonwealth. The Pease family is noteworthy in this instance, the head of the family, Niles Pease, having attained a prominent place in the commercial activity of Los Angeles, where his sons-Sherman and Herbert, are now named among the most prominent and successful business men. The elder of the two, Sherman Pease, was born in Thompsonville, Conn., in 1869, the descendant of an old and prominent New England family whose members participated in the struggle for independence. His parents, Niles and Cornelia (Gleason) Pease, were both natives of Connecticut, in which state the father engaged for many years as a furniture manufacturer. For complete details of the life of the elder man refer to his personal biography, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

Sherman Pease spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native city, receiving a preliminary education in the public schools which was completed in the Woodbury Business College of Los Angeles after his parents' removal to this city in 1884. He graduated from the commercial department of this institution, whose sessions were held in the old Pico house, and then entered his father's store on Spring street, between First and Second streets, and began a study of the business in its smallest details. He applied himself with the spirit and energy characteristic of the entire family and in time became a partner in the enterprise, which in 1897 was incorporated as the Niles Pease Furniture Company, with his father as president. He continued in the business until December, 1904, when it was sold to the Pacific Purchasing Company, the latter representing the combined business of five similar enterprises in this city. Until 1906 Mr. Pease was interested in the sale of real estate and then incorporated the firm of Pease Brothers to engage in the furniture business, and became one of the incorporators of the Niles Pease Investment Company, of which Niles Pease became president and Sherman Pease vice-president.

This company erected the large building at Nos. 640-646 South Hill street to accommodate the interests of Pease Brothers. The company occupies the entire building, which consists of eight stories 75x140 feet in dimensions, and built of reinforced concrete and absolutely fireproof. The first floor is devoted to the display of elegant furniture and is the most elaborate in the city, while a varied stock, complete in every line of furniture, carpets, curtains, and drapery, is to be found in the house. Mr. Pease is president and treasurer of the concern, while his brother, Herbert, is vice-president.

Mr. Pease is married and has two children, Niles and Anita. Although his business interests have been very absorbing he has not allowed them to engross his entire time and attention, as a Republican seeking the advancement of the principles he endorses. He is president of the Union League Club and is a member of the governor's staff, while both socially and fraternally he is prominent, being a member of the California Club, the Elks and the Masonic organizations, having been made a Mason in Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M., and was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Southgate Chapter No. 98, the Knight Templar degree in Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, Los Angeles Consistory No. 3, and is a member of Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Personally he has those sterling traits of character which have won him the esteem and respect of his fellow business associates, as well as the friendship of those who have come in social contact with him.

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D. J. SUTTON. The family represented by this energetic business man of Los Angeles is of English and Scotch lineage and has been identified with American industrial development for a number of generations, the members residing principally in the east, where W. M., father of D. J. Sutton, for years has conducted a grain business at Buffalo. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army and went to the front as a member of the Forty-seventh New York Infantry, in which he served until the close of the struggle, meanwhile winning a lieutenant's commission. In early manhood he



married Mary Hallett, who is a native of New York and of English descent. Three sons and two daughters comprise their family and among these D. J., born in Buffalo November 28, 1872, is the youngest in order of birth and the only one residing in California. As a boy he received the advantages offered by the grammar and high schools of Buffalo, after which he had the advantage of a course of study in the University of Buffalo.

On taking up active duties Mr. Sutton became a civil engineer and accompanied a surveying corps to the Isthmus of Panama, where he was employed in engineering work connected with the railroad. After eight months in surveying on the isthmus in 1894 he returned to Buffalo and for a time assisted his father in business enterprises, but in 1896 he left home for the west. His first objective point was Denver and from there he went to Cheyenne, Wyo., coming on to San Francisco in 1899. Shortly after his arrival he secured a clerkship and later engaged in the mercantile business in Salinas, where he still owns a one-half interest in a business establishment. From there in 1904 he removed to Los Angeles and ever since has engaged in the real-estate business, handling his own properties. While residing in Salinas he met and married Miss Virginia A. Sobranes of that city, and they now have a comfortable home in Los Angeles. Fraternally he holds membership with the Order of Eagles.

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HENRY JASON LELANDE. There are few names more closely associated with the commercial development of Los Angeles than that of Mr. Lelande, who prior to his election to the office of city clerk in 1903 had been connected with one of the largest book and stationery firms in Los Angeles, and possibly in the state. Subsequently he engaged in the bond and insurance business on his own behalf for a number of years, or until 1901. It was in the latter year that he accepted a position as correspondence clerk in the city tax collector's office, his election to his present position as city clerk following two years later.

Mr. Lelande takes commendable pride in the fact that he is a native son of the state, his birth

occurring in Sonora, Tuolumne county, October 28, 1870. His father, Peter J. Lelande, was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1828, and was therefore a young man of twenty-one years at the time the news of the discovery of gold in California was heralded over the world. In September of that year he was one of the throng who surged to this part of the country in the hope of finding sudden wealth in the mines, and indeed his hopes were not all in vain, as for several years he mined with very fair results in Tuolumne county. Subsequently he became superintendent of a mine near Sonora, and still later bought a large interest in a mine in the same locality. It was in December, 1870, that he became associated with the city of Los Angeles, where he established a wholesale and retail grocery business which at the time was the largest store of the kind in the city. Throughout his working years he continued in the latter business, but prior to his death he disposed of his holdings and lived retired. He passed away in 1888. As a companion through life he chose Miss Adele De St. Cyr, a daughter of Eugene De St. Cyr, who, as the name suggests, was a descendant of French ancestors. Mrs. Lelande survives her husband and now makes her home in Pasadena.

The early school days of Mr. Lelande were passed in Los Angeles, where he was a diligent student, and while he was still quite young had fitted himself to enter Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass. After completing a preparatory course at Andover he entered Sheffield, the scientific department of Yale University. The same painstaking care and diligence which were such noticeable characteristics in his earlier school years were no less apparent in his college days, and as the day of his graduation approached he had high hopes for a successful and honorable dismissal from his alma mater. This crowning glory to his efforts was denied him however, for the sudden death of his father in 1888 called him home before the graduation of his class. As the only son he became his mother's chief dependence in settling up and caring for his father's business interests. In 1892 he embarked in the book and stationery business as junior member of the firm of William Edwards & Co., located at No. 114 West First street, Los Angeles. Some years later Mr. Lelande disposed of his interest



to the Whedon-Webb Company, the latter company finally succeeding to the whole of the business. It was at this juncture that Mr. Lelande engaged in the bond and insurance business alone, continuing this until 1901, when he accepted a position as correspondence clerk in the tax collector's office. As previously stated his election to his present position of city clerk occurred in 1903, and in the years which have intervened his Republican friends, and in fact those of the opposition party, have every reason to believe that the man and the office are suited to each other.

Mr. Lelande was married August 19, 1895, to Mary Winifred Davidson, of Pasadena, a daughter of August R. Davidson, formerly a resident of Buffalo, N. Y. Two children have brightened the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lelande, Marjory H. and Grace Dorothy, the Lelande home at No. 1320 East Fifteenth street being the center of a quiet refinement which has drawn around its inmates a large concourse of friends and acquaintances. In fraternal circles Mr. Lelande is well known, holding membership in Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319, F. & A. M., besides being a member of the Elks, Foresters, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen and the Tribe of Ben Hur. For a number of years he was identified with the Chamber of Commerce of this city. His birth in this state entitles him to membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West, his membership being in Ramona Parlor No. 109, in which he now filling the office of treasurer.

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**JULES VIOLE.** In the United States it is a matter of pride that a large portion of the best and most prominent citizens in the different walks of life have risen to distinction solely through their own efforts, without the aid of wealth, influential family or circumstances over which they have had no control. An instance of the sterling worth which overcomes difficulties and creates its own opportunities is found in the career of Jules Viole, one of the most successful pharmacists in Los Angeles, where he has been in business for nearly twenty years.

A native of France, Mr. Viole was born in Bayonne, Basses-Pyrenees, January 18, 1864, being next to the youngest in the family born to

his parents, Pierre and Dominica (Betbeder) Viole. Both were also natives of France, the father born in Basses-Pyrenees, where he followed the combined occupation of tanner and currier. He is now deceased, but the mother is still living. Of the four children born to these worthy parents two are living in Los Angeles, Jules and Felix, the latter a well-known surveyor. Up to the age of thirteen Jules Viole attended the public schools of Bayonne, but at that age discontinued his studies to apprentice himself to a pharmacist. After eight years of practical experience and study he was qualified to follow his profession, having secured a position as pharmacist in Cavnac, Gironde, France. After filling this position acceptably for two years he resigned and returned to his old home in Bayonne, and about two years later, in 1888, came to the United States, coming at once to Los Angeles. His knowledge and practical experience as a druggist made it comparatively easy for him to secure a position and for ten months he was employed as pharmacist in the drug store of C. Laux. At the end of this time, in June, 1889, he opened a drug store of his own, on what is now San Fernando street, being associated in the business with J. C. Clipfel, under the firm name of Viole & Clipfel. It was not long afterward that they removed their business from the original location to No. 503 North Main street. The association just mentioned was maintained for about a year, when Mr. Clipfel's interest was purchased by John Lopizich, the firm thereafter being known as Viole & Lopizich. Upon the death of Mr. Fullerton the firm purchased his store at No. 427 North Main street, and moving their stock to that location have since conducted a prosperous business there, this being one of the oldest drug stores in the city. In 1904 the business was incorporated as Viole & Lopizich, and continued as such until 1907, when the corporate name became Viole-McLain Company, Mr. Viole becoming president of the company, George H. McLain secretary, and John Lopizich treasurer. Besides the main store previously mentioned they maintain two other pharmacies, one at No. 226 North Spring street, and the other at No. 220 North Main street, in all of which they do a prosperous business. Mr. Viole is also interested in the Anyo Company, being

associated in the business with Mr. Lopizich, the company making a specialty of what is known to the trade as Anyvo cream, also a rouge gras and make-up, which is sold only at wholesale.

In Los Angeles Mr. Viole was united in marriage with Miss Angele DeGroote, a native of Antwerp, Belgium, and into their home three children have been born, Andree, Pierre and Yvette. Mr. Viole's interests already mentioned do not represent the limit of his abilities, for he is equally well known in other business connections and also in financial circles. He is financially interested in the Western Lock and Hardware Company, the California Granite Manufacturing Company and also the Telloprint Company. In the organization of the International Savings and Exchange Bank he took a prominent part, and is now one of the directors, and was also one of the organizers of the International Bank of Los Angeles, being vice-president and a director of the latter. To some extent he is also interested in mining. Notwithstanding the large demand upon his time from his numerous business associations he still has time for the amenities of social intercourse, holding membership in the American Order of Foresters, Druids, Knights of Columbus, Society Francaise of Mutual Benevolence, and is also a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He also belongs to the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, and in his political preferences he is a Democrat.

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EUGENE CAMPBELL, M. D. Prominent among medical men of Los Angeles is Eugene Campbell, a physician and surgeon of note, who has been located in this section of the country for a number of years, and has succeeded in building up a large and constantly increasing practice. He is a native of the middle west, his birth having occurred in Fairfield, the county seat of Jefferson county, Iowa, May 24, 1856. His father, Joel E. Campbell, was a native of Washington county, Pa., in which state his father, William Campbell, located when he emigrated from Scotland. He married Catherine Pool, of Virginia, and reared a family to ways of usefulness. Joel E. Campbell married Annie E. Crawford, a nat-

ive of Virginia, and a daughter of J. F. Crawford, whose mother was a member of the old Virginia family of Fletchers. Mr. Campbell moved to Fairfield, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, which occurred in his seventy-seventh year. His wife died in 1894.

Eugene Campbell passed his boyhood and early school days in his native city of Fairfield, receiving an excellent foundation for knowledge in the common and high schools of that place. After his graduation from the high school he attended a private academy of Fairfield. His father being financially able to give him the best advantages he was next located in New York City, where he read medicine, graduating in 1878 from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital. He returned to Iowa and in Batavia, Jefferson county, established a practice. Later he removed to his old home, where he remained a year, thence coming to Los Angeles; again returning to his home city he remained until 1893, when he returned to Los Angeles, in which latter city he has ever since remained. He has built up a lucrative practice, which is the outcome of his efforts, and one that is constantly growing in size and importance. Always an indefatigable student, he has constantly sought to enlarge his mental training; in 1890 he graduated from The Golden Square Throat, Lung and Ear Hospital in London, and in 1892 from the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, while he continues to keep in close touch with modern methods and thought through study of the best medical journals in the country. His experience has been broad, many positions of trust and responsibility having been filled by him, among them the presidency and secretaryship of the Board of United States Pension Surgeons at Fairfield, Iowa; is ex-commissioner of insanity of Jefferson county; formerly lecturer on pharmacology in the homeopathic medical department of the state university of Iowa, at Iowa City; interne at Ward Island Homeopathic Hospital; medical examiner of the Des Moines Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa; and ex-secretary of the Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society. He is a valued member of the Los Angeles Homeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy and the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, while

socially he is a member of the Jonathan Club. His work is confined entirely to a general medical practice, his office being located in the Laughlin building, while his home is at No. 324 South Olive street. He married Miss Minnie Duer, of Batavia, Iowa, and a daughter of C. Duer. They are the parents of three sons, namely: Byron, cashier of J. W. Robinson Company; Earl B., clerk in the Boston store, and Max, attending school.

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BEN E. WARD. In the death of Mr. Ward, August 23, 1907, Los Angeles lost one of her most highly esteemed residents and an energetic and lovable official. At his death his brother county officers passed resolutions of respect and the flag on the court house hung at half mast for thirty days. In 1898 he was elected to the office of city assessor on the Republican ticket, for a term of two years, during which time he gave such complete satisfaction to both parties, that upon the expiration of his first term, in 1900, he was renominated by acclamation and re-elected. He was then nominated for county assessor.

Mr. Ward descended from good old New England stock, and he himself was a native of that part of the country. Born in West Haven, Conn., April 12, 1856, he was a son of George W. and Julia E. (English) Ward, both also natives of the Nutmeg state, where the father followed the sea. Up to the time he was twelve years old Ben. E. Ward remained in the city of his birth, in the meantime attending the public schools and gaining a thorough understanding of the primary branches. Becoming ambitious to be a wage earner and thus establish his independence he left school and struck out for himself, following various avocations until reaching his twentieth year, when he became desirous to fit himself for professional life. With the means which he had accumulated during the previous years he entered the law department of the State University of Michigan, located at Ann Arbor, graduating from that institution in 1875.

During the year of his graduation Mr. Ward came to California, stopping first in Sacramento, where for eighteen months he was employed as salesman by the large dry-goods firm of Wein-

stock & Lubin. Subsequently he located in San Jose and entered upon the practice of law, and during the years which followed enjoyed a lucrative patronage, numbering among his clients some of the most influential people in that city. In 1881 he located in Pasadena, and in 1885 moved into the city of Los Angeles, from the latter year until 1898 being interested in the real estate business more or less, handling both city and ranch property. His career as a public official has been previously mentioned, serving first as city assessor and later as county assessor. This, however, does not represent the limit of his ability or capacity as a servant of the people, for in 1880 and 1881 he was assistant minute clerk of the state senate.

In Kansas City, Mo., in 1891, Mr. Ward married Miss Jennie Dickinson, a native of Missouri, and to them were born two children, Ben. E. Ward, Jr., and Rachel E. Fraternally Mr. Ward was a member of the Masonic blue lodge, and was also identified with the Elks and the Maccabees. All who knew Mr. Ward recognized in him a man of liberal views and generous impulses, one whose high character was worthy of the utmost confidence of his associates.

Mr. Ward's maternal grandfather was Isaac English, who was born March 9, 1782, into the home of Benjamin and Abigail (Doolittle) English. The next milestone in his life was his marriage, which occurred July 21, 1807, and united him with Catherine Ross, of New London, Conn. By trade a master of trading vessels, two weeks after his marriage he engaged to go on a whaling voyage from New London to the South Pacific Ocean on board the ship *Leonidas*, in charge of Captain Barnes, his younger brother, Nathan F. English, also accompanying him. Arriving at the fishing ground they rapidly accumulated twelve hundred barrels of oil, but misfortune overtook them, in the fact that two-thirds of the crew became ill, principally with scurvy, and it was deemed prudent to start for home, which they did on April 5, 1808. On the way a halt was made at the uninhabited island of Trinidad, for the purpose of replenishing the supplies in the line of water and fish, it was intimated, and among those who landed on the island were Isaac English, of New Hampshire; Joseph Barney, of Nantucket; David Branch, of

Vermont; Stephen Mann, of New Jersey; and Jason Rogers, of New London. Ere the real purpose of the captain was discovered they found they had been deserted on a lonely island, without boat, clothes, medicine or the common necessities of existence. It was a rare occurrence for a vessel to pass that way, this fact only adding to their fears of complete destruction. The absconding vessel arrived in New London June 23, 1808, and when the inhuman conduct of the captain became known there was great indignation expressed against him. He offered various excuses for his deed, but all were without avail, and it is recorded that confidence in him was never again restored, and that from that time on he was unable to secure employment. The excitement and indignation resulting from this affair finally reached the ears of the government, and after the men had lived on the lonely island for nearly six months they were brought home at the expense of the government. Notwithstanding the long weeks and months of solitude which they had to endure, they nevertheless could look back in after years and relate their experiences with considerable gusto. One of these will bear repetition here: It has been mentioned previously that the deserted men were left without medicine, in which case the small supply of spirits with which each man was furnished must have been classed as a luxury. Be that as it may, suffice it to say that all with the exception of Mr. English enjoyed their luxury, the latter saving his for use in case of emergency. A use was found for it before long, when a centipede undertook to explore the ear of one of the men. Several drops of the liquor saved by Mr. English brought the intruder out of the ear and thus undoubtedly saved the life of the victim.

William Frederick English, a son of Isaac English and a sister of Mrs. Julia E. (English) Ward, was born December 12, 1809. Like his father he was a sea faring man, and while in the employ of Clark & Co., shipping merchants, sailed for the West Indies in February, 1838, as super-cargo of the brig Richard. Nothing was ever heard from him afterward, and it is believed that he perished in a violent storm which occurred soon after the ship left the harbor. Pieces of wreckage with the name of the Rich-

ard on them found afterward was proof conclusive that the ship was destroyed. His mother and wife dreamed simultaneously of his destruction at the time the disaster was supposed to occur, both suffering great agony of mind.

MRS. EMMA RICE NEIDIG. The order of the Fraternal Brotherhood has had the advantage of having among its officers some of the brightest talent and most conscientious residents of the west, and it is to these that the growth of the order can be attributed. Among these is Mrs. Emma Rice Neidig, supreme vice-president of the supreme lodge of the order, and a woman whose name is widely known and popular among workers of fraternities. She is a native of the Empire state, her birth having occurred in Havana, where her father was engaged as a merchant. The Rice family came originally from England, Puritan ancestors locating the name in Massachusetts, whence descendants removed to New Hampshire. There Benjamin Rice participated in the Revolutionary war and later made his home there; Jonas A. Rice was born and bred in New Hampshire and finally removed to Havana, N. Y., and followed a mercantile enterprise. In 1855 he continued his westward march and went to Iowa, becoming a large landowner in both Chickasaw and Fayette counties, and at the same time engaged in business. In 1883 he removed to Dakota and in Ipswich acted as first probate judge of Edmunds county; his death occurred at the expiration of his term. He is survived by his wife, who now makes her home with her daughter in Los Angeles at the advanced age of eighty-two years. She was in maidenhood Charlotte E. Chapin, a native of New York and daughter of Hezekiah Chapin, a newspaper man of that section; her paternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Rice is a member of the Congregational Church.

Emma Rice received her education primarily in the public schools, after which she attended the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa, and at the age of fourteen years was competent to take charge of a school. For twenty-two years thereafter this was her principal work, while her education continued through an attendance of

institutes and various schools during the summer months. At one time she acted as principal of the Ipswich school, and later served in a similar capacity in the Bancroft school of Omaha. In 1892 she came to Southern California and for one year was connected with the schools of Los Angeles. At the end of that time she took up fraternal work and this has since occupied her entire time and attention. She served as state commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees for four years and was then made supreme lieutenant commander of the supreme hive and served from 1895 to 1897. She resigned the state commandership of the Ladies of the Maccabees to accept the office of supreme vice-president of the Fraternal Brotherhood, being re-elected at each session of the supreme lodge, and holding the first certificate issued to a woman by the Fraternal Brotherhood. In December, 1906, on the resignation of C. P. Dandy, she became acting supreme president and called the special meeting of the supreme lodge on January 4, 1907, when Prof. James A. Foshay was elected supreme president and she was again made supreme vice-president. She is very active in this work, and has visited the lodges in all of the fourteen states in which the Fraternal Brotherhood is represented. She is still associated with the Ladies of the Maccabees, and belongs to the Relief Corps, Ben Hur and the Yeomen. Upon all the topics of public interest she has decided opinions, being a Republican politically. She is a member of the Business Woman's Club, and in religion is identified with the Congregational Church. Besides being a woman of rare business ability, of executive force and unerring judgment, she has a womanly nature of gentleness and refinement, and has won a host of friends throughout her residence on the coast.

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CYRUS WRIGHT. Various interests have occupied the attention of Cyrus Wright, of Pasadena, throughout his advanced life, and in every avenue he has demonstrated the qualities of character and business ability which have brought him success. He is now residing in Pasadena on a small orange ranch, which he takes great pride in developing and improving. Inheriting his high qualities of character, Mr. Wright was born in

Cattaraugus county, N. Y., February 22, 1828. His father, Richard Wright, was also a native of New York, born near Sandyhill, member of a family prominent in the political history of the nation, himself serving as state senator, high sheriff of Cattaraugus county and judge of the court. His brother Joseph was prominent in politics in Indiana, and another brother, George Wright, served as United States senator from Iowa, and is now residing in Des Moines. By marriage Mr. Wright allied himself with another distinguished family of New York, his wife being Polly McCulloch, whose uncle was secretary of the United States Treasury during Abraham Lincoln's administration.

Cyrus Wright was reared in his native county and educated primarily in its public schools, after which he completed the course in a select school at Hinsdale, N. Y. In young manhood he went to Wisconsin and attended Beloit College, also teaching school for several terms in that vicinity. Finally he migrated to St. Louis, Mo., where he taught school on the Illinois side of the river. His next location was in Minnesota, where he pre-empted a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and at once began its improvement and development, engaging in general farming until he sold out in 1866. He then located in Marshall county, Iowa, where he resided for twenty years, serving as justice of the peace for fourteen years and also practicing law. It was in December, 1886, that he first came to Southern California, and in Pasadena made a purchase of two acres of land fronting on North Fair Oaks avenue, which he immediately set out to oranges, lemons and other fruits and proceeded to an intelligent improvement of the property. He is now retired from all other activities and devotes his attention entirely to his ranch, where he has fine improvements, including two houses and a residence which is the home of the family. He was married in 1868 to Miss Anna Berkholder, a native of New York City, and daughter of James and Margaret (Beach) Berkholder, also of that place, and who was an heir to the Anneke Jans estate. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have two children, Bert C., a resident of Seattle, Wash., and May, who is the wife of William D. Moody, an engineer and member of the board of trustees of Long Beach.



Mr. Wright is a Republican in politics, although he has not always espoused these principles, while a resident of Minnesota serving in the state legislature, at which time he was a Douglas Democrat. After the outbreak of the Civil war he became affiliated with the Republican party and ever since that time has remained a loyal supporter of this party's principles. He took an active part in the city campaign of 1907 and made a number of speeches with Mayor Earle, the successful candidate. He has always taken a strong interest in the development of whatever section he has made his home, and while a resident of Minnesota, during the Civil war, rendered valuable service in the suppression of an Indian outbreak. This outbreak came on while most of the fighting men were in the army and was occasioned by the Indians endeavoring to retake their lands. Fired with patriotism and on account of murder committed by the marauding expeditions of the Sioux Indians, Mr. Wright with others took his gun and horse and drove them out of the state. He is widely known and highly appreciated and respected for the qualities of character which have distinguished his citizenship. A prominent member of the improvement association of North Pasadena, he has always taken a lively interest in all things for the upbuilding and developing of this part of the state.

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**OTTO WEID.** Los Angeles is a city of surprising growth in population, hand in hand with which growth has followed an increased interest in the real estate business. Among the number thus engaged is Otto Weid, who in his office in the O. T. Johnson building transacts many of the important sales and transfers negotiated in this city and vicinity.

Although Mr. Weid is a native son of the state, born in Vallejo, Solano county, in 1868, he comes of Danish antecedents, who originally spelled the name Hviid. The grandfather, Henning Hviid, was a farmer near Odense, and there it was that his son Ivar A. was born October 23, 1837. To prepare himself for the business world he apprenticed himself to a dry-goods merchant, remaining with the same employer for seven years, but instead of following it he entered the

Danish army, where he later received a commission. He resigned this, however, in order to come to the United States and participate in actual warfare, his knowledge of army rules and military tactics rendering him a welcome recruit to the United States army. Presenting his credentials to the Danish consul at Chicago he was promptly enlisted and mustered into the Third Missouri Infantry, with which he marched to the front. For a time his regiment fought Price in Missouri. On account of his soldierly bearing and experience in military affairs he was recognized as a splendid soldier and was detailed to return to Chicago to aid in recruiting the Eighty-second Illinois Infantry. He was elected captain of Company I and went with his regiment to the front, being assigned to the department of Virginia. It was while on this campaign that he contracted rheumatism and finally, after the battle of Fredericksburg, he was compelled to resign his commission and receive his honorable discharge. By way of Panama he came to California in 1863, and in 1870 located in Los Angeles. Four miles west of the present courthouse he owned six hundred acres of government and railroad land, a portion of which he sold during the boom for \$1,000 per acre. Reinvesting the proceeds in other city property, he soon found himself doing quite a real estate business, and it was in this line of endeavor that he accumulated the greater part of the means that he possessed at the time of his death. In San Francisco he married Miss Marie Magnus, and five children were born to them, as follows: Otto, whose name heads this article; Victor, a resident of Los Angeles; Selma, the wife of A. W. Francisco, of Los Angeles; Ovidia, and Axel, of Ocean Park. Fraternally Mr. Weid was a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter, and was also identified with the Loyal Legion. Mrs. Weid is still living, making her home in Ocean Park.

Otto Weid was reared and educated in the city of Los Angeles during his early boyhood years, his supplementary training being received in the Santa Clara College, from which he graduated in 1889 with the degree of B. S. Two years thereafter were spent in travel throughout Europe, after which he returned to Los Angeles. Some time later he went to Denver, Colo., there

becoming manager of the Platte Valley Packing Company, and while there he also organized the Summit Coal and Coke Company, of which he himself became secretary. Locating once more in Los Angeles, he here engaged in the real estate business until the following year, when he made another tour of the European continent. It was during this time, while he was in Italy, that he received the sad news of his father's death. Upon his return to Los Angeles he re-entered the real estate business, and at first handled city property almost exclusively, later branching out into suburban property. The Hollywood Park tract was originally a sixty-six acre tract, which he has subdivided and improved, and since placing the lots on the market they have sold so readily that he has been encouraged to subdivide and improve the thirty acre tract now known as Edgewood Park place.

In Los Angeles, in 1905, Mr. Weid was united in marriage with Miss Eleanore Tuttle, who was born in LaHarpe, Ill. Politically Mr. Weid is a Republican, and not unlike his father he takes considerable interest in fraternal matters. He was made a Mason in Southern California Lodge No. 278, and is now identified with the Los Angeles Consistory No. 3, and with Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mr. Weid is esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact, and with his wife holds a high place in the regard of the best people of Los Angeles and Ocean Park, in which latter place they make their home.

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**FRANK STOKES.** The Stokes family is of English origin, and the first representative in the United States was Charles Stokes, the father of our subject, who immigrated from his birthplace, Somersetshire, when a young man and settled in Concord, N. H. Subsequently he removed to the middle west, and it was while residing in Rock county, Wis., that he was married to Miss Annie E. Kimble, who was born in New York state, on the banks of the Hudson. She remained in the vicinity of her birthplace until the '30s, when the family migrated to what was then considered the western frontier, settling in the wilds of Wisconsin. In Rock county, that state, Mr. Stokes entered government land and settled down to agricultural life after

he had cleared the land of timber and underbrush. By the time the rumors concerning the finding of gold in California were scattered broadcast over the land he had brought his farm up to a standard of productiveness that warranted him in leaving it in charge of others while he went to the scene of the excitement. With others of equal ardor he crossed the plains in 1850, determined to try his hand at mining. Upon the claim which he located on the American river he carried on placer mining with considerable success on the whole, although his experience was not without the usual hardships and discouragements which formed so large a part of the history of early mining days in the state. Subsequently he engaged in the bakery business in Marysville. To Mr. Stokes belongs the credit of originating the Pony express of pioneer days, the route starting from San Francisco. In 1855 he returned to Wisconsin and resumed the duties of the home farm which he had laid down five years previously. Later, however, he sold his holdings in that state and from 1864 until the time of his death in 1890 he made his home on the farm which he had purchased in Mitchell county, that state. His widow survived him for a number of years, her death occurring while on a visit to California in 1902.

Frank Stokes was born near Janesville, Rock county, Wis., November 26, 1846, but was educated principally in Porter, that county. Until he was seventeen years of age his time was given exclusively to his studies, and upon leaving school he devoted himself with the same assiduity to making his way in the world that had characterized his school life. His first work was as a farm hand, being employed on farms in the vicinity of his home for two years. With his brother, William H., in 1871 he erected a flouring mill in Janesville, Minn., and later they erected a mill in Watertown, S. Dak., in the heart of the wheat region of that state. The plant was equipped with a complete roller system, and for about eight years the brothers carried on a very successful business. In 1890 the partnership was dissolved and the same year witnessed the removal of Frank Stokes to California, his identification with Pasadena dating from that time. During that year he purchased thirty-seven acres of choice land in what is now South Pasadena



and planted the ranch to oranges principally, although he also set out some of the various fruits which grow so luxuriantly in Southern California. Under his careful training and watchfulness the ranch has been made to produce abundant crops and from this standpoint is considered one of the most valuable ranches in the county. Since he purchased the property it has increased in value from \$300 to \$2,500 per acre. During 1907 he sold all but four acres, upon which are located the home buildings.

Mr. Stokes' first marriage occurred in 1872 and united him with Miss Orraletta H. Newell, of Mitchell county, Iowa, and a daughter of Wyman Newell, a prosperous and highly respected citizen of that community. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are living, as follows: Winninette, the wife of Ralph Arnold; Josephine F., the wife of Dr. Clifford Wood, of Vallejo; Orraletta, and Frank, Jr. Mrs. Stokes died in Pasadena April 18, 1892, and on November 30, 1893, Mr. Stokes married Miss Anna Magreta Hegard, a native of Denmark; she died May 30, 1904. On January 1, 1907, he was married to Miss Bessie Springer, a native of California, and a daughter of the late E. F. Springer, a pioneer of 1849 in California, and one of the best known citizens of Santa Clara county. Wherever circumstances have placed him Mr. Stokes has entered heartily into the affairs of public concern and been an important factor in the business life of the community as well. For six years he was a member of the city council in Janesville, Minn., was a member of the same body for four years in Watertown, S. Dak., and in South Pasadena was a member of the council for two years. Mr. Stokes is recognized as one of the city's enterprising business men, and personally he is well liked for his geniality and upright qualities.

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CHARLES ELLIOT LANGFORD. On the honored list of citizens of Pasadena who have passed on to their reward is the name of Charles Elliot Langford, at one time a large land holder of this section and prominent in the upbuilding and development of the community's interests. He was a native of New York, his birth having occurred in the vicinity of Niagara Falls in 1828;

his parents, Charles E. and Abigail (Elliot) Langford, were lifelong residents of that state, where the father engaged as a manufacturer of woolen goods near Niagara Falls. The son received a good education in the common schools near his home, which he attended during the winter months, and in the summers assisted his father in the woolen mills. He remained with his father until attaining his majority, when he left home and with \$100—the amount he had saved up during his boyhood years—he went to the middle west and with a friend bought five hundred acres in Iowa. Later he engaged in saw milling in Illinois on the east bank of the Mississippi river. He established what was known as the Langford & Hall Lumber Company, engaging extensively in the manufacture of lumber, which was shipped to different points down the Mississippi river. While one day engaged in the mill Mr. Langford was walking on a plank, which tipped and threw him backward quite a distance. He sustained injuries which confined him to his home for several weeks. Four weeks after his accident, Mr. Hall stepped upon a runaway plank, which tipped and threw him violently forward upon his head, resulting in immediate death. The coincidence of their accidents was remarked upon at the time and made quite an impression upon the mind of Mr. Langford. After recovering from his accident Mr. Langford resumed management of the mills and continued actively engaged in the work for some years. Later he entered business independently, erecting the first steam mill in the section.

Mr. Langford first came to California in 1888, intending to pass the winter and return again to his business pursuits in the following spring. So pleased was he with the prospects of the country that he purchased a tract of twenty acres in southeast Pasadena, and later purchased another small tract near Olivewood for the sum of \$18,000. He bought a third tract of forty acres in what is now known as Lamanda Park, disposing of this at a later date. For some years he maintained his connection with his manufacturing interests in Illinois, but immediately upon his return began the manufacture of lumber designed to be used in the erection of a home in Pasadena. He finally disposed of his mills to David Joyce of Lyons, Iowa, where at one time he

owned a fine tract of five hundred acres. He then came to Pasadena and remained a citizen of the place to the time of his death, which occurred in 1896, his interment taking place in the Mountain View Cemetery, Pasadena. Fraternally he was a Master Mason, a Republican in politics and a member of the First Congregational Church of Pasadena. He was widely known and much beloved for his sterling traits of character.

In 1870 Mr. Langford was united in marriage with Miss Maria M. Sherman, a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Morris) Sherman, natives respectively of New York and Fulton county, Ill. The father became a prosperous farmer and business man in Illinois, where his death occurred in 1899. The mother passed away in 1906 at eighty years of age. Mrs. Langford was born in Kingston, N. Y., where she spent her girlhood and received her primary education, completing the course in a private school. Since her husband's death she has continued to look after his extensive interests and has proven herself possessed of good business judgment and executive skill. She has one daughter, Mabel E., wife of E. L. Ferris, a rancher of Los Angeles county. She is also a member of the First Congregational Church of Pasadena, and contributes liberally to all its charities. While a resident of Illinois Mr. Langford served as a trustee of the Illinois Military College.

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CHARLES C. BROWN. When Mr. Brown came to Pasadena in 1879 the country was sparsely populated as compared with present conditions and it has been his privilege and pleasure to watch its steady growth, and in the establishment of beneficial projects to lend his aid and influence. He comes of Irish and Scotch ancestry on the paternal and maternal sides respectively, and is himself a native of Scotland, born in Wigtownshire in 1841, the son of James and Sarah (Cowan) Brown. Neither of the parents ever left the old country for a home in the new world. During his active years the father was superintendent of the Bruce estate.

In the schools of his native town Charles C. Brown received but a limited education, and while he was still a young man he immigrated to the United States, going direct to Lake county,

Ill., where he was employed on a farm for several years. The call for able bodied men to aid in the restoration of peace at the time of the Civil war met with a ready response from Mr. Brown, who on April 1, 1863, became a member of the Second Illinois Light Artillery. Under the command of General Burnside his regiment participated in the battle of Chattanooga, and was also in the battle of Lookout Mountain, the siege of Nashville, the battle of Franklin and the battle of Knoxville, Tenn. Thereafter he was placed on recruiting service, and enlisted fifty-four men, continuing in that line of duty until March of 1864. Subsequently he was given a position in the postal department, carrying the United States mail to various points throughout the south from Nashville.

While on a furlough Mr. Brown went to Waukegan, Ill., where he was married February 3, 1864, to Miss Augusta Cleaver, of that city. When the war was over and his duties in the south were ended Mr. Brown returned to Illinois, thence went to Muskegon, Mich., where for two years he was in the employ of Stevens & Smith, who at that time were well known grocers in that city. Subsequently he accepted a similar position with Ryerson, Hill & Co., of that city. After one year the firm turned their grocery business over to Mr. Brown, and he continued it under his own name until coming to California. His advent in California dates from the year 1874, at which time he went to the northern part of the state, and some time later he came as far south as San Francisco, where as an employee of C. T. Hopkins he remained for three years. He then came to Southern California as a representative of the Mutual Orchard Co., at a time when Pasadena was in its early infancy, and it has been a pleasure to him and a decided benefit to the town that Fate led him to make his future home there. In the mean time he has followed the real estate business, and a number of tracts have been bought and subdivided and later sold at considerable profit. While he commands an excellent business in his special line he is not so absorbed in his own private interests as to be oblivious to the needs and conditions of matters of public import. The need of good roads early impressed itself upon him and he has exerted special effort

in this direction, his interest leading directly to his appointment as superintendent of roads, a position which he held for four years in the county and six years in the city to the satisfaction of those instrumental in placing him in the position, as well as the citizens generally.

Fraternally Mr. Brown is a Master Mason, and with his wife he is a member of the First Episcopal Church, both being liberal contributors to its material welfare, besides assisting personally in its various benevolent enterprises. As an old comrade of the early '60s Mr. Brown finds pleasure in associating with those who like himself gave service to the Union cause, he being a charter member and past commander of J. R. Goddard Post, G. A. R., at Pasadena. Besides the demands made upon his time and energies from his real estate interests and as superintendent of streets, Mr. Brown's service in the furtherance of the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land & Water Company have been inestimable, he having served on the board for twenty-five years. In fact, there are few enterprises and industries inaugurated for public good with which he has not been connected. By all he is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of Pasadena, a man of broad general intelligence, as well as one who is exceedingly well versed in the various interests which claim his attention.

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ALFRED C. ARMSTRONG. From 1885 to the time of his death in November, 1893, Alfred C. Armstrong made his home in Altadena, where he improved a beautiful home place of seven and a third acres of land, which he planted to oranges and lemons. He was a native of New York, his birth having occurred in Oswego, April 19, 1834; his parents, Andrew and Cornelia Armstrong, were also natives of that state, where they spent their entire lives. Mr. Armstrong received a good common-school education and later attended a select institution. After leaving school he embarked in the drug business in Cleveland, Ohio, and for many years conducted a successful enterprise. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, now the New York Central, having charge of the supply department for thirteen years. He then resigned to accept a po-

sition with the Santa Fe Railway in the same capacity, with headquarters at Chicago, remaining with this company for four years, when he retired from railway work.

Coming to California in 1885 Mr. Armstrong located in Altadena, where he purchased a tract of seven and a third acres and began its improvement and development, setting out oranges and lemons and establishing his home here. Later he purchased a tract of twenty-three hundred acres in Riverside county. He was always a public spirited man and assisted materially in all things for the betterment of his adopted state. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and served as vestryman for a great many years. In politics he was a staunch adherent of Democratic principles, but never cared for official recognition, preferring rather his own fireside, his family and friends. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His death was a distinct loss to the community, for he was a man and citizen helpful always in the upbuilding and development of public interests.

Mr. Armstrong left a widow and four children, as follows: Nina, the wife of Lewis A. Murfey, of Cleveland, Ohio; Alfred Warner, residing in Altadena; Dr. William L., residing in New York City; and Marion, at home with her mother. Both sons are graduates of Yale. Mrs. Armstrong was before marriage Mary Warner, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Lucius Warner, one of the early settlers of the Western Reserve. She now resides at the family homestead in Altadena, which residence is large and substantial, modern in all its appointments, and is situated among choice and well selected trees and shrubs from various climes.

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ISAAC J. REYNOLDS. In 1887 two brothers, Isaac J. and Charles C. Reynolds, came to Pasadena and under the firm name of Reynolds Brothers established themselves in business as undertakers and embalmers. Under this name the business was carried on for four years, when the brother last mentioned withdrew from the firm, which at the same time admitted W. N. Van Nuys, who was a native of Wayne county, Ind., and took up work with Reynolds Brothers in Pasadena in the same year their business was

established. Since that date the firm has been known as Reynolds & Van Nuys, although in 1903 it was incorporated as a stock company. It is capitalized for \$25,000, and its officers are Isaac J. Reynolds president and William N. Van Nuys secretary and treasurer. Both bring to their present undertaking the experience of past years, and as both are also practical business men their success has been assured from the first. Their parlors are centrally located at No. 57 North Fair Oaks avenue in a large brick building which runs from the street frontage to the alley, thus affording ample accommodation for all departments of their business. Included among the accommodations for their patrons is a commodious and conveniently arranged chapel, where funeral services may be held if desired.

The senior member of the firm, Isaac J. Reynolds, is a native of Kansas, and was born near Lawrence, February 2, 1859. His boyhood and youth were spent in Wayne county, Ind., near Richmond, and there also he acquitted himself creditably in the common schools. When he was ready to commence his business career influences were brought to bear which led him into the undertaking business, a profession for which he has a natural adaptation. It was in 1886 that he came to Pasadena and with his brother, Charles C., the following year established the firm of Reynolds Brothers, undertakers and embalmers. The withdrawal of the brother and the admittance of Mr. Van Nuys into the firm in 1891 have been the only material changes made since the business was started.

On March 28, 1887, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage with Sarah Alice Hubbard, a native of Wayne county, Ind., and four children were born to them, Ralph Hubbard, Edith Esther, Hugh Milton and Paul S. The wife and mother passed away February 1, 1897, when her youngest child was only three and a half days old. In 1899, two and a half years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Reynolds married Miss Martha Read, a native of Indiana, who came to California with her parents in 1875 and located in Pomona. She is a woman of fine intellectual qualities, and after her graduation from Mills College in Alameda county taught school for several years in Pomona. For three years she was assistant principal under James D. Graham,

of Pasadena. She is active in the social life of Pasadena, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at one time was president of the home missionary society connected with that church. She was a member of the Board of Education during the building of the new high school building, was president of the Shakespeare Club for two terms, and in every way gives her best efforts to the general welfare. Mr. Reynolds is also a member and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for seven years served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Both himself and wife are liberal contributors to its material welfare, and both are teachers, having two of the largest classes, he the "Minute Men" and Mrs. Reynolds the "J. O. C." Fraternalism Mr. Reynolds is a Mason, belonging to Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M.

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CLAYTON H. GARVEY. Since 1903 Clayton H. Garvey has made his winter home in Pasadena, where he has become known as a public spirited man in all things that have for their object the upbuilding of Los Angeles county. He is well known in Ohio, Indiana, and indeed the entire middle west. A native of Ohio, he was born in Cincinnati June 8, 1859, and there spent his boyhood and young manhood. He is a son of James P. and Mary (Hamilton) Garvey, the father being a native of Kentucky and member of a prominent family of that region.

Clayton H. Garvey received his preliminary education through the medium of the public schools of his native city (where his father was engaged as a general business man), and there prepared to enter Bethany College, near Wheeling, W. Va., from which institution he was graduated in 1879. After graduation he went to Kentucky and entered Kentucky University at Lexington, taking a special course, after which he returned to his native city and entered upon a business career, becoming associated with his father and brothers in the tobacco business in Cincinnati. In 1885 he became identified with the American Wire Nail Company of Covington, Ky. (which had been established about ten years previously) and in 1887 the plant was removed to Anderson, Ind. The first nails were made by hand; afterwards the company introduced

automatic machines from Germany and installed the same in their plant in Covington. This concern manufactured the first wire nails in the United States. The business prospered with the passing years with the result that the products of the American Wire Nail Company were in demand throughout the United States and also in many foreign markets. Mr. Garvey remained identified with the interests of this concern until 1897, when he retired from active business.

December 10, 1900, Mr. Garvey married Miss Luella Mae Rhodes, a native of Cincinnati, who was educated in Western College of Oxford, Ohio, and then went abroad where she took special studies. Immediately after their marriage Mrs. and Mrs. Garvey started on a tour around the world, which covered a period of nearly two years, during which time they visited many of the large cities of the Orient and places of interest and attraction in China, Japan, Corea, Egypt and many other countries, concluding the trip with a visit to California. Here they decided to make their home permanently, having found the best climate in all their travels in the southern part of the state. Accordingly Mr. Garvey erected a handsome residence at No. 215 Palmetto Drive, Pasadena, patterned after the Italian villa style of architecture, and modern in all of its appointments. By name it is known as the *Qui Si Sano*, meaning "without care." It commands a fine view of the surrounding neighborhood, the attractive mountains and peaks, and is one of the beautiful homes of Pasadena.

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COL. JAMES E. MONTGOMERY. A retired army officer, Col. James E. Montgomery is spending the evening of his days amid the pleasant surroundings of Pasadena, where he is the owner of one of the beautiful places of the world famous city. He is a native of the state of New York, his birth having occurred in the home owned by his parents on the banks of the Hudson. He is descended from honored ancestry on both paternal and maternal sides, his father, John C. Montgomery, being a lineal descendant from Sir Roger de Montgomerie, who led the right wing of the army of William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. The father was a general business man and capitalist of

Philadelphia and later of New York, the grandfather, John Montgomery, being a merchant of the City of Brotherly Love and one of its first trustees. The mother, Elizabeth Philips, was the daughter of Henry Philips, of Bank Hall, England, and the granddaughter of Benjamin Chew, chief justice of Pennsylvania under George III.

James E. Montgomery received his early education in the schools of Philadelphia, after which he prepared for college, and entering Princeton was graduated in 1845. He first read law, but later changed his plans and took up civil engineering, and in the performance of his duties in the latter capacity was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad for several years. At the first tap of the drum Mr. Montgomery enlisted for service in the Union army, and at the expiration of his three months service was appointed by President Lincoln an adjutant-general of the army and assigned to the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in many important engagements, was in the Seven Days Battle before Richmond, where he had two horses shot under him, and was twice wounded and taken prisoner, then ordered to Vicksburg under the command of General Slocum. Later he was transferred to Natchez, Miss., by General Canby and then ordered to New Orleans, where he was made Chief of Staff of the Thirteenth Army Corps under Maj.-Gen. Granger which was ordered to coöperate with Admiral Farragut in the attack upon the forts commanding the entrance to Mobile, Ala. He remained in the army until the summer of 1866 and the following year accompanied Admiral Farragut by special request and as his secretary on his famous and exceptional trip to the continent of Europe, visited every country, in all of which he was received with the most distinguished marks of respect and admiration and was accorded unusual privileges for visiting all points of interest. After returning to this country he remained with the admiral until his death, which occurred in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1870. In 1875 Colonel Montgomery accompanied Admiral Werden on his trip to the western coast of South America, returning after the lapse of one year. In 1877 he received the appointment to the position of United States consul to Geneva, Switzerland, thence to Leipsic, Germany, and in 1881 to the same office in Belgium, with head-



quarters at Brussels. Later he was transferred to Trieste, Austria, from which he resigned on account of ill health caused from his service in the war. Thereafter he located for a time in Switzerland, but finally he returned to New York City.

Colonel Montgomery was married in 1880, to Miss Mary Seymour Walker, of Utica, N. Y. At her death in 1895 she left one son, Hugh Eglinton, now a resident of Pasadena. He married Miss Alice Howland, a niece of Judge Howland of New York. The colonel's second wife was Florence Miller, of Denver, Colo., and their home is now located at No. 445 Bellefontaine street, Pasadena, a neat and substantial residence, modern in every particular and distinctly a model home. The colonel is one of the prominent social citizens of Pasadena, a member of the Princeton Club of Los Angeles, and the oldest member of the Military Order of Loyal Legion of the United States.

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G. ROSCOE THOMAS. The family represented by G. Roscoe Thomas, of Pasadena, originated in Wales, was later established in England, and the immigrating ancestor who founded the name on American soil was Thomas Thomas, the grandfather of our subject. His marriage united him with Miss Georgia Gage, a native of England. Among the children born to Thomas and Georgia (Gage) Thomas was Joseph G. Thomas, who was born in Massachusetts, in which state he followed farming prior to his removal to the Empire state, and was there married to Martha R. Steele, of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

On the family homestead near Sardinia, Erie county, N. Y., G. Roscoe Thomas was born December 10, 1841, and the schools of western New York, whither his parents removed when he was quite young, furnished him with a common school education. Apt and studious, he made the most of his advantages and supplemented his earlier studies by a course in the academy at Pike, N. Y., and still later he attended the seminary in Springville, N. Y. When eighteen years of age he had mapped out a career for his future life, which was to follow dentistry for a profession, and toward this end he entered the office of A. L. Vaughn and began his

studies, remaining with this preceptor for three years. Subsequently he continued his studies in the Pennsylvania Dental College of Philadelphia, graduating creditably in 1866. The following year he went to Detroit, Mich., and for eighteen years followed his profession in that city, leaving behind him a record not only of good workmanship, but also of good citizenship, having taken an active part in public matters. It was in 1885 that he disposed of his practice, and, on account of ill health, came to the west, settling the same year in Pasadena. Shortly afterward he began to deal in real estate, and is now the owner of much valuable property.

In 1866 Dr. Thomas formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Caroline C. Clapp, a native of Mentor, Ohio, and the daughter of Hon. Matthew M. Clapp, a prominent resident of that locality. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of five children, all of whom are a credit to their devoted parents. Named in order of birth they are as follows: Georgia Grace; Carl Clapp, professor of marine engineering at Cornell University; Joseph Paul and Ros Ray, both in Los Angeles; and Jessie P. Ever since locating in Pasadena in 1885 Dr. Thomas has displayed the keenest interest in his home city, entering heart and soul into any project that would advance its interests, and was a member of its first board of trustees. This came into being in 1886, when Pasadena was a city of the sixth class, and later a charter was secured. He is a member of the board of trade of Pasadena. The family home is at No. 530 Bellefontaine street.

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GEORGE W. GLOVER. As proprietor of the *South Pasadena*, one of the popular organs of this section of Southern California, George W. Glover is giving the force and power of his pen to the best interests of the city where he has made his home since 1884. He was born in Evansville, Ind., January 9, 1853, a son of George W. and Mary J. (Guthrie) Glover, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. In 1849 they removed to Indiana, where they were numbered among the early pioneer settlers, and there the father engaged in the operation of saw-mills which he owned. In 1881 he came to Cal-

ifornia and located in South Pasadena, where he purchased a tract of about fifty acres and partly planted it to oranges, lemons and other fruits and engaged in its cultivation and development until his death. His wife is also deceased. They were justly named among the respected citizens of this city and were held in high esteem by all who knew them.

George W. Glover, Jr., received a limited education in his native state, attending the common schools. In 1884 he came to South Pasadena and purchased a small tract and has here made his home since. It was nine years after his arrival here that he established the *South Pasadena*, a paper which is independent on all subjects and for its size contains a larger amount of editorials than any other paper in the state. In 1906 he established another paper in Pasadena, known as the *Roadrunner*, also independent in thought, and many of the editorials appearing in it are quoted in other papers because of their sentiment and solid worth. Mr. Glover is not only an able writer, but a logical one as well, and with a broad interest in public affairs contributes articles on all the leading topics of the day. He has a nicely equipped office in the business section of South Pasadena, while his printing office is on his ranch of fifteen acres in the southwestern part of the city, where he has every equipment for carrying on a successful enterprise of the kind. He is also interested in mining in California, and as well takes a keen interest in the development and upbuilding of Southern California. Politically he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, but has never cared for official recognition, although he has served in the interests of the public as justice of the peace.

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#### FRANKLIN AUGUSTUS SEABERT.

Various well-founded reasons contribute toward making Mr. Seabert one of the substantial citizens of Los Angeles, where he has resided since 1896, he having come to the west three years previously to recuperate his health. Leaving the east, where he had won renown in railroad circles, he brought to the west the same energy and penetration which had been the keynote of his success hitherto, and that he has made a

wise application of these gifts is shown in the fact that though he has been a resident here only ten years, he is now president of four of the largest enterprises of the west, namely: Bissbee Quincy Copper Mining Company, Mesa Grande Tourmaline and Gem Company, Ramona Cahuilla Gem Company and the Southwestern Securities Company.

All personal acquisitions merely, either in the way of means or position, are of secondary importance to Mr. Seabert as compared with his pride of birth and ancestry. The Seabert family is of German origin, and it is stated on authority that over eight hundred years ago one of the name lived near Fulda, Hesse Cassel, in the Hartz Mountains. From the time of the Reformation the family espoused the Protestant faith, and even as late as the early sixteenth century they still had representatives in the Hartz Mountains, where the family owned a magnificent castle. Great-grandfather Seabert was the first of the family to leave the Fatherland, removing from there to France, where the family owned an entailed estate, which had been granted to one of the members for patriotic service during feudal times. Grandfather Major Augustus Charles Seabert served in the French army under Napoleon Bonaparte, but with the defeat of his general his own life was in jeopardy, his property confiscated, and finally, in order to save his life, he fled to Canada. From there he later came to the United States, settling in Vermont, where he died at the venerable age of ninety-eight years and eight months. Dismounting after a horseback ride of thirty-four miles he had not been seated long before he breathed his last, death resulting from exhaustion, while he still wore his riding boots and spurs.

Born in the old province of Gascony, in southwestern France, Philip Seabert was twelve years old when he accompanied his father to the shores of the New World. The greater part of his life was associated with the state of Vermont, and in Brattleboro he was eminently known in legal circles, being attorney for the Vermont Central Railroad. For four terms he served in the state legislature, and during this time originated and passed the law making ten hours the legal day for laborers. This was the first law passed in the United States regulating the hours



of labor. Prior to the Civil war he was a Democrat, but a change in his views came with the conflict and he was ever afterward an ardent Republican. He passed away at the good old age of eighty-nine years, firm in the faith of the Episcopal Church. His marriage with Theresa Keene, of Keene, N. H., united him with a family no less renowned in military affairs than his own. Her father, Gen. Walter O. Keene, born in New England, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, rising from captain of Company A, which he organized, to colonel, finally receiving the brevet of brigadier-general. The Keene family is of English origin, and the locality in which the early members settled in New Hampshire has ever since borne the family name. The mother died in Vermont at the age of seventy-six years, leaving four children. Henry is a resident of New Orleans. Emily is the wife of Dr. Charles W. Grau, of Berlin, Germany. Theresa became the wife of Dr. William Klinger, and resides in Paris, France.

Franklin A. Seabert was born April 17, 1838, in Brattleboro, Vt., where he received excellent educational advantages. His primary training over, he was prepared for Harvard College under the tutorage of Prof. Charles G. Jones, and at the age of seventeen he became a student in that famous institution. Too close application to his studies began to undermine his health, and at the end of six months he was so ill that he was compelled to leave college. Eight months abroad in the sunny climate of France and Germany restored him to his usual strength. It was while on this trip in the land of his forefathers that he gathered much valuable information relative to his antecedents. Upon his return home he entered Bellevue Medical College in New York City, with the intention of preparing himself for the medical profession, but before he had completed his first year became ill with lung trouble, and upon the advice of his physician he again gave up his studies. After spending several months in recuperating he went to Troy, N. Y., and entered the Polytechnic School, and in 1858, at Scranton, Pa., entered the engineer corps of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The road at that time ran only from Scranton to Great Bend, N. Y., where

it connected with the Erie Railroad, but during the years he was in the employ of the company as civil engineer the road was completed to Deckers Ferry, seven miles below the Delaware Water Gap, there making connection with the Warren Railroad and the New Jersey Central.

The spirit of patriotism which was so prominent a characteristic in his father and both of his grandfathers lost nothing in transmission, and when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter he resigned his position with the railroad and offered his services to his country. Simultaneous with this he received the following message from his father: "You are the only one in the family that can bear arms, and it is your duty to enlist at once." His only brother was then in France on the entailed estate previously mentioned. After the expiration of his three-months service in the First Pennsylvania Rifles, Mr. Seabert was mustered out and thence went to Harrisburg, where with Gen. Roy Stone (then major) and others he organized the Bucktail Brigade, which was composed of the One Hundred and Thirty-second, One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiments of infantry. Mr. Seabert was commissioned lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, being elected by the men of his company, and later he was made captain. Among the hard-fought battles in which he participated were the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and all of the engagements of the Army of the Potomac. As a member of the Third Division of the First Army Corps he was detailed on the staff of Abner Doubleday as aid, and in the engagement at Antietam was wounded, but on recovering joined his post at Gettysburg. During the third day's battle he was wounded four times and was finally removed to the improvised hospital in the Baptist church. After the battle was over attention was given to the men who had been laid low by its ravages, those for whom there was no hope remaining in the church, while the others were sent to the various army hospitals. Owing to the fact that Mr. Seabert was unconscious he was taken for dead and thus was among those left in the church. Governor Curtin and W. W. Ketchum, a member of congress, in looking over the latter, discovered that Mr.

Seabert was unconscious and had him removed to a private house, later to a hospital at Harrisburg (he still being unconscious), and finally to the Armory Square Hospital at Washington. There he was operated upon by Dr. D. W. Bliss, who removed a piece of shell and a piece of the skull bone, inserting in the place of the latter a piece of silver. To the average person this experience would have been a satisfactory reason for refraining from further duty, but not so with Mr. Seabert. Upon his recovery he returned to his command and from time to time was promoted until made commissary general of the Third Division, First Army Corps, with the rank of colonel and brevet brigadier-general, being mustered out as such at the close of the war. At the time of his resignation in December, 1865, he was offered a major's commission in the regular army, but declined the honor and instead returned to the company which he had left four years before. For a time he was roadmaster on the Bloomsburg division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, later accepting the appointment of superintendent of construction of the road's extension between Binghamton and Buffalo. With headquarters at Buffalo he held this position from 1881 until 1893, when ill-health once more stepped in and changed his plans. Resigning his position he came to the Pacific coast to recuperate and here in the west met one of his old-time friends, J. A. Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific road. At the persuasion of Mr. Fillmore Mr. Seabert was induced to become assistant superintendent of the Tucson division of that road, running between Yuma, Ariz., and El Paso, Tex., with headquarters in the former place. Resigning once more on account of ill-health in 1896 he came to Los Angeles and for two years took a thorough rest.

By the time Mr. Seabert had recovered his health he was well pleased with his surroundings in the west and determined to remain here permanently. Subsequently he organized the Southwestern Securities Company, of which he is president, and which is capitalized at \$55,000. Only such securities are handled that have been thoroughly investigated and pronounced absolutely legitimate. Mr. Seabert is also president of the Mesa Grande Tourmaline and Gem Company, which he organized after purchasing the

property now operated by the company, which comprises eight hundred and seventy-eight acres at Mesa Grande. Three openings are now being worked, and at this writing the property is conceded to be the finest gem-producing mine on the Pacific coast. The lapidary is located in Los Angeles and is in charge of H. E. Fulkerson, the secretary of the company, and a noted gem expert. The property of the Ramona Cahuilla Gem Company, of which Mr. Seabert is also president, comprises five hundred and sixty acres of land in Riverside county, a part of which was bought from Ramona, the heroine of the famous story of that name by Helen Hunt Jackson. Mr. Seabert is also president of the Bisbee Quincy Copper Mining Company, the mines being located in Bisbee, Ariz.

Near Kingston, Pa., Mr. Seabert was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Bird, who was born in New Jersey, a daughter of Elijah Bird. Mr. Bird is a descendant of one of the oldest families in New Jersey, later becoming a farmer in Huntington valley, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Seabert have two children, Janette Theresa, at home, and Charles Philip, who is in the employ of the Naco & Cananea Railroad, and resides in Cananea, Mexico. Politically Mr. Seabert is a Republican, and he makes his church home in the Presbyterian denomination. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, and socially is identified with the Union League. One of the most treasured souvenirs which Mr. Seabert has in his possession is a facsimile of General Washington's army records. By act of congress one hundred copies were struck off, one of which Mr. Seabert's father obtained, the same now in his son's possession.

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HENRY C. BOHRMANN. To the citizens of German birth or blood is owed much in the citizenship of many of our cities and sections of country, and Los Angeles is not lacking in the sturdy Teutons who have made America their home, the stars and stripes their flag, and the interests of the western world parallel with their own. Among these is Henry C. Bohrmann, whose birth occurred in Ostrowick, Province of Saxony, in Germany, October 21, 1854. He was the only child of his parents, his father being a

commission merchant. He received his education through the medium of the public schools, and at an early age was apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinet-maker. Upon the completion of his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman in different parts of the country, then engaged in business for himself for a time, and finally, in 1877, came to America. In Louisville, Ky., he followed his trade in a furniture factory, but because of his wife's failing health he came to California. This was in 1882, when Los Angeles had only about fourteen thousand inhabitants. There was very little business at that time in the city, and apparently small opportunity to achieve success in any line of work. Nothing daunted, however, he rented a place on South Spring street, between Fourth and Fifth streets (which was then considered quite a distance from the heart of the business district), and established a cabinet shop, doing both manufacturing and repairing, and also engaged at the trade of carpenter. In spite of slow business he persevered, and later leased a lot on South Spring street and there erected a one-story building, now the site of Ralphs' grocery store. He began the manufacture of mantels and tilings, store fixtures, etc., and met with a success which enabled him later to build on another story and equip his factory with modern methods for carrying on his business. Later he engaged in the hardwood lumber business at No. 721 San Pedro street. In 1894 he sold out the mantel and tile manufactory, and a year later also disposed of the lumber business, after which he began the improvement of the property which he had in the meantime accumulated. He has built over a dozen residences in Los Angeles. His home is located on Washington, between Hoover and Daren place, where he owns a plot of ground 165x280 feet. In addition to this city property he also owns a farm in the Winedale district, Los Angeles county.

In Saxony, Germany, Mr. Bohrmann was united in marriage with Miss Mary Koencke, a native of Hanover; her death occurred March 1, 1906, and she is sleeping in Rosedale cemetery. Both she and her husband were faithful members of the Lutheran Church. They had three children, namely: Henry W., Annie and Howard W. Mr. Bohrmann is identified fraternally with

the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member and the last one left of Gauntlet Lodge. He is a staunch Republican in his political affiliations, and always votes that ticket. He was a member of the first Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, and has always taken a keen interest in the advancement of the city's best interests. He is universally held in high esteem and named among the prominent citizens of this section.

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FREDERICK WILLIAM STEIN. In the efficient deputy tax collector of Los Angeles county the state records one more of the many residents of the Fatherland who have taken up life here and become important factors in the upbuilding of the commonwealth. Born in the duchy of Baden, Schwarzwald, in the famous Black Forest, Frederick W. Stein is the son of another Frederick, the latter born near Mannheim, on the banks of the river Necker. From his earliest years the father was a diligent student and made the most of the excellent opportunities by which he was surrounded in his native land. After graduating from Heidelberg College he took up school teaching, later becoming superintendent of schools in Steinen. The year 1849, which brought so many newcomers to the New World, found Mr. Stein and his family among those who debarked at New York, but unlike the majority he did not come hither in search of gold, seeking rather a suitable location in which to rear his growing children. Going to Steuben county, Ind., he first tried his hand at farming, but as this did not prove to his liking he soon abandoned it and engaged in school teaching in Fort Wayne, that state, later including the teaching of vocal and instrumental music. His earth life came to a close in that city in 1873. The lady whom he married was in maidenhood Christiana Schneider, a native of Schaffhausen, on the Rhine, the daughter of Prof. Frederick Schneider, who was an instructor in the latter city. After the Reformation the Steins as well as the Schneiders became followers of the teachings of Luther, and the latest generations of both families still cling to that faith. The mother died in Iowa after rearing a family of nine children, all of whom are living. One of the sons, Edward H.,

is secretary of the board of education in Grand Rapids, Mich., having been a member of that body for twenty-five years. Another son, Herman J., is engaged in the furniture business in Anderson, that state. Both of the latter were staunch defenders of their adopted country during the Civil war, being assigned to the One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Edward H. was wounded in the battle of Nashville.

The eldest son in his parents' large family and the only one in California, Frederick W. Stein was born January 17, 1841, and was therefore about nine years old when the family came to the United States. When he was about twelve years old he was sent to Indianapolis, Ind., to take advantage of the public school privileges there offered, and three years later, in 1856, went to Coldwater, Mich., for the same purpose. His first experience in the business world was in Chicago, Ill. From there he returned to Coldwater and learned the carpenter's trade, later following it there and in Fort Wayne until the war cloud cast its blighting shadow over the country. At the first tap of the drum he was among those who responded to his adopted country's call to arms, enlisting April 18, 1861, in the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and by actual count was the fifth soldier to enlist from Fort Wayne. He was mustered in at Indianapolis. During his three months' service he participated in the battles at Phillipi, Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford, and at the expiration of his term was mustered out at Indianapolis, July 30, 1861. August 18 following he re-enlisted in Company C, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry, thereafter serving throughout Kentucky and Tennessee and participating in the battle of Fort Donelson February 15, 1862. During this engagement he was wounded by a minie-ball in the right leg, with the result that he was placed in a hospital until he recovered sufficiently to again join the ranks. Rejoining his regiment the following July he was placed on detached service, acting as scout under Colonel Boone of Kentucky and others. During all of this perilous and trying service, in which he crossed and recrossed the guerrilla lines, he escaped injury or capture, and at the expiration of his enlistment, veteraned until the close of

the war and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in November, 1865.

The following December found Mr. Stein once more in Fort Wayne, Ind., where he soon afterward became associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having charge of the car shops there as foreman until 1883. Removing to Richmond, Ind., in the latter year he once more took up the business which he had laid aside to take up arms in the war, and there carried on contracting and building until locating in Los Angeles in 1887. It was in 1890 that he accepted the position of freight agent on the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad, being the first one to hold that position, the road at that time running only as far as Pasadena, while now its terminus is Salt Lake City. Resigning this position two years later he once more resumed work at his trade, following it with splendid results until 1894, when he laid by private affairs to give his time and attention to the duties of deputy county assessor, having been appointed to this office during that year for a term of four years. From 1898 until 1902 he again followed contracting and building, but as he was appointed to the office of deputy tax collector that year to serve under W. O. Welch, he once more laid aside private affairs, and since January, 1903, has filled the latter position with entire satisfaction.

The family residence at No. 1390 Newton street, which Mr. Stein erected himself, is a commodious structure, in which he has carried out his ideas of what a comfortable home should be. It is presided over by his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Rosetta D. Scott, who was born in Indiana, their marriage occurring in Fort Wayne. The eldest child of this marriage was Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of J. D. Ruyle, and died in Los Angeles in 1895, leaving a son, Waldo Stein Ruyle, who has been adopted by his grandparents. The second child born to Mr. and Mrs. Stein was Flora A., who is now the wife of George A. Getchell and resides in this city. Frederick W., Jr., served in the Philippines for four years as an instructor after his graduation from the Los Angeles normal school, and has also served as superintendent of the San Pablo school district. As is natural to expect after his service of four

years in the Civil war Mr. Stein is interested in all Grand Army affairs, and is now quartermaster of Bartlett-Logan Post No. 6, of which he is past commander. Fraternally he belongs to Pentalfa Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

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JOHANN CARL ZAHN, M. D. Through a period of thirty years, beginning with the date of his arrival in Los Angeles and continuing until his death in 1901, Dr. Zahn was an enthusiastic exponent of the principles that formed the basis of the city's growth and prosperity. The broad culture resulting from a trained mind, liberal education and extensive travel gave to him the wise judgment and sagacious discernment that made his citizenship of inestimable value. With a staunch faith in the country of his adoption, he invested largely in Los Angeles real estate at a period when values were low, and he lived to see his judgment vindicated in the steady increase of valuations from which large financial benefits accrued to him. Although the accumulation of large holdings was not his chief ambition, such was his executive and business ability that without apparent effort on his part his possessions were enhanced to a gratifying extent.

The early years of Dr. Zahn's life were passed at Halle, Prussia, where he was born November 23, 1822. Following the usual German custom he served for three years in that army and during that period he rose to be an officer of an artillery regiment. While still a mere lad he had selected medicine as his chosen profession and to its study he gave many of his early years. After having traveled extensively through Europe at the age of twenty-four years he went to Australia and began to practice his profession, in which from the first he met with unusual success. Meanwhile he had become deeply interested in religious work and had accomplished much toward relieving the wants of those who reached Australia practically penniless. To further that cause he associated himself with others in the founding of the once famous Hern Huth mission at Victoria, to which he gave all of his possessions and which stood as a monument to the wisdom of its founders.

By engaging in commercial pursuits, investing

in property and practicing his profession, Dr. Zahn eventually accumulated another fortune, and at the time of coming to California he was financially independent. November 14, 1869, he married Miss Frances Sharpe, daughter of John and Mary Sharpe, natives of Nottinghamshire, England. Mrs. Zahn was educated primarily in the public schools of her native place and later attended college in England. While pursuing her studies in Lincoln College she became deeply interested in missionary work and was impressed with the conviction that it was her duty to go to Australia as a missionary in the interests of the upbuilding of Christianity. In spite of the protestations of her parents she persisted in urging their consent to such a step, and eventually she gained their consent that she might join an uncle in that far-distant land. The voyage of sixteen thousand miles was made alone, but she soon formed pleasant acquaintances on shipboard and agreeable intercourse helped to relieve the tedium of the long voyage. After her arrival she engaged in religious work and at one time traveled a considerable distance to attend a religious convention. There she was introduced to Dr. Zahn, whose admiration of her womanly graces soon ripened into love. They were soon married and, although he was nearly twenty years her senior, the union was one of unusual happiness and mutual affection.

Two years after his marriage Dr. Zahn brought his wife and son to California and settled in San Francisco and Oakland from which latter city two years later he came to Los Angeles. It was not his intention to engage in active professional practice, but sickness among the poor he never refused to treat. The hour was never too late or his personal matters too engrossing to cause him to refuse to minister to the needy and relieve the suffering destitute. No one knew the extent of his helpful ministrations, for he was reluctant to allude to his charities, seeking to follow the precept of the Lord in letting not the left hand know what the right hand doeth. Throughout all of his life he was an earnest and sincere Christian, zealous in the work of upbuilding the church. On his arrival in Los Angeles he found houses of worship were few, and he built a substantial edifice on Spring street between Fourth and Fifth streets, on the site where later he owned

the Grand Pacific block. At first the congregation worshipping there was evangelical in doctrines, but eventually was organized into the First German Methodist Episcopal Church. In that church he preached, not as an orthodox minister, but as a layman. In the same building the Baptists, Methodists and Unitarians worshipped, Dr. Zahn preaching in the German language in the morning and evening, while during the afternoon other congregations occupied the house. Through the erection of this house of worship and generous contributions to its maintenance he did much to establish the cause of religion in the growing town. To him the church was ever dear, and in his thought and affection it took the place of all clubs and secret organizations. Faith in God was the guiding principle of his life and when, after a long illness, he passed away October 6, 1901, at his residence, No. 427 South Hope street, he entered eternity with the same deep faith in an all-wise Providence which had been his religion from boyhood. From the church in whose work he had long been prominent and in whose pulpit he had stood to proclaim the love of God for man, his body was borne to its last resting place in Evergreen cemetery.

Surviving Dr. Zahn are his widow and five sons, namely: Oscar Carl; Otto Johann; Oswald Francis; L. Paul, who was graduated in 1903 from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and is now engaged in a general practice in Los Angeles, and Hector Nelson, manager of Rancho Angeleno at Paso Robles. The family residence is occupied by Mrs. Zahn, who superintends the management of the estate, valued at more than \$100,000. Since the doctor's death she has caused to be erected a substantial brick apartment house on the corner of Franklin and Broadway, and also owns other valuable property in Los Angeles.

Two of the Zahn brothers, Otto J. and Oswald F., have given much attention to the training of carrier-pigeons. For several years they trained pigeons as a pastime and had in their loft some fine specimens of the Belgian variety; after a time it occurred to them to utilize the birds in a practical way and train them to fly between Catalina and Los Angeles. At that time a steamer landed at Avalon at six o'clock in the evening and left for the main land at seven

o'clock the next morning. No communications were received from the outside world until another twenty-four hours had passed. Catalina, being then as now a very popular resort, drew many people to the enjoyment of its climate and fine fishing, and there was a general desire to receive mail with greater frequency. By using the pigeons a message could leave Catalina late one afternoon and appear in the Los Angeles papers the next morning. The message was closely written on the thinnest tissue paper, rolled in a bundle an inch long, and wired to the bird's leg. The experiment proved a success and throughout the season the carrier service was regularly employed from the island for messenger purposes. The service was known as the Catalina Pigeon messenger service. The quickest time made was by Blue Jim, a large and strong bird, that covered the distance of forty-eight miles in fifty minutes. The time of flight was usually one hour, while by steamer and rail the journey requires four and one-half hours. The best record ever made by a carrier-pigeon on the western coast was made in 1896 by Clara W., a hen one year and thirty-four days old. At the close of the summer season she had been sent to E. R. Scott, of Tucson, Ariz., a pigeon fancier, who missed her January 18. On the afternoon of January 19 she appeared at her old loft on South Hope street, Los Angeles, having made the journey of about four hundred and fifty miles through an unknown territory in about two days. For three or four years the brothers were organizers of several clubs that held competitive races for official records and one of the best official records, never before equalled, was from Sacramento to Los Angeles in ten hours and fifty-four minutes.

In addition to their pigeon specialty the Zahn brothers were to some extent engaged in the breeding and training of race horses, their aim being to own none but the best. Centinela, a fine animal in the Zahn stables, has made records in San Francisco and New Orleans, and on two separate occasions broke the Los Angeles track record. Another splendid animal, Angeleno, is a brother of Toluca, that broke the track record at Saratoga in 1900. All of these animals have won prizes at expositions and races, as have also



Black Orphan, Altara, Frank Mayo, Marie Corelli, and others from their barns. The brothers have interested themselves in movements for the introduction into California of horses of the finest breeds and greatest perfection, and have accomplished much toward awakening a lively interest in such affairs. Hector N. is the owner of Taranto, by St. Blaze, a Derby winner, said to be the best bred horse ever brought to the coast. L. Paul, next to the youngest of the brothers, possesses professional talent rather than business tastes and has devoted himself almost wholly to the attainment of a wide knowledge of materia medica, in which science he ranks among the rising young men of Los Angeles.

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IVORY B. NOBLE. Prominent among the public officers of Los Angeles county is I. B. Noble, who occupies a high position in the line of his work, which is that of county surveyor. Mr. Noble is a New Englander by birth, having been born in Boston, Mass., June 23, 1866, a son of William Oscar and Ellen P. Noble. The father was a native of Maine, and thence located as a builder in Massachusetts, where he remained until 1888, when he came to Los Angeles and here lived retired until his death in 1902. He was the descendant of a prominent Maine family, identified with the early history of that state. He is survived by his wife, formerly Ellen P. Bates, a native of Vermont and also the representative of an old New England family, and she now makes her home in Los Angeles. Besides Ivory B., she has a son, George O., engaged with the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company.

I. B. Noble was reared in his native city and educated in its public and high schools, and when about twenty years old, in 1886, came to Los Angeles. He liked the country so well that he decided to remain, and the following year entered the employ of the city engineer, Fred Eaton, acting as an assistant in the field. He continued under Mr. Lambie, Mr. Eaton's successor, until 1891, in which year he went north to work as engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and later became a member of an engineering corps, doing work in the cities of Seattle and Port Townsend. After an absence of three years he returned to Los Angeles and again became a

member of the engineering force of the city of Los Angeles. Two years later he entered the employ of the Los Angeles Pacific Railway as their engineer of construction, continuing with them until 1899, when he accepted a position in the county surveyor's office under J. H. Smith. A year later he was made chief deputy county surveyor, which position he retained under Leo V. Youngworth, whose resignation to accept the appointment to the office of United States marshal left the position open. In July, 1906, Mr. Noble was appointed by the county board of supervisors to fill the vacancy, and in the following fall was nominated on the Republican ticket. Later he was endorsed by the Democratic party, was duly elected to the office, and in January, 1907, he took the oath of office for a term of four years. He has ably demonstrated his ability in the line of his work and has the confidence of the people in his present position.

Mr. Noble is associated fraternally with the Odd Fellows, being a member of Goodwill Lodge No. 323, of Los Angeles, in which he was first made a member of the organization, and is also a Mason, having been made a member in South Gate Lodge No. 320, F. & A. M. Politically he is a staunch Republican on all national issues; locally he is a loyal and patriotic citizen and intent upon the advancement of the general welfare.

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ROBERT H. GAYLORD. The business interests of Southern California have in Robert H. Gaylord a faithful advocate. He is a native of Connecticut, born in Groton March 9, 1876, a son of Dr. Charles H. and Mary S. (Stafford) Gaylord, both natives of the same state. The father received a preliminary education through the medium of the public schools, after which he studied medicine, graduated and began a practice in his chosen profession which lasted until his death, which occurred in early manhood. Robert H. Gaylord was educated in his native city until 1890, when he came to Pasadena and shortly afterward entered Throop Polytechnic Institute, where he pursued his studies for a time.

Upon leaving school Mr. Gaylord began his business career and was variously engaged for a time, finally becoming interested in electrical en-



gineering, a line of work for which he has a special adaptation, and therefore is meeting with success. He is a member of the Foulkes-Gaylord Company of Los Angeles, who do a general electrical engineering and contracting business.

Mr. Gaylord was married in Pasadena to Miss Elizabeth Emery, a native of Bay City, Mich., and the daughter of Hiram Emery, a prominent lumberman of that place. They have one son, Emery Stafford Gaylord. Mr. Gaylord is prominent in the Masonic organization, being a member of the lodge, chapter, commandery and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite.

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JESSE R. UMSTED. For a quarter of a century Mr. Umsted has been a resident of Los Angeles and during this time has identified himself prominently with the development of this section of the state. His father, Nicholas Umsted, was a native of Maryland and when twelve years old was taken to Ohio, where he first engaged in farming with his father, and later established himself independently, continuing in that work until 1872, when he removed to the city of Toledo. From there he went to Omaha, Neb., and became connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, holding a position with the company for about twelve years, when his death removed a trusted employe and respected citizen. Politically he affiliated with the Republican party. The mother, who was Elizabeth Adams before her marriage, was a native of Pennsylvania, and with her husband was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Umsted was the mother of three children, two of whom survive, her death occurring in Omaha, Neb.

The birth of Jesse R. Umsted occurred November 11, 1845, at Tiffin, Ohio, where he received his preliminary education before entering the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was in school when the Civil war began, and when his father, who was a member of the National Guards, was summoned to the Potomac river for guard duty, the son went as his substitute. Although the father was later drafted for regular service he was immediately discharged for physical disability. When the son's term of service expired he returned to his school work and graduated from college in 1867. Subsequently he became

superintendent of public schools at Rising Sun, Ind. Still later he began to read law and was admitted to the bar at Xenia, Ohio, afterwards practicing for seven years at Toledo. Following this period he engaged in farming for three years in Ohio, then came to California, and has since been engaged in the real estate, life and fire insurance business here. Mr. Umsted owns a dairy ranch stocked with fifty head of Jersey cattle, which is now being run by two of his sons. It is located on Florence and Vermont avenues and the greater part of the herd is the increase from the one Jersey cow which Mr. Umsted purchased shortly after his arrival here.

Immediately after his admission to the bar Mr. Umsted was married to Miss Mary Wilson, a native of Tiffin, Ohio, and a daughter of Hon. Joel W. and Mary Elizabeth (Moe) Wilson. Her mother was born February 23, 1817, and although she is now blind from an attack of the grip, she still lives, making her home with a daughter who resides in Toledo. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a very prominent political leader in Ohio and filled a number of important official positions. He was prosecuting attorney of Seneca county, was a member of the house of representatives, was president of the state senate and was adjutant general and acting governor of the state. In 1851 he was appointed by the governor of Ohio as attorney for the state to pursue the parties who had forcibly taken from the state into captivity in Kentucky and Virginia the eight children of a colored family and sold them into slavery. The family was widely scattered over the mountains when the kidnappers were finally caught, and claiming that they were innocent purchasers refused to give up the negroes. Mr. Wilson immediately began proceedings in court for their recovery and after several trials of the case (three for those in Kentucky, each resulting favorably) the children were finally restored to freedom. Mr. Wilson was not a native of Ohio, his birthplace being Bridgeport, Vt., but he was one of her most illustrious citizens. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and on the day preceding his funeral he was to have given an address on political matters before a large county mass meeting at Tiffin.

One of the most active workers in church affairs, Mrs. Umsted fills a number of important official positions in the various societies connected therewith. She is treasurer of the Ladies Aid Society, and for a number of years has been secretary of the Pacific branch of The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also president of the University auxiliary of the last named; is also a member of the home missionary society, and a member of the official board of University Church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Umsted are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the family of five children born to them four sons are living, and of them we make the following mention: Leon W., who married Kate Green, is superintendent of the mailing department at the Station C postoffice; Walter N., engaged in the dairy business, married Edith Tremberth in Omaha; Howard C., who married Nellie Bennett, is associated with his brother just mentioned in the dairy business; Rolla P., a rancher near San Diego, married Grace Thomason. Mr. Umsted is well informed on all matters of civic, social and economic interest and exerts an elevating influence on the community in which he resides and where he is held in the highest esteem.

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CHARLES B. WOODHEAD. In naming the prominent business men and upbuilding factors of Southern California in general and of Los Angeles in particular, mention belongs to Charles B. Woodhead, who came here as early as the fall of 1873 and has since been deeply interested in its welfare. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 20, 1845, of English descent and the son of Thomas and Virginia (Burton) Woodhead. When he was a lad of ten years, in the spring of 1855, the parents removed to Iowa, settling in Burlington, where Charles B. received a good education in the public schools. The call to arms at the opening of the Civil war fired his patriotic spirit and when only nineteen years old he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteers. For a time after his return to civil life he was variously employed and when twenty-one years old he became interested in contracting and general building. It was not his intention, however, to con-

tinue in business at that time, his one ambition being to secure a university education and the proceeds of his work were carefully laid aside for that purpose. During the winter months he attended the Baptist College at Burlington, and during the spring, summer and fall he continued the work previously mentioned. The returns from a fortunate real estate investment enabled him to pursue his studies continuously, and in 1870 he entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, graduating with the class of 1873.

In the fall following his graduation Mr. Woodhead came to the west intending to travel a year and then return east and enter law school. Upon coming to Los Angeles, however, in 1874, he became interested in the country and decided to remain and go into business. In the summer of 1876 he started in the fruit and commission business, at first alone, but soon afterward he admitted Leslie F. Gay into the partnership. Under the firm name of Woodhead & Gay a lucrative business was conducted until 1883, when it was sold to Porter Brothers. During the business career of Woodhead & Gay they opened branch houses at Yuma, Phoenix, Tombstone and Tucson, Ariz., in this way helping to push the market for California products as far east as New Mexico, Colorado and Texas. Believing in the future of Los Angeles Mr. Woodhead made numerous investments in real estate during the summer of 1882, this too at a time when the real estate market of Los Angeles was dead and unpromising. Since that time he has also been interested in a general live stock business, having given a great deal of attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle. Mr. Woodhead was one of the company that pushed Long Beach to the front as a seaside resort, in fact he it was who christened it Long Beach, a name so fittingly appropriate for that beautiful resort.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Woodhead returned east, and the February following he was united in marriage with Miss Ida E. Gard, of Springfield, Ohio, the daughter of Silas and Mary E. Gard. In March, 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Woodhead returned to Los Angeles, which city has ever since continued to be their home. Mr. Woodhead has always been interested in the temperance and charity work of this city, and

especially in the Los Angeles Orphan Home, at the corner of Yale and Alpine streets. This institution was started and incorporated in 1880, Mr. Woodhead being one of its staunchest supporters. Mrs. Woodhead was elected a member of the board during the spring of 1883 and was also made recording secretary, a position which she held continuously until 1906. During the years which she has been connected with the institution she has ably filled the positions of vice-president and president, and was released from the presidency in May of 1906 in order to accompany her husband and children on an European trip. Through her earnest effort and sympathy she not only got in touch with the workings of the institution in all its minutia, but by a deep mother love she endeared herself to the little orphans as they came to the home, holding the love of many of the children after they had left the home and had grown up to be useful members of society.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodhead have four daughters, Blanche E., Florence M., Lora M. and Helen Charlene. The three eldest graduated from the academy of the University of Southern California in the summer of 1906, after which Mr. and Mrs. Woodhead and their four children spent a year in European travel.

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A. S. ROBBINS. The late A. S. Robbins is remembered as one of the upbuilding factors of Los Angeles, whither he came and located as early as 1878. A native of Ohio, he was born in Windham, Portage county, the son of Samuel and Lydia (Seymour) Robbins, the former of Scotch descent and a native of Exeter, N. H. After their marriage they came to what was then considered the frontier, becoming pioneers of the Western Reserve. It was while the parents were making their home in Windham, Ohio, that A. S. Robbins was born and in the public schools of that place he conned his lessons, having as one of his schoolmates James A. Garfield. When Mr. Garfield went to the front in the service of his country during the Civil war Mr. Robbins presented him with a magnificent charger, as a bond of the friendship which had existed between them during the years of their boyhood and young manhood.

During young manhood Mr. Robbins went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the merchandise business, as a wholesale and retail dealer in art goods, at the corner of Seneca and Superior streets, a business which netted him an excellent income, and one in which he continued until 1874. It was during this year that he disposed of his holdings in Cleveland and came to California, locating in Oakland, where he lived retired for four years or until 1878, when he came to Los Angeles to make his home. From the first he had great faith in the future of the city, a faith which he exemplified by investing heavily in real estate. Both directly and indirectly this had a salutary effect upon the young city, for others were induced to do likewise. During the same year, 1878, he built a large residence at No. 923 South Figueroa street, a part of the city that was then considered out in the country, purchasing at that time half of the block in which his residence was located. Here he spent the remainder of his life, his earth life coming to a close September 21, 1904. The family continued to make this their home until March, 1907, when Mrs. Robbins disposed of the property. Besides making large investments in real estate Mr. Robbins was considerably interested in mining, and was one of the principal men interested in the organization of the Bisbee West Copper Company, of which he was president up to the time of his death. At the time this company was organized probably none of those interested in it expected to live to see it reach its present proportions, for it is today a very valuable property. This was but another example of the penetration and forethought possessed by Mr. Robbins, and those who were privileged to know him were wont to refer to his judgment in many matters. This fact was especially true of young men, for whom Mr. Robbins seemed to have a special fondness, and he lost no opportunity to give them a helping hand. Many a young man of Los Angeles owes his start and success in business to Mr. Robbins' encouragement and financial support.

Before her marriage Mrs. Robbins was Miss Anna Spencer Evans, a native of Canton, Ohio, and the daughter of William Fayette and Mary (Spencer) Evans, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of Pennsylvania. During

her girlhood Mrs. Robbins was a close neighbor and friend of the Saxton family, to which Mrs. McKinley belonged. She is a woman of many rare qualities, which have endeared her to many friends. She is a member of the Friday Morning Club and is a charter member of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church. In the founding of the latter organization Mr. Robbins took an important part and throughout his life he continued to support its charities. Fraternally he was a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, and politically he was a supporter of Republican doctrines.

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ANDREW W. FRANCISCO. From authentic records it has been proven that the Francisco family originated in Castilia, Spain, the emigrating ancestor thence removing to France in an early day and there the family flourished for many generations. To write the history of the family while in that country would mean in part to write the history of the Huguenots in general, for such they were, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes was the withdrawal of all hope for peace or safety in the land which had long been the home of their ancestors. Henry Francisco was born in France prior to the removal of the family to England in the early part of the seventeenth century, as a result of the decree issued by Louis XIV. He subsequently came to the United States, and at the time of his death in Whitehall, N. Y., had attained the remarkable age of one hundred and thirty-four years. The fact that he attained a great age would be meaningless were it not also recorded that his life was correspondingly useful, and among his other achievements it is known that he participated in Queen Anne's war, the French and Indian war and the Revolution.

Andrew W. Francisco, Sr., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in that vicinity almost his entire life was passed. Following closely upon his graduation from St. Xavier's College in that city he entered a printing office as a "devil," rising from that lowly position step by step until he became manager and editor. From manager of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* he passed to the management of the Cincinnati *Penny Press*, and still later was editor and one of the proprietors of the

Cincinnati *Times*. Disposing of his interest in the latter paper he became one of the owners of the *Ohio State Journal*, which was published in Columbus, but in 1882 he sold his interest to purchase an ownership in the *Commercial Telegram* of Toledo, Ohio. It was while in charge of the latter paper and through the instrumentality of his life-long friend, General Otis, that he became financially interested in the Los Angeles *Times*, and the year 1883 witnessed his removal to this city. For a number of years afterward he was associated with the latter paper, but his election to public offices made it necessary for him to relinquish all other duties. After the completion of one term as county supervisor he was appointed by President McKinley, who was one of his most intimate friends, to the office of collector of customs at the port of Los Angeles, and at the time of his death in 1897 had filled the position two years. He was a man of exceptional characteristics, and in whatever he undertook displayed those principles of honesty and integrity of purpose which have been the guiding stars of all truly great men. Politically he was a Republican. His marriage united him with Ella C. Clark, who like himself was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and who died in Los Angeles in 1893. Named in order of birth the children comprising the parental family are as follows: A. N., engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles; A. C., employed in the state printing office in Sacramento; Mrs. Mamie F. Okey, a resident of Los Angeles; J. Bond, a violinist of note in this city; Andrew Wiggins; and Mrs. Beatrice Pemberton, also of this city.

Next to the youngest child in his parents' family Andrew W. Francisco, Jr., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 5, 1866, remaining in his native state until the family removed to Los Angeles in 1883. Prior to this he attended the public schools of Cincinnati and also attended the high school at Columbus. It was with this preliminary training that he became a student in St. Vincent's College in Los Angeles, graduating from this institution in 1886. Thereafter he began to read law in the office of Thomas J. Carran, and from the time of his admission to the bar in 1891 until 1895 practiced his profession in this city. While T. E. Newlin was in office as county clerk he was appointed as deputy

being reappointed under Charles W. Bell and is now serving as deputy county clerk under C. G. Keyes, having charge of Department No. 9. To some extent he is interested in mining, owning property in Arizona and Alaska.

The family home at No. 2024 Magnolia avenue is presided over by Mrs. Francisco, who as Miss Selma Weid was married to Mr. Francisco in Los Angeles, December 14, 1901. She is a native of this city and the daughter of Ivar A. Weid, one of the pioneer settlers of Los Angeles. He served with distinction in the Civil war, becoming captain of his company, and was also a member of the Loyal Legion. His wife was Marie (Magnus) Weid, of Ocean Park, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Francisco have one child, whom they have named Alix. Many fraternal orders claim Mr. Francisco's membership, his identification with Masonry dating from his initiation into Southgate Lodge No. 320, F. & A. M., in 1901. He is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Brotherhood and the Knights of the Maccabees, being past commander of California Tent No. 6 in the latter order. Other organizations with which his name is prominently associated in this city are the Chamber of Commerce and Teddy's Terrors, while the only exclusively social organization to which he belongs is the Union League Club. Politically he is a believer in Republican principles and votes that party ticket at all national elections.

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JAMES LEE BRICE. Although somewhat varied in his business career, for some years past James Lee Brice has given his attention almost exclusively to mining enterprises, in which he has met with a success which justifies his continuance in this line. He is a native of Hancock county, Ohio, his birth having occurred in the vicinity of Findlay in 1863; his father, Joseph, was born in Pennsylvania, a son of Henry, the representative of an old Maryland family. Henry Brice became a farmer in Washington county, Pa., where he enlisted for service in the war of 1812, following the example of his father, who served as a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war. Joseph Brice engaged in sailing on Lake Erie and finally located near

Findlay, Ohio, where he engaged as a manufacturer. He eventually removed to Lima, same state, where both himself and wife passed away at advanced ages. She was formerly Lucinda Wolf, a native of Ohio, and a representative of a pioneer family of the middle west.

James Lee Brice received his education through the medium of the public and high schools of his native state, and in young manhood engaged in pedagogical work for a time. In the spring of 1886 he followed the example of his forefathers who sought newer fields for pioneer enterprises and came as far west as Denver, Colo. Thence he went to Lyons, same state, and there engaged with a partner in the mercantile business, the firm being known as Scanlon & Brice. Three years later, at the time of the Cripple Creek excitement, he went to the latter city for the purpose of engaging in a mercantile enterprise, but instead turned his attention to mining. This occupation proved more fascinating and remunerative than merchandising, and thenceforward his attention was given to it exclusively. He engaged in mining and prospecting in different parts of Colorado, then spent five years mining in Leadville; in 1899 he went to Idaho and in the Coeur d'Alene country engaged in mining pursuits, working in different mines until he became a practical mining engineer. While a resident of that state he was for a time editor of the mining department of the *Idaho State Tribune*, and also established, in February, 1906, and edited the *Idaho Mines and Metals* until 1907, when he sold out his interests. He is variously connected with mining enterprises throughout the west, now serving in the capacity of president and manager of the Snowstorm Extension Copper Mining Company, of which he was one of the developers, and also in a similar capacity for the Idaho Lead Silver Mining Company and the Whipple Mountain Gold and Copper Company, of San Bernardino county, Cal. He has established his home in Southern California, having erected a fine mission-style residence at Coeur d'Alene Place, near Venice, which is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Josephine M. Van Hausen. She is a native of Nebraska, her birth having occurred near Schuyler. They have one daughter, Beatrice M. Mr. Brice is eminently public-spirited in all his

actions, taking a broad interest in the general upbuilding of the community in which he makes his home, and giving liberally of time and means for this purpose. In his political convictions he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles on all national issues, although locally he aims to support the candidate best qualified for the office.

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CAPT. HARMON D. RYUS. Among the representative citizens of Los Angeles is Capt. H. D. Ryus, a man of pronounced ability and worth, who as manager of the White Garage Company is carrying on a substantial business. Born in Topeka, Kans., June 2, 1872, he is a son of Charles W. Ryus, a native of New York state, and the descendant of Welsh ancestors. During pioneer days he came west, locating in Leavenworth, Kans., and for many years was captain of trains on the old trail between Leavenworth and Santa Fe, N. Mex., an experience which was filled with hair-breadth escapes from Indian attacks. During the Civil war he served his country as a member of a Kansas regiment and when peace was once more established he resumed his interest in civic life by becoming general claim agent for the Santa Fe Railroad at Topeka. When he had been in the service of the company for twenty-five years, at which time he had reached the age of sixty years, he was given a pension by the company, this being the first instance of the kind among employees in the history of the Santa Fe. At a ripe old age he is now residing in Los Angeles. Through all the intervening years he has kept in touch with his comrades of war days and is now affiliated with the Grand Army post at Los Angeles. Fraternally he is a Mason and in his political preferences he is a Republican. Mrs. Ryus, who is also still living, was before her marriage Celeste Johnson, a native of Philadelphia and the daughter of Harmon Johnson, who at one time owned a beautiful residence at the Falls of the Schuylkill. Wissehecken drive has since been laid through the estate, and forms a part of one of the most beautiful parks in Philadelphia. The Johnson family came of German antecedents, and was represented in the new world prior to the Revolutionary war, in which members of the family

were participants. On one of his visits to America LaFayette was a guest of the family.

Of the three children born to his parents Harmon D. Ryus was the youngest. His public school training in Topeka was supplemented by a course in Washburn College and this was followed by a military course in Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Mo., he having been attracted to the latter training through his association with the National Guard, of which he had been a member from the age of seventeen, having in the meantime attained the commission of lieutenant. After his graduation in 1893, he spent two years in travel in South America, during which time he participated in three revolutions, viz.; in the United States of Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, at Cartagena, Colombia, commanding ten mounted guns. After numerous experiences of hardships and exposure to danger he returned to the United States and accepted the chair of instructor of military science and tactics in Wentworth Military Academy. When the Spanish-American war opened he volunteered his services, becoming first lieutenant and adjutant of the Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, his service dating from May, 1898. Subsequently he was placed on detached service, remaining there until mustered out in January, 1899, and during the following March he came to Los Angeles. His first experience in the west was running a pleasure boat between Long Beach and Terminal, this being the first boat of the kind to run between these points, and the Meteor, as the boat was called, was in reality the beginning of the Meteor Boat Company of Catalina. In September, 1901, he sold his interest in his boats to the present owners and at the same time became initiated in the automobile business through his appointment as receiver for the Hall automobile. Two months following this he secured the agency of the White Steamer, the first car of this make which he sold going to E. T. Stimson, and it is still in constant service. Since beginning in business with the model just mentioned Mr. Ryus has added to his stock from time to time, until he now has seven makes of machines in his repository. His first place of business was on Main street between Third and Fourth, but after two years in that location, in December, 1903, he



opened his present garage on South Broadway, adjoining the Lankershim hotel. The building is 60x336 feet and extends from Broadway to Spring street, being without doubt the largest garage in the city, having a floor space of twenty-two thousand square feet. The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery and is prepared to repair and rebuild all kinds of machines, this work, as well as the manufacture of their own machine, giving employment to fifty-five hands. In 1903 the business was incorporated as the White Garage Company, of which Mr. Ryus is vice-president and manager. Besides the White machine, they carry the Toledo, Hartford and Tribune, all of the Pope manufacture, for which they have the agency in Southern California from Santa Cruz and Fresno as far south as San Diego, and also in Arizona and Old Mexico. Since establishing himself in the automobile business Mr. Ryus has won thirty-seven cups and one medal in auto races, two of these being won in the race to the top of Old Baldy. While in military college he was noted for his accomplishments in football, and for some years was coach for the University of Southern California.

In Topeka, Kans., Mr. Ryus was united in marriage with Miss Celeste Nellis, the daughter of Judge DeWitt Nellis, ex-judge of the supreme court of Kansas and a prominent attorney of Topeka. Mrs. Ryus is an accomplished musician, being a graduate of the University of Berlin, where she won the Kaiser medal, an honor which up to this time had never fallen to any foreign pupil. She is well known in social circles in Los Angeles through her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, Ebell Club and the Friday Morning Club. Socially Mr. Ryus is a member of the Jonathan and Union League Clubs, and politically he is a Republican in national affairs, though in local matters he gives his vote to the candidate best qualified for the position. He is a charter member of the Automobile Dealers Association of Southern California, being vice-president of the organization at this writing, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. All that the words upright and liberal imply may with truth be applied to Mr. Ryus, both in his social and

business life, for all who come in contact with him pronounce him a man of irreproachable character and of generous impulses.

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WILLIAM POWERS BURNHAM. At the time of the civil strife between the north and the south William P. Burnham was a mere child, having been born January 10, 1860, in Scranton, Pa., a son of Major David R. and Olive E. (Powers) Burnham. His educational privileges were considerably above those enjoyed by the average youth of his acquaintance, for his parents appreciated the value of a good education and determined to give him every advantage their means would permit. After attending the common schools of the different army posts until he was fourteen years of age he matriculated at the Kansas State Agricultural College, continuing his studies there until he was seventeen years of age. On June 15, 1877, he entered the military school at West Point, N. Y., and four years later was graduated and assigned as second lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry. Subsequently, in February, 1891, he was promoted to first lieutenant and was placed on duty as instructor in law and tactics in the Military Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. As a reward for faithful service, in May, 1898, he was made lieutenant-colonel and as such served in the Fourth Missouri Volunteers in the Spanish-American war, serving in Cuba until February 10, 1899, when he was promoted to captain of infantry and assigned to the Fifth United States Infantry, January 1, 1899. He also served two years in the Philippines. August 20, 1906, he was promoted to major of the Twentieth Infantry, and is now (1907) major, general's staff, chief of staff, department of Columbia, at Vancouver barracks, Washington.

In February, 1890, Mr. Burnham was united in marriage with Miss Grace F. Meacham, daughter of Major Frank Meacham, M. D., of the medical corps, U. S. A. As an author Mr. Burnham is well known, the earliest of his productions being "Three Roads to a Commission in the United States Army," published in 1892; among his later works are "Duties of Outposts," "Advance Guard," and others, published in 1893, besides many other works on military subjects



which have been published from time to time. Aside from any reflected honor from his noble and illustrious father, Mr. Burnham has won many laurels during his military career, and in view of what has already been conferred upon him it is safe to predict still greater and more brilliant success.

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**JOHN LOPIZICH.** The versatile abilities possessed by Mr. Lopizich enable him to figure prominently in the well-being of a number of business enterprises in Los Angeles, as well as numerous fraternal and social organizations of the same city. A native of Austria, he was born in Ragusa, Dalmatia, November 25, 1865, the son of Ivo and Ivha Lopizich, the former a builder by profession. After graduating from the gymnasium of his native city Mr. Lopizich began the study of pharmacy there and in due time was qualified to put his knowledge to practice as a registered pharmacist. For five years he held a position in Ragusa, and at the end of that time he went to Ismailia, Egypt, and for five years was associated with one of the oldest pharmacists of Canal Suez.

With about ten years of practical experience as a pharmacist to his credit John Lopizich came to the United States in 1888, coming direct to Los Angeles, Cal., which has since been his home and the scene of his business undertakings. As was natural he sought employment in a line with which he was most familiar, and for about a year and a half was in the employ of G. E. Fullerton, one of the old-established druggists of this city. Confidence in his ability to manage a pharmacy of his own induced him to establish a drug store at No. 503 North Main street, a venture which proved all that could be desired by the most ambitious. Subsequently he removed the business to No. 427 North Main street, a few doors from his first location, and at the same time associated himself with Jules Viole, under the firm name of Viole & Lopizich, an association which still exists, their drug store being one of the oldest in the city and the largest store of the kind north of First street. In 1904 the business was incorporated and Mr. Lopizich made treasurer of the company, but more recently it has been re-incorporated as the Viole-

McLean Drug Company, Mr. Lopizich still retaining his position of treasurer.

Financial as well as business matters have a claim on Mr. Lopizich's attention. September 20, 1904, he organized the International Savings and Exchange Bank, of which he has been president from the first. This is one of the live monetary institutions of this city, capitalized for \$200,000, and with a paid-up capital of \$125,000, and until recently doing a general banking business. In August, 1907, the International Bank of Los Angeles was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, as an off-shoot, so to speak, of the International Savings and Exchange Bank. Mr. Lopizich also being president of this institution. The latter makes a specialty of commercial banking, while the parent institution, as the name would indicate, makes a specialty of savings accounts. These two institutions will in the near future be housed in a building of their own, the officers having under way a fine modern bank and office building on the corner of North Spring and Temple streets. It covers a ground space 57x122 feet, is ten stories in height, and is constructed of fireproof brick and terra cotta. When completed this will be the highest building north of Fourth street and the third highest structure in the city. Mr. Lopizich is also interested in the Western Lock and Hardware Company, being treasurer and a director of the company, and he also holds the same offices in the California Granite Manufacturing Company, besides which he is interested in other mercantile concerns.

In Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Lopizich was married to Miss Marianna Davarede, a native of this city and the daughter of Jean Davarede, a Frenchman by birth and a pioneer settler in California, coming here in 1840. At one time he was the owner of the Menlo Park tract. Three children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lopizich, as follows: Ivo, Vladimir and Mirko. Fraternally Mr. Lopizich belongs to the Foresters of America, and socially he is a member of the Slavonian Benevolent Society, Italian Mutual Benevolent Society, Society Francaise of Mutual Benevolence, Servian United Benefit Society, Austrian Military Society, Italian-American Club, and in the line of his business interests he belongs to the State Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association. His interest in

the well-being of his home city is attested by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and politically he supports Republican principles.

JAMES MILLER GUINN, of Los Angeles City, was born near Houston, Shelby county, Ohio, November 27, 1834. His paternal and maternal ancestors removed from Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His father was born near Enniskillen, in County Fermanagh, and his mother, Eliza Miller, was born near Londonderry. His father came to America in 1819, and after ten years spent in the lumber business in the province of New Brunswick he migrated to Ohio, in 1830, and located on a tract of land covered with a dense forest.

James M. Guinn spent his boyhood years in assisting his father to clear a farm. The facilities for obtaining an education in the backwoods of Ohio fifty years ago were very meager. Three months of each winter he attended school in a little log schoolhouse. By studying in the evenings, after a hard day's work, he prepared himself for teaching; and at the age of eighteen began the career of a country pedagogue. For two years he alternated teaching with farming. Ambitious to obtain a better education, he entered the preparatory department of Antioch College, of which institution Horace Mann, the eminent educator, was then president. In 1857 he entered Oberlin College. He was entirely dependent on his own resources for his college expenses. By teaching during vacations, by manual labor and the closest economy, he worked his way through college and graduated with honors.

On the breaking out of the Civil war, in 1861, he was among the very first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, enlisting April 19, 1861, four days after the fall of Fort Sumter. He was a member of Company C, Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Later he enlisted in the same regiment for three years. This regiment was one of the first sent into West Virginia. He served through the West Virginia campaign under McClellan and afterwards under Rosecrans.

The Seventh Regiment joined the army of the Potomac in the fall of 1861, and took part in all the great battles in which that army was engaged up to and including the battle of Gettysburg. In September, 1863, the regiment, as part of the Twelfth Army Corps, was sent to the west, and was engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. Its three years being ended, it was mustered out the 1st of June, 1864, in front of Atlanta.

In August, 1861, while the Seventh Regiment was guarding Carnifax Ferry, on the Gauley river, it was attacked by three thousand Confederates under Floyd and Wise. After a desperate resistance it was forced to retreat, leaving its dead and wounded on the field. On the retreat the company of which Mr. Guinn was a member fell into an ambush and nearly one-half of those who escaped from the battlefield were captured. Mr. Guinn, after a narrow escape from capture, traveled for five days in the mountains, subsisting on a few berries and leaves of wintergreen. He finally reached the Union forces at Gauley Bridge, almost starved. At the battle of Cedar Mountain his regiment lost sixty-six per cent of those engaged—a percentage of loss nearly twice as great as that of the Light Brigade in its famous charge at Balaklava. Of the twenty-three of Mr. Guinn's company who went into the battle only six came out unhurt, he being one of the fortunate six.

Of his military service, a history of the company written by one of his comrades after the war, says: "Promoted to corporal November 1, 1862; took part in the battles of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, Dummfries. \* \* \* On every march of the company till his discharge."

After his discharge he was commissioned by Governor Tod, of Ohio, captain in a new regiment that was forming, but, his health having been broken by hard service and exposure, he was compelled to decline the position.

In 1864 he came to California (by way of Panama) for the benefit of his health. After teaching school three months in Alameda county he joined the gold rush to Idaho, pack-

ing his blankets on his back and footing it from Umatilla, Ore., to Boise Basin, a distance of three hundred miles. For three years he followed gold mining with varying success, sometimes striking it rich and again dead broke. His health failing him again, from the effects of his army service, he returned to California in 1867; and in 1868 went east and took treatment for a number of months in Dr. Jackson's famous water cure, at Danville, N. Y. He returned to California in 1869, and in October of that year came to Los Angeles county. He found employment as principal of the schools of Anaheim—a position he filled for twelve consecutive years. He reached the town with \$10; by investing his savings from his salary in land, at the end of twelve years he sold his landed possessions for \$15,000. During the greater portion of the time he was employed in the Anaheim schools he was a member of the county board of education. He helped to organize the first teachers' institute (October 31, 1870) ever organized in the county. In 1874 he married Miss D. C. Marquis, an assistant teacher, daughter of the Rev. John Marquis. To them three children have been born: Mabel Elisabeth, Edna Marquis and Howard James. The Marquis family is of Huguenot ancestry. The progenitors of the family in America left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in the north of Ireland. From there, in 1720, they emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania.

In 1881 Mr. Guinn was appointed superintendent of the city schools of Los Angeles. He filled the position of school superintendent for two years. He then engaged in merchandising, which he followed for three years. Selling out, he engaged in the real estate and loan business, safely passing through the boom. He filled the position of deputy county assessor several years.

Politically he has always been a staunch Republican. He was secretary of a Republican club before he was old enough to vote, and, arriving at the voting age, he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and has had the privilege of voting for every Republican nominee for president since. In 1873, when the

county was overwhelmingly Democratic, he was the Republican nominee for the assembly and came within fifty-two votes of being elected. In 1875 he was the nominee of the anti-monopoly wing of the Republican party for state superintendent of public instruction. For the sake of party harmony he withdrew just before the election in favor of the late Prof. Ezra Carr, who was triumphantly elected. He served a number of years on the Republican county central committee, being secretary from 1884 to 1886.

Mr. Guinn took an active part in the organization of the Historical Society of Southern California, in 1883, and has filled every office in the gift of the society. He has contributed a number of valuable historical papers to magazines and newspapers and has edited the Historical Society's Annual for the past ten years. He is a member of the American Historical Association of Washington, D. C., having the honor of being the only representative of that association in Southern California. While engaged in the profession of teaching he was a frequent contributor to educational periodicals and ranked high as a lecturer on educational subjects before teachers' institutes and associations. He is a charter member of Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R.; also a past post commander. He has filled the position of post adjutant continuously for fifteen years. When the Society of Pioneers of Los Angeles County was organized in 1897 he was one of the committee of three selected to draft a form of organization and a constitution and by-laws. He has filled the office of secretary and also that of a member of the board of directors since the society's organization ten years ago.

In 1904 Mr. Guinn was nominated for member of the city board of education by the Non-partisan committee of one hundred. The Non-partisans were elected by a majority of three thousand over their Republican opponents, although at the county election in November the Republicans carried the city by a majority of over twelve thousand. He was renominated in 1906, but declined the nomination. After the organization of the new board, Mr. Emmet J. Wilson, having been appointed assistant city attorney, resigned. Mr. Guinn was urged

to fill the vacancy and finally consented. Besides the historical portion of this volume he has written a history of Southern California and a brief history of California.

#### ALEXANDER CAMPBELL SMITHER.

The oldest pastorate of Los Angeles is that of the above named minister, one of the most popular and highly esteemed men of Southern California, where he has been a most important factor in the upbuilding and advancement of his denomination. As his name would indicate he comes of a family identified with the earliest movements of the religious doctrine advocated by Alexander Campbell, one of the most courageous pioneers in theological fields. His parents, L. N. and Keziah (Curry) Smither, were both natives of Kentucky, where the father engaged for many years as a successful and prosperous farmer. He is still a resident of his native state, but is now retired from the active cares of life. The mother died some years since.

Born June 10, 1865, A. C. Smither is also a native of the Blue Grass state, where upon his father's farm he was reared to young manhood. The early days of his life were spent much as those of any other farmer lad, home duties alternating with an attendance of a subscription school, where he obtained his rudimentary knowledge. Gifted with more ability, however, than the average youth, he was not satisfied with a foundation for knowledge but early decided to devote his life to the highest calling and in the most earnest spirit of effort and conscious desire sought to prepare himself fully and completely for the work. In 1882 he matriculated in Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1886. Later he began to preach the Gospel in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, and although he met with the success which is characteristic of all his efforts he was not content to take up the work permanently without further study. Accordingly he became a student in Butler University, near Indianapolis, Ind., and devoted the ensuing two years to theology, graduating therefrom in 1890. In the same year he accepted a call to the First Christian Church of Los Angeles, and has ever since remained in this pastorate. The changes which the years have brought are

indicative of the spirit of progress which has distinguished the Disciples in Southern California. The church building at that time was on Temple street and was known as the Temple Street Christian Church; the congregation was small and its influence was scarcely felt even in its immediate neighborhood. Under the leadership and masterly mind of Rev. Mr. Smither the First Christian Church was evolved, the congregation moving in 1894 to the corner of Hope and Eleventh streets, occupying the Sunday-school room, which was the first part of the new building erected. In 1897 the auditorium was completed, its seating capacity being eight hundred, while that of the entire building is fourteen hundred, a value of \$50,000 being placed upon the property to-day. From the modest beginning of the old Temple Street Christian Church has grown up the most extensive and influential church of its denomination on the Pacific coast. During Mr. Smither's pastorate eighteen hundred persons have been added to the congregation, the present membership being nine hundred, and in this time this church has been instrumental in organizing numerous churches, among them the East Eighth Street Church, the Central Church, the Magnolia Avenue Church, the Highland Park Church, besides giving largely of members and money to organize others. Mr. Smither holds an unexcelled position among the ministers of his denomination, honored alike for the qualities of leadership which have ever distinguished his career, and for the spirit of earnestness and devotion which has impelled him to a useful activity. He is an ardent and enthusiastic worker and has given to every department of the church an impetus which has brought about most satisfactory progress.

Significant of the high place he holds among the citizens of Southern California was his appointment to the position of president of the Board of Trustees of Berkeley Bible Seminary, at Berkeley, Cal., which position he holds at the present writing, ably discharging the duties incumbent upon him. He has three times declined the honor of being made a member of the national convention, but has served as president of the Southern California mission convention for five years. Through his various articles con-

tributed to eastern religious papers he is well known throughout the entire country and readily accorded a place among the men who are advancing the cause of the Disciples of Christ. His influence is unusually wide in his home city and in religious circles of Southern California.

The marriage of Mr. Smither occurred in Los Angeles, July 29, 1891, and united him with Miss Gertrude Clough, a native of Massachusetts, though reared and educated in California. She is a daughter of Frank S. Clough, the descendant of an old New England family. Educated and accomplished, Mrs. Smither has brought to bear in her duties as the wife of a minister ability and culture which have made her peculiarly successful in all the work she has undertaken. She has many friends in and out of the church, who appreciate her for her sterling traits of character. Mr. and Mrs. Smither are the parents of one son, Chester Campbell Smither, now a student in the public schools of Los Angeles.

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HERBERT G. DOW. To the honor of being a citizen of the beautiful state of California, Mr. Dow adds the distinction of being an able and popular official of Los Angeles county, where he is widely and favorably known. While wealth has not come to him in return for his indefatigable labors nor has fame claimed him as her own, yet in a quiet, contented and useful way he has pursued his daily duties and lived the life of an honorable and upright citizen, enjoying the esteem always accorded to those of known integrity and high principles of honor. In his capacity of auditor he has devoted himself strenuously to the duties of the position with an earnest desire to win the commendation not alone of the party that elected him, but also of his political opponents.

Herbert G. Dow was born in Portland, Me., in 1860, a son of Moses G. and Ellen M. (Lowell) Dow, both of whom were also natives of the same locality, the father being born in 1811 and dying October 31, 1891, while the mother was born in 1816, and died in 1874. The Dow family were among the pioneers of New England, the emigrating ancestor being a native of England and in religion a member of the Society of Friends. After his location in America he reared a family whose descendants

have been prominent in the religious and political life of the community in which they lived. Mrs. Dow was the daughter of Enoch and Mary Lowell, a prominent New England family of strong intelligence and ability. Herbert G. Dow received an excellent common-school education which has enabled him to cope successfully with the problems which have come into his life. He remained in his native state until twenty years of age, when he decided to come west and from July, 1880, until September, 1886, was a resident of Springfield, Mo. In that city he was employed as a bookkeeper, secretary and later as traveling salesman for a farming implement and agricultural machinery house for a time and then for one year conducted a hardware store independently. In September, 1886, he disposed of his business interests in Springfield, Mo., and came to California, locating in San Diego, where for ten years he engaged in the real-estate business and ranching, which brought him satisfactory financial returns. At the expiration of that time he located in Los Angeles, where he has ever since remained a resident.

It was while conducting the Catalina hotel on South Broadway that he became cashier for the county tax collector, a position which he filled efficiently for four years.

A Republican in his political convictions and a man of strong principles, Mr. Dow has gradually assumed a place of importance in the affairs of his party, and following his service as cashier he was nominated by acclamation and elected county auditor in 1902, receiving the handsome majority of eighteen thousand votes, leading his ticket. In January, 1903, he took up the work of his position, which extends over the period of four years, expiring in January, 1907, and at the county convention in 1906 received the nomination for the ensuing term. The confidence vested in the ability and integrity of Mr. Dow have not suffered during his term of service, the duties of his position being discharged with efficiency and with all due regard to the responsibilities devolving upon him. He stands high with all who know him, either of his party or the opposition, and bids fair to occupy places of continued prominence.

In 1882, at Springfield, Mo., Mr. Dow was united in marriage with Mrs. Roxana (Will-



iams) Dow, a native daughter of Missouri, and born of their union were twin daughters, Marie Capron and Nadine Capron. Mrs. Dow is an Episcopalian and this church and its charities are supported by Mr. Dow. In his fraternal relations Mr. Dow is a member of Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M., and also is a member for life of Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E. He takes an active interest in the business life of Los Angeles, being secretary of the Dow Realty Company, which has an office in the Union Trust Building, at the corner of Fourth and Spring streets, and is also treasurer of Los Angeles Ice Machine works.

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WILLIAM W. MURPHY, M. D. The men who make up the professional class of Los Angeles are of such character and ability that they have proven a potent factor in the upbuilding of the city and the advancement of its best interests, whether along their particular line or along the line of commercialism, and prominent among them is Dr. William W. Murphy, well known and widely esteemed as a physician and surgeon. He has been a resident of this city for over twenty years and has witnessed its growth and development, and in the midst of his busy professional cares has always been found ready to lend his aid in the furtherance of any plan tending toward the common welfare. He holds a high position and is justly accorded the rank of a representative citizen.

The doctor is a native of Canada, having been born in Brockville August 19, 1846, a son of James and Delilah (Slack) Murphy, residents of that place, where the elder Mr. Murphy engaged for many years in general business. William W. Murphy was reared in his native town, where he received a preliminary education in the public and high schools. He was an apt pupil and with an eager desire to acquire knowledge let no opportunity for mental culture escape him. He was very young in years when he secured a position as teacher in a school in his native county, where he remained for a time, thence leaving in Missouri, where he took up the study of medicine. For a time he was associated with a local physician in this study, but finally entered and graduated from the Missouri Medical Col-

lege at St. Louis, Mo. This was in the year 1876 and later he became a student in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and graduated from the same in 1884. Subsequently he took a special course in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, after which he returned to the middle west and in 1885 opened an office in Kansas City, Mo. In June of 1886 the doctor located in Los Angeles, Cal., where he was for a time associated with Dr. Darling in a practice which soon assumed lucrative proportions. About ten years ago he located in the office which he now occupies at No. 307 South Broadway and has established a constantly increasing patronage. His ability has been widely recognized throughout the years in which he has been practicing in Los Angeles, and he has become prominent in medical circles, being a member of the Los Angeles Medical Society, the Ophthalmic Society of Los Angeles, the State Medical Society, the Southern District of California and the American Medical Association.

In 1869 Dr. Murphy was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Day, a native of Bradley county, Tenn., a daughter of I. O. Day, a prominent physician of that place and an old and much esteemed citizen. One son was born of this union, Claire W. Murphy, who is also one of the successful physicians of Los Angeles. A resume of his life will be found elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Murphy is prominent in fraternal circles, being a Mason of high degree. He is associated with Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M., Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., and to the Mystic Shrine Al Malaikah. The doctor is one of the oldest practitioners of Los Angeles in the enjoyment of a good business, and has the confidence of his patrons and is a man respected and esteemed by his numerous friends.

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WILLIAM FERGUSON. Perhaps no early settler of California was better fitted by experience and physical make-up to cope with the hardships and privations of a pioneer country than William Ferguson, who also proved equal to the opportunities presented by her manifold resources and in the passing years won for him-

self a position of financial standing as well as a place of importance in the social circles of the city of Los Angeles. His father, John C. Ferguson, a native of Virginia, located in Tennessee in young manhood and there married, and in 1831 became a resident of Arkansas, where he engaged as a farmer. He brought to bear in his work the sturdy qualities of the Scotch people, his father having emigrated from Scotland during the colonial period of our history and shortly afterward gave his services in the Revolutionary war. He married into one of the old families of Pennsylvania, identified with the history of our country from an early colonial period. John C. Ferguson married Elizabeth English, a native of Tennessee, and the death of both himself and wife occurred in Arkansas.

William Ferguson was born January 21, 1832, near Fayetteville, Washington county, Ark., upon his father's farm, where he spent the early years of his life. His education was received in a backwoods country school, primitive in its advantages and surroundings, and was necessarily limited, and in the present day would not even be counted a foundation for later knowledge. At the same time he was trained to system and habits of industry through the performance of the duties which were his as the son of a farmer. He was in his eighteenth year when, with an uncle and several neighbors, he started by the overland route to California, unable to resist the influence of the glowing reports which had reached his inland home. The journey was made in safety despite the perils with which it was attended, their first stop in the state being at Mud Springs, which they reached August 10, 1850. But a short time was spent in this location, when they journeyed on to Sacramento, and from there to Nevada City, where Mr. Ferguson and Joel Ragin engaged in the mines of Auburn, intent upon securing a recompense for the hardships and trials which they had experienced in their overland trip to the coast. In the spring of 1851, when he went to the Salmon river regions, where he thought he might be able to work successfully in the gold mines, Mr. Ferguson passed the worst period of his life and very narrowly escaped death. His strong constitution, however, coupled with his indomitable will, enabled him to pass successfully

through all trials. After a short stay in these regions he proceeded to Trinity county, where he began mining and in the winter of 1852 engaged in freighting into the mines with a fair remuneration for his labors. Prior to his mining and freighting he served as cook in a mining camp for \$150 per month, willing and eager to turn to account any ability which he might possess. His next enterprise was as a blacksmith in Canyon City, where he was fairly successful. In 1857 he disposed of his business interests in California and returned to his home in Arkansas via the Isthmus of Panama to New York City, and thence to the southern state.

Mr. Ferguson remained in the parental home for six months, when he once more came to California with his affairs so arranged that he could make this state his permanent home. Locating in Trinity county in the summer of 1858, he engaged in agricultural pursuits and the manufacture of lumber for three years. Mining attracted him once more and for a time he followed this pursuit in Nevada. In the spring of 1864 he went to Idaho and remained a brief time, returning in October of the same year to the Golden state, and locating in his former place. In the winter of 1864 he removed to the vicinity of Petaluma, Sonoma county, Cal., where he embarked in stock raising, remaining there until 1868, when he came to Los Angeles to settle up the estate of his brother. The southern city proved an attractive spot to him and he has ever since remained a resident, giving his efforts toward the support of all upbuilding movements. He has proved a man of business ability, establishing a livery stable in 1869 and successfully conducting the same for nearly ten years. At the same time he has invested in real estate holdings, relying entirely upon his own judgment and foresight, and his ability to discriminate between inflation and values, and profiting by his many years of experience in dealing with men. In 1870 he purchased stock in the water company of Los Angeles, in which he later served as a director for many years. About 1890 he engaged in the manufacture of brick, water and sewer pipes, terra cotta and fire brick, and still maintains his interest in this plant, known as the California Sewer Pipe Company. He has taken a deep interest in business



enterprises in Los Angeles and has identified himself with many important movements, now serving as director in the Union Savings Bank.

In 1886 Mr. Ferguson built a residence at No. 303 South Hill street, and at that time this was the only building on the street south of Third. At the present writing he is completing a fine residence on the corner of Eighth and Rampart streets, which is to be the future home of the family. This consists of his wife, formerly Miss Flora Austin, a native of Maine, and two children, Clarence and Mabel. The son and daughter received their education in the public schools of Los Angeles and are graduates of the high school. Mr. Ferguson is a member of the Unitarian Church, to which he gives a liberal support. In his political affiliations he is identified with the Republican party, having cast his first vote for Gen. Winfield Scott. He is a man of exceptional ability and strong moral purpose and as such has made his influence felt in the City of Los Angeles. He is self-made in the best sense implied by the term; has met with misfortune and hardship in the upbuilding of his fortune; has profited by his contact with men and his experiences. Perseverance and energy, and courage in the face of many obstacles, have been the capital upon which he has done business, and he has won against all odds presented. His life history may well be written as a lesson to those setting forth in life under difficulties and fearing defeat.

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EDWARD R. BRADLEY, M. D. A successful career in his chosen field of labor is accorded Dr. Bradley by all who know him, his position being one of exceptional importance in the city of Los Angeles, where his entire professional life has been passed. He is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred at Folsom, Sacramento county, February 24, 1865, his father, Cyrus H. Bradley, a native of Indiana, having crossed the plains to California in the year 1852. He was a man of exceptional ability from his earliest venture in a business career, and although much was required of a man in the pioneer days of the state to warrant success, he easily assumed and held a place of importance in commercial affairs of Sacramento county. He en-

gaged in the grocery business in Folsom until 1867, when he went to Oakland and continued in the same line of business until he came to the city of Los Angeles and established the business which is now known as the Los Angeles Furniture Company. He met with success both as to financial returns and the position which he won as a citizen of worth and ability. He is now retired from the active cares of life and is enjoying the fruits of his early industry. His wife, formerly Cordelia A. Rickey, is a native of Iowa, in which state she was married and shortly afterward crossed the plains with her husband to found a new home among the undeveloped resources of the west.

The boyhood of Edward R. Bradley was passed in the paternal home in Folsom, Oakland and Los Angeles, to which latter city the family removed when he was only a lad in years. He received a preliminary education in the public schools of Los Angeles and easily mastered the studies as they came to him in advancing grades, graduating in 1885. He was an apt pupil and eager for knowledge. Not desiring to follow the commercial pursuits of his father, he early decided upon a professional career, and accordingly became a student in the medical department of the University of Southern California, now under the presidency of his intimate friend and brother-in-law, Dr. George F. Bovard. Completing the course in 1888 he went at once to New York City and entered Bellevue Hospital, from which he was graduated the following year with high honors. He remained in the east for a time, accepting the position of physician and surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, where he discharged his duties efficiently. In 1890 he returned to Los Angeles well equipped for the practice which he has since built up, the devotion to his profession bespeaking a successful career, while his personality has won for him the confidence of all who have had occasion to require his services. He is a student in the truest sense of the word, keeping well abreast of all advance in medicine or surgery and taking an unflagging interest in all matters pertaining to his profession, making a speciality of the diseases of children. He is a valued member of various medical societies, among them the Los Angeles County Medical Society, State Medical Society and the Ameri-

can Medical Association. For the last ten years he has served as physician and surgeon of the Los Angeles Orphans Home, and also in other positions of importance.

In October, 1893, Dr. Bradley was united in marriage with Miss Virginia Burton Williamson, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Charles W. Williamson, an old and honored resident of this city, and born of this union is one child, Gertrude Muriel.

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LOUIS GEORGE VISSCHER, M. D., comes of a distinguished family who traces its genealogy back to the time of the Reformation. Its members include many illustrious men, scientists, literateurs, statesmen and soldiers, with here and there among them names made famous by deeds of valor or in some branch of learning and emblazoned on the historic pages of the land that gave them birth. The Hollanders have been patriots ever, and when as colonists they made for themselves homes in the newer lands their blood gave a sturdy solidity of character to sons and daughters, and their sterling qualities have passed to their many descendants as a lasting heritage to the latest generation.

Of the Visscher family much may be said. One Roemer Visscher was not only distinguished in trade, being the owner of a whole fleet of vessels, but was also one of the first poets of his native land. And so on down the line to Major Kraght Visscher, great-grandfather of Dr. Visscher, who held commission in the royal army. He was a brave man and met death as a brave soldier loves to meet death—fronting the foe. When the combined forces of England and Russia invaded Holland, Major Visscher, at the head of his troops, attempted to cross a bridge held by the enemy and commanded by their artillery. The color-bearer was shot down, and immediately the Major seized the colors, advancing with them through a devastating cross-fire of shot and shell. When nearly across the bridge he was struck by a cannon-ball and instantly killed. Then a sergeant caught the flag up on his bayonet and with it succeeded in crossing the bridge. A memorial monument was erected to the valiant Major Visscher in the city of Alkmaar. His son, Professor Lodewyk Gerard Visscher, held

the chair of history and literature at the University of Utrecht; he was the author of many historical and literary works. The son of the latter, Jan A. Visscher, the father of Dr. Visscher, was born at the Hague in 1830. He graduated from the Military Medical College at Utrecht and for twelve years following occupied a position as surgeon in the Royal Navy. When he was twenty-nine years old he received from his government the highest decoration awarded to its citizens—the Royal Dutch Lion. Upon his retirement from the navy he engaged in the practice of his profession and continued in it until his death in 1901, at the age of seventy-one years.

Dr. Visscher is of equally illustrious descent on his mother's side of the family. Her maiden name was Jeanette Antoinette le Ruet. Her immediate family held responsible civil positions under the minister of the interior. She died in 1868, leaving two children. Her second son, Hugo, graduated from the University of Utrecht and is now a practicing physician in Leusden, Netherlands.

Dr. Louis George Visscher was born in Sluiss, Netherlands, December 28, 1864, and his boyhood years were passed in Holland. In 1881 he entered the University of Utrecht, taking up the study of the classics and medicine. From there he went to the University of Wurtzburg, where he graduated in 1891 with the degree of M. D., following with a post-graduate course of one year at the University of Berlin, and two years at the University of Freiberg. He returned to Holland and entered the University of Leyden, which conferred on him the degree of M. D., in 1898. For a short period thereafter he practiced his profession. Suffering an attack of pneumonia he was compelled to give up his business, and in order to escape the severity of the winter in Holland traveled in Italy and the Riviera.

Dr. Visscher came to Los Angeles in the fall of 1898. When he decided to make a permanent residence here he opened an office and engaged in the practice of his profession. His present offices are in the Homer Laughlin building. He is a specialist in gastro-intestinal diseases and stands without peer in his line of work in the profession. He is instructor in gastro-intestinal diseases in the College of Medicine, University

of Southern California, and professor of gastrointestinal diseases in the Post-Graduate School of the University of Southern California. He is a member of American Medical Association, State Medical Association, Southern California Medical Association, Los Angeles Medical Association, Clinical Pathological Society, and a member of the University Club.

Dr. Visscher married Miss Wilhelmina Elizabeth Zegers-Veeckens in 1890. They have one son, Karel Hugo Kraght Visscher, born in Wurtzburg, Germany, in February, 1891, and who attends the Thacher School in the Ojai valley. It is needless to state herein the high standing of Dr. Visscher in the community, or to mention the estimation in which he is held by his colleagues in the profession. He devoted seventeen years to the study of medicine and his success is simply the reward of honest, persistent effort. His talents, learning and worth as a physician and a gentleman are fully appreciated and sufficiently well established to make enumeration of them necessary.

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ANDREW W. RYAN. In the vicinity of Kilkenny, Ireland, Andrew W. Ryan was born April 14, 1844, a son of Patrick, likewise a native of that country. The elder man was reared to manhood in Ireland, receiving a good common school education. He married Mary Leahey and in 1852 brought his wife and children to the United States, after landing in New York City going direct to Burlington, Iowa, where he continued to reside until his death. Shortly after his arrival in that city he secured work as a contractor in the construction of the roadbed for what is now known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Later he was connected with many of the public works of Burlington and through his efforts acquired a competency. The death of his wife also occurred in their home in that city.

Andrew W. Ryan was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to his new home in Burlington, in which city he attended the public and high schools, and later entered Burlington University. In 1860 he put aside his studies to take up the practical duties of life, accepting a place as clerk in a general store, where he re-

mained for about two years. The training thus received was of incalculable benefit to him and gave him a knowledge of the business world which he found of practical use in the years that followed. About this time Mr. Ryan with other young men about his age (only one of the party being over nineteen years old) decided to seek their fortunes in the more remote west, and accordingly after having secured all necessary equipments set out for the trip across the plains. Their journey was made with mule teams and without mishap to Virginia City and there it was unanimously decided to stop and engage in mining for a time. They were fairly successful and acquired some means, with which they continued their journey to California, making their way on foot to Visalia, this state. There Mr. Ryan purchased a horse and came on to Los Angeles, the others of the party scattering to various parts of the state.

Mr. Ryan's first work in this section of California was in the capacity of roustabout at Wilmington, where he continued until a friend secured him employment as a driver for General Banning, who was then occupied in freighting to the mines of Mexico. With the means accumulated in the ensuing six months Mr. Ryan purchased a farm in the vicinity of Downey at a time when land was cheap, and engaged in the raising of corn and hogs. Until 1867 he remained in this occupation and while conducting his agricultural interests was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which position he retained for six years. With the passing years he gradually assumed a place of importance in the affairs of the community and as a staunch adherent of the principles of the Democratic party became an important factor in their advancement. In 1875 he was elected assessor of Los Angeles county, and having in the meantime located in the city of Los Angeles, two years later became a member of the city council from the third ward. In September, 1884, he entered the employ of the Los Angeles City Water Company and remained with them for eighteen years, when the plant was sold to the city. Since that time he has been identified with the State Bank and Trust Company as a director and appraiser, at the present time (1906) holding the office of vice-president, and is also a

valued member of the finance committee. For a number of years he remained the owner of two fine ranches in Los Angeles county, but later disposed of them, being at the present time, however, the possessor of considerable valuable city and county property.

In 1864 Mr. Ryan was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Johnson, a native of Texas, but a resident of Los Angeles county since she was three years old. Her father, Micajah Johnson, was a pioneer who came to this county in 1852. Six children were born of this union, of whom three are now living, namely: William A., at home; Annie, the wife of N. E. Wilson, a merchant of Los Angeles; and Ida, wife of R. R. Sutherland, manager of the Gregory Dried Fruit Company, at Colton, Cal. Such men as Mr. Ryan increase materially the importance of a city or state and add to its prosperity, for with others he is named as a man who stands out prominently as a financial factor in its growth and up-building. The intelligence of such men cannot fail to be a power for good in local affairs and their keen intellectual faculties promote not only their individual success, but that of their fellow citizens as well. During his residence of over forty years in Southern California Mr. Ryan has been identified with various enterprises and has always contributed liberally of his means, time and influence toward the building up and maintenance of those interests that have made this part of California what it is today. He is unostentatious in his manner and never has desired public prominence, satisfied that what he has done will be a lasting remembrance to those closely associated with him. In the evening of his days he can look back upon a work well done, and while he has retired from active business life he still keeps in touch with current events. At his home, No. 433 South Olive street, he extends a hearty welcome to his friends. He was made a Mason in Los Angeles county in 1873 and raised to the Royal Arch degree in 1876.

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BAKER PERKINS LEE. The Rev. Mr. Lee, who is at present rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Los Angeles, is considered one of the most brilliant orators in the church. He is young, elo-

quent, enthusiastic, fearless and liberal. These qualities have endeared him to the great body of the church, and those outside of it who care nothing for litanies and prayer books and have no reverence for amice and stole, but to whose hearts geniality and nobility are a passport and liberality of thought and opinion a sign of invitation and a symbol of fellowship. Gifted by nature with unusual powers of personal magnetism and by grace with a heart regenerated from "malice, hatred and all uncharitableness" he has shown how closely affiliated may be the pulpit and the pew; how the Christian may be in the world and not of it. Faces rarely before seen inside of a church building look into his with rapt attention while he tells the "old, old story." Men whose boast it is that they needed not the Divine help have forgotten their avowed skepticism in appreciation of a brother man who showed them the sweetness of religious faith without the fetters of religious dogma. Young men whose wont it was to avoid "the cloth" find in the warm-hearted preacher the camaraderie of good fellowship and ardent, impulsive affection. Many a mother has gone to this lover of mankind and asked him to quietly seek out her wayward boy, to reclaim him from evil haunts and habits, for his special work and influence has been among men, and he is known as a man's preacher. In his sermons he uses no manuscript, but with rapid, clear delivery and characteristic force presents one exquisite picture after another with marvelously vivid and ornate word painting.

As the name would suggest the Lees are of southern origin, and were among the earliest settlers in Virginia, being direct descendants of Richard Henry Lee. Through Francis Lee, the great-grandfather, the line continues through William Lee to Baker P. Lee, Sr., also a native of Virginia, whose father owned large estates which had been in the family for several generations. His wife was Mary Esther Simpkins. Baker P. Lee, Jr., was born in Hampton in 1869. He was provided with exceptional advantages for an education, entering as a student in the State Military Academy at Staunton and later the Virginia Military Institute, which is recognized as the West Point of the south.

Following his graduation therefrom in 1892 he taught for one year in the Danville Military

Institute, at the expiration of which time he was to join his father, Judge Baker P. Lee, a noted politician and lawyer, in his office, as he had been educated and intended for the law, but it was at this juncture his thoughts and attentions were turned towards preparation for the ministry, his entrance in the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va., following. After a course of three years in this institution he was ordained a minister in June, 1896, and in August of the same year was united in marriage to Miss Lulu Lee Skinner, of Danville, Va., a daughter of Theodore Clay Skinner, a representative of one of the prominent old families of that state. The following children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Baker P., Jr., Theodore Skinner, Lionel Randolph (deceased), Lulu Cortlandt (deceased), Alicia Ludwell and Richard Henry.

Mr. Lee's first charge was in Farmville, Prince Edward county, Va., having four congregations under his care, and as these were quite scattered his labors were much more fatiguing as a consequence. It was the rule rather than the exception that he conducted three services each Sunday during this time. Leaving Farmville he accepted a charge at Columbia, Tenn., leaving there two and a half years later to become dean of the Cathedral at Lexington. It was while filling the latter charge that he was called to Grace Church, Chicago, Ill., which is conceded to be the largest congregation of the Episcopal faith west of the Allegheny mountains. A very successful pastorate in the diocese of Lexington was brought to a close by his call to and acceptance of the charge of Christ Church, Los Angeles, which responsible position he has filled from May 1, 1905, up to the present time.

Since locating in Los Angeles Mr. Lee has exerted a wide influence for good in the religious as well as secular circles. The following is taken from the official organ of the church. "The growth of this church since the present rector has been here almost surpasses belief. The members of the church have some vague ideas concerning the growth and activities of the parish, but comparatively few realize what has actually been accomplished. It seems incredible that one man could do what the rector has done.

"When he came to this church there were a little more than six hundred members. In the

last year the membership has increased to more than twelve hundred. This is the first time in the history of the Episcopal Church that a parish of any size has doubled its membership in one year. Christ Church is now the largest Episcopal Church west of Chicago, nearly all of which is due to the energy and foresight of one man, who saw the glorious possibilities that lay before the parish, and knew how to direct and guide our movements so as to obtain the best results.

"In exterior the church stands without a peer in architectural design and beauty, it being constructed of stone. The interior arrangements are of the latest design, appropriateness and harmony being noticeable even in the smallest details. The acoustic properties have received special attention, resulting in an arrangement by which it is possible for the speaker to be distinctly heard in the most remote part of the building without undue effort on the part of either speaker or hearer. Christ Church claims the distinction of having the only telephone system in the United States by means of which those of the congregation who are unable to attend the services may receive every word of the service in their homes. This is a unique plan and one which is original with the present rector, who had it installed after he assumed charge of the congregation. The music is furnished by a vested choir of seventy voices.

"The rector takes a special interest in the children and young people of his congregation, for he realizes that on their spiritual training depends the future of the church in particular and the well being of the nation in general. With this idea in mind he has made a special effort to make the Sunday school attractive and thus hold the interest and keep up the attendance of the pupils. His inauguration of a military system in the work of the school has had the desired effect, a plan which appeals to children from the fact that each has a part to perform and each one takes a personal pride and interest in the success of the whole. There is a physical culture class for girls, two cadet corps for boys and a vested choir for the Sunday school of over fifty trained children's voices which furnish music for the Sunday school and the children's service held once a month in the church.

"Important missionary work is being done by

competent laymen under the direction of Mr. Lee, but the work nearest the rector's heart is the Men's Church Club. Plans for the erection of a handsome club house in the Westmoreland tract are now under way, the estimated cost of the building to be between \$25,000 and \$27,000. Here with every modern convenience and comfort, legitimate and healthful pleasure may be enjoyed under refining influences in this church home, where friend holds fellowship with friend."

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JOSEPH HAMILTON LAPHAM. The spirit of enterprise which has given to Los Angeles its phenomenal growth in the last ten years is well represented by Joseph Hamilton Lapham, one of the city's foremost business men and capitalists. He is the descendant of an old English family, long established in Massachusetts, where the name is identified with affairs of state. The first western emigrant was Hamilton Lapham, who removed from New York to Marietta, Ohio, in the early days of that state and there was one of its pioneer physicians. Later he located in Indiana and there spent the remaining years of his life. One of his sons, Simon, born in New York, became a farmer in the vicinity of Marietta, where he married Mary Jett, a native of that locality. She was the daughter of Owen Jett, whose ancestors came originally from England and settled in Virginia, from which state he immigrated to Ohio and became a farmer in the vicinity of Marietta, where his death eventually occurred. Mr. Lapham is still living, a resident of Beckett, Ohio, in which state his wife passed away some years ago. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four sons and two daughters attained maturity and are now living. Three of the sons served valiantly in the Civil war, Owen and Luther, now residents of Cleveland, Ohio, having enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

The oldest child in the family of his parents, Joseph Hamilton Lapham was born in Marietta, Ohio, March 5, 1844, and in the public and high schools of the place of his birth received his educational training. In 1861, in response to the call for the three hundred thousand men, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and was mustered into service in Camp

Dennison and immediately ordered to the front. Following is a record of danger and hardship which surely tried the soul of the seventeen-year old boy, and but for the purity and strength of his patriotism could never have been continued up to the close of the war. After the battles of Corinth, Iuka and Holly Springs and others in the year 1862 and the spring and summer of 1863, he became a veteran in Prospect, Tenn., in the fall of the latter year. In the southwest campaign he participated in the battles preceding the surrender of Atlanta—Resaca, Dallas, Dalton, Snake Creek Gap, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and afterward the siege of the city. Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro and the march to the sea followed the occupation of the city of Atlanta by the Union troops. After the capture of the city of Savannah, Mr. Lapham went northward through the Carolinas, participating in the battles of Goldsboro and Bentonville, and in this latter, the last battle of Sherman's army, he received his first wound, a minie ball passing through his left arm. Upon the close of the war he was offered the commission of lieutenant, but refused it, and after participating in the Grand Review at Washington was mustered out of service with the rank of sergeant at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1865.

During the years of his service in the army Mr. Lapham had passed from youth into manhood and thus his outlook upon life had materially changed. His participation in the great struggle had prepared him to take a broader and more comprehensive view of affairs. Upon returning to Marietta he entered the Cincinnati Commercial College, from which institution he was later graduated, when, in Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the employ of Bonsfield & Poole, manufacturers of wooden ware, and in the capacity of foreman remained with them for ten years. With the means thus accumulated he established himself in Cleveland as a manufacturer of wooden ware in 1876, and from a modest beginning the business grew to remunerative proportions and demanded an enlargement of his factory. Later he took his brother, O. T. Lapham, into partnership, after which the firm was known and incorporated as Lapham & Co., with himself as president. Until 1893, when they disposed of their interests to the American Wash-board Company, this en-



terprise remained one of the important industries of Cleveland.

In the fall of 1893 Mr. Lapham came to Los Angeles, Cal., and since that date has acquired an influential position among the business men of this city. Upon the incorporation of the California Fish Company he became a stockholder and was unanimously made president and manager of the same, which position he has ever since filled. Through his efforts a large cannery was erected at San Pedro, where a specialty is made of canning sardines, this being the only factory in America that puts up the genuine sardines. They also can lobster, mackeral and tuna, being the only canners of this last-named fish. They operate a line of boats, gasoline sloops, etc., and fish for sardines up and down the coast for a distance of fifty miles from shore. Their headquarters are in Los Angeles, at No. 117 Henne building. Mr. Lapham is also the principal stockholder in the Southern California Supply Company (being one of its incorporators and its president), which handles soda fountain fixtures, bakers' and confectioners' supplies, and carries on an extensive wholesale business. As a director in the National Bank of Commerce and the Manhattan Savings Bank of this city, he is identified with financial affairs, and takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of these institutions. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and active in the organization.

In Marietta, Ohio, Mr. Lapham was united in marriage with Miss Susan C. Cook, a native of Newport, that state, and a daughter of Emblem Cook, a farmer of that vicinity. They are the parents of four children, of whom Guy is one of the proprietors of Hotel St. Augustine, in Tucson, Ariz.; Letetia is the wife of M. M. Janes, of Los Angeles; and Elsie and Mildred are at home with their parents. All are members of the Baptist Church, in the Sunday-school of which Mr. Lapham officiates as superintendent. Mr. Lapham is identified with the Republican party politically, and belongs to the Union League Club, socially, while in memory of the days spent in his country's service he belongs to Stanton Post, G. A. R., of Los Angeles.

Since his location in Los Angeles Mr. Lapham has made both a financial and social success, win-

ning the first by close application to business and business methods, and the latter by demonstration of personal characteristics of manhood. His unusual force of character and strength of purpose have been carried by him into every avenue of life—financial, social and domestic, and combined with these qualities are a high sense of honor and thoroughly grounded principles, which have made it eminently safe to trust his lead. He enjoys the confidence of the people with whom he deals and the unbounded esteem of those who know him best. He is typical of the best in American citizenship.

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D. C. McGARVIN. It is worthy of note that there is a large number of young men active in the professions, in business circles and in public affairs in Los Angeles; and certainly the city's rapid growth is due in no small degree to their enterprise. Among the public officials who are building up enviable reputations, mention belongs to D. C. McGarvin, at present filling the position of public administrator. Although a native of Kansas, born March 29, 1870, so much of Mr. McGarvin's life has been passed in this city that he feels himself to be a true son of Southern California. His father, Robert McGarvin, came to California in 1875, and in the public and high schools of Los Angeles the son received his education. The knotty problems of the law proved an attraction to the mental powers of young McGarvin and after the completion of his work in the public schools he took up the study of law in the office of Judge A. W. Hutton. Later he was associated with Judge York and Hon. James McLachlan, and in June, 1905, he was admitted to the bar. In the meantime, in 1903, he was elected to the office of public administrator for a term of four years, and immediately entering upon the work of his position he has faithfully discharged the duties incumbent upon him to the present time. He had previously proved both his ability as a public official and his loyalty to the principles of the Republican party, and had become a prominent man in its councils. As secretary of the Young Men's Republican League he was active in the work of the organization, and also for three years he served as secretary of the Republican county



central committee. During the campaigns of 1904 and 1905 he acted as chairman of the Republican city central committee, and wielded a strong influence in the interests of his party.

Significant of the esteem in which Mr. McGarvin has always been held was his appointment in 1893 to the position of assistant manager of the Los Angeles county exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago, where he discharged the duties devolving upon him in a peculiarly capable manner. The following year he acted in a similar capacity at the Mid-winter Fair in San Francisco, and has since then held many other positions of equal responsibility. Fraternally he is a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 290, F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T.; and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Socially he is a member of the Jonathan Club and Union League, in both of which he is a popular member and valued for personal qualities as well as the ability which has distinguished his entire career. Mr. McGarvin owes much of his success to a happy combination of personal characteristics, being gifted with a genial nature which knows nothing but friendship in his intercourse with those about him. Although staunch in his political convictions—no man more so,—yet he is never antagonistic nor forces men to the opposition through this element of character; instead, his own convictions are so strong, so free from prejudice, that he invariably makes a friend every time he makes an acquaintance. He is held in the highest esteem as a citizen of Los Angeles, whose interests he can be counted upon to uphold. December 19, 1900, he was united in marriage with Miss Una Taylor Adams.

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**ASHER HAMBURGER.** So closely identified with the commercial growth of Los Angeles has been the name of Asher Hamburger that to old residents it is synonymous with the development of the city since his location here in 1881. At that time he brought to bear in the mercantile establishment which occupied his time and attention a broad experience made valuable by his business judgment and acumen; later he built up a large custom and won many friends who honored him for the qualities of character so

evident in his dealings with all. His death on the 2nd of December, 1897, was a loss to the enterprising element of the city, although the business has since been continued successfully by his sons, who have emulated the example of their father in his unswerving integrity and honor, as well as the business ability which placed the family fortunes on a sound basis.

Asher Hamburger was born in a small village near Wurzburg, in Bavaria, in the year 1821. After receiving the rudiments of an education in the village school he was apprenticed to learn the trade of rope-maker. As he grew toward years of maturity his sense of justice and love of freedom became so strong within him that he resolved to break the fetters that linked him to the old world and seek a home and fortune in the far-famed west. He was but eighteen years old when, with his brother, a weaver by trade, he set out for the nearest seaport town on his way to the United States. At Hamburg they took passage on a Swedish steamer in the steerage, turning their backs upon a country where no patriotism was known and the subjects were treated like vassals and serfs. The passage across the Atlantic during those days was full of danger and hardship, and storms and contrary winds lengthened the trip to seventy days. Arriving in the United States without a knowledge of the language, without means or friends, but with a heart full of hope and hands willing to work, he immediately secured employment in a tassel factory in New York City, where, by perseverance and energy, he soon became one of the first workmen in the establishment. His aim, however, was higher than this and as soon as he had saved sufficient money he started out in the more lucrative field of merchandising in Pennsylvania, where he became known by the sobriquet of "the honest retailer." In 1843 he was joined by his remaining brother and the three then went to Alabama and established three stores on the Tombigbee river, where they prosecuted a very successful business. When the news of the great gold discovery reached the south, Asher Hamburger wanted to go to California at once, but met with some opposition from his brothers; however, his indomitable spirit could not be subdued and in January, 1850, he wrote

to his brother, who was in the north buying merchandise, the following characteristic letter: "If you don't come home immediately you will find our store closed and us (the remaining brother and himself) off for California."

Thus, in 1850, by the Isthmus of Panama, Asher Hamburger and his brother started for the Golden West. There was no railroad across the isthmus in those days, so these hardy brothers, like many others, crossed on mule-back, having hired a great many of those trusty animals, on which they loaded their goods. They went at once to Sacramento, then the most important place in California, but in the following year established a wholesale house in San Francisco under the name of Hamburger Brothers. Asher Hamburger was identified with the business in Sacramento and fire and flood on several occasions destroyed the labor of years and reduced him to a state of poverty; but his undaunted will and exuberant spirit always rose to the occasion, and being ever willing to put his shoulder to the wheel in due time he found again the summit of success. In 1881 his two sons, S. A. and M. A. Hamburger, who were then in business with him in Sacramento, concluded they wanted larger fields for operation, so they induced their father to come to Los Angeles, and in November, 1881, the business that is now A. Hamburger & Sons, Incorporated, and the largest in Southern California, was inaugurated. Mr. Hamburger took an active interest in business affairs up to within a year of his death, which occurred on the 2nd of December, 1897, he being then seventy-six years of age. Through his liberality, enterprise and energy he contributed towards many of the improvements and monuments that have been erected in Southern California. He had a most pleasant and fatherly disposition, and through his kindness and good-heartedness has assisted many men to positions of affluence in this country.

The sons continue the business of A. Hamburger & Sons, and out of this has grown the Hamburger Realty and Trust Company, which is now erecting a building in Los Angeles that is to have three hundred feet front on Broadway, one hundred and sixty feet front on Eighth street, one hundred and twenty-four feet front on Hill street, and one hundred feet high. The

building when completed will cost \$1,000,000 and will be the largest of its kind west of Chicago and is to be a lasting monument to the memory and genius of their father.

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WILLIAM J. WASHBURN, president of the Equitable Savings Bank, and one of the prominent men in financial and educational circles in Los Angeles, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., September 30, 1852. His father, William Washburn, the descendant of an old New York family, engaged for many years in mercantile pursuits in his native state, finally removing to St. Louis, Mo., where he became active in commercial affairs. With a competency the result of his undivided efforts, he retired from business life in 1888, and in the same year came to California and established his home in Pasadena, in which city his death occurred November 5, 1898. He was a man of strong integrity of character and a loyal and patriotic citizen; he enlisted for service in the Civil war and was at once promoted to a captaincy, serving under General Grant and being in the division that received the surrender of General Lee. Throughout his entire life he held a position among the representative men of the section in which he made his home, his name always being found among those who were seeking to further the highest interests of the community at large. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Mary R. Johnson, a native of New York, whose home is now in Los Angeles. They became the parents of three sons and one daughter, of whom William J. Washburn is the only survivor. Charles A. was engaged in the insurance business in Denver, Colo.; Frank E. was interested with his brother, W. J., in the banking business in Los Angeles until his death; and Jennie B. died in childhood.

The boyhood of William J. Washburn was passed in his native state, where he received a preliminary education in the public schools. He completed his studies in Lima Seminary, after which he followed his parents to St. Louis. His father having become identified with commercial affairs in that city, it was but natural that he should follow the same pursuit. Later he was recognized as one of the leading merchants of

St. Louis and during the fifteen years of his business life there he built up an extensive patronage and wide custom, which brought him satisfactory financial returns. In 1888 he disposed of his business interests in St. Louis and came to California. For the sake of a location in the west Mr. Washburn sacrificed an established business in a field where he had ably demonstrated his ability in important affairs, bringing with him to the Pacific state the qualities, ripened by years of experience and contact with the world, which had proven winning factors in his career. Shortly after his location in Los Angeles Mr. Washburn was elected president of the Bank of Commerce, which had been founded two years previously under the name of the East Side Bank. Soon after Mr. Washburn's connection with the bank it was removed to a more central location at the corner of First Street and Broadway. Under the conservative management of its officers business gradually increased until 1903, when it was consolidated with the American National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of Los Angeles, of which he was made vice-president. In the meantime he had served as secretary of the Equitable Loan Society, which was later merged into the Equitable Savings Bank, and upon its organization he became president and has served in that capacity since.

In his identification with the banking institutions of Los Angeles Mr. Washburn has developed those qualities possessed only by the ablest financier, and with the passing years has risen to a commanding position among the representative men of this class. He is regarded as a leader in the conservative element of the city, trusted implicitly for his integrity, and withal is progressive and public-spirited. In addition to the positions already mentioned he was appointed receiver for the City Bank, which failed in 1893, and also served in like capacity for the Bankers' Alliance, ably discharging the duties devolving upon him. As foreman of the grand jury of Los Angeles county he served with fidelity and impartiality. Throughout his entire residence in this city he has taken a lively interest in educational affairs, and as a member of the board of education for five years and president of the same for three years, he sought to advance the

standard of the public schools. Many improvements in point of equipment and excellence were added largely through Mr. Washburn's influence. For many years an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, he was chosen in 1906 as president of this honorable body, and as in the past will prove a power in the advancement of commercial affairs in Los Angeles. Mr. Washburn is identified with the Republican element in politics, but is in no sense a partisan; recognized first as a loyal citizen, he is always to be counted upon in the support of the best movements for the material prosperity of the city, county and state. In the midst of his busy affairs he has found time to ally himself with fraternal and social bodies, being a Thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason, and member of the California, University and Sunset Clubs of this city.

In St. Louis, Mo., in 1878, Mr. Washburn was united in marriage with Miss Helen E. Rowell, who for some years had resided in Bloomington, Ill., where she had received a liberal education in the normal school. She is a woman of rare worth of character, inherent qualities of heart and mind, unspoiled even in the midst of her association with the world. She is prominent in social circles and has served as president of the Ruskin Art Club for two years. As a member of the Juvenile Court Commission she is active in a work whose influence is far-reaching, while she is also a member of the Municipal Art Commission.

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CEPHAS LITTLE BARD, M. D. No man has more opportunity to endear himself to the members of a community, rich and poor, high and low, old and young, than has the physician, who not only ministers to the sufferings of the afflicted ones, but brings cheer to the household of those whose physical pains he relieves. Dr. Cephas L. Bard was one of those who was loved, honored, respected and almost revered by every inhabitant of Ventura city and in the country for many miles around. Dr. Bard was born at Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., April 7, 1843, a member of an old established family which came to this country in colonial days.

The great-great-grandfather, Archibald Bard, came to this country before 1741. We find him settled with his family in Adams county, Pa., on a farm granted to him by the proprietaries in 1741. Here his son Richard Bard and his wife, the great-grandparents of Dr. Bard, were captured by Indians. Richard Bard made his escape at the urgent solicitation of his wife, after his body had been painted by the Indians in colors indicating that he was doomed to torture and death. After making many hazardous attempts to rescue his wife he eventually succeeded in ransoming her from captivity, which had continued for more than two years. Richard Bard was a prominent citizen of Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa., and was a member of the Pennsylvania convention that ratified the Federal constitution. Among Richard Bard's sons was Thomas Bard, a captain in the war of 1812. His son, Robert M. Bard, the father of Dr. Bard, was for many years a prominent lawyer at Chambersburg, Pa. He was a man of great talent and ability in his profession, recognized as the leading member of the local bar. He was a Whig, took an active part in politics and was a candidate for congress at the time of his last illness. He died in 1851. It is not true, as has been stated in published notices of his death, that Dr. Bard was connected with the family which was represented by Dr. John Bard and his son, Dr. Samuel Bard, distinguished over a century ago as physicians of the City of New York. If there be any connection between the two families it is very remote. But his taste for the medical profession was inherited by Dr. Bard from the maternal side of his house. His grandfather, Dr. P. W. Little, a student under Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a prominent physician at Mercersburg, Pa., and had two sons, both of whom were physicians: Dr. Robert Parker Little, who practiced at Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. B. Rush Little, who at the time of his death was professor of obstetrics in the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College.

Dr. P. W. Little's wife, Mary Parker, was the daughter of Col. Robert Parker, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Colonel Parker's sister was married to General Andrew Porter, from whom descended David

Rittenhouse Porter, governor of Pennsylvania, and his illustrious son, General Horace Porter, late ambassador to France.

While still very young C. L. Bard had determined to devote himself to the medical profession and after completing a course of classical studies at the Chambersburg Academy he entered the office of Dr. A. H. Senseny, one of Pennsylvania's most talented physicians, and began to read medicine. This was at the time of the Civil war and when the news of McClellan's reverses reached him he decided to respond to the call of patriotism and enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and with that regiment participated in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. His term of service having expired he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and after passing a satisfactory examination secured the appointment as assistant surgeon of a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers and remained in the war until the surrender of General Lee, when he returned to his old home and practiced at his profession until 1868. He then came to San Buenaventura, Cal., the place being at that time but a very small village. He was the first doctor to locate there and with the exception of short intervals of time in which he attended post-graduate courses in Eastern medical schools, lived in San Buenaventura until death. At the first county election in Ventura county he was unanimously elected coroner, both parties having nominated him, and for twenty years he served as county physician and surgeon, and was also an efficient health officer. He was popular in all medical circles having filled the office of president of the Ventura County Medical Society, being an active participant in the actions of the California State Medical Society, of which he was made president for one term, and at various times was a member of the Board of Pension Examiners.

He was a man of well rounded interests and took a leading part in social and civic life, was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and was a Knights Templar. True to his ancestral teachings he adhered to the beliefs of

the Presbyterian denomination. One of the dearest dreams and ambitions of Dr. Bard during his lifetime was the establishment of a complete and modern hospital at Ventura, and for years he studied and planned the details of the building, its arrangements and fittings. The culmination of his desire was realized the last year of his life when the beautiful Elizabeth Bard Memorial Hospital at Ventura, erected to the memory of a loving mother, was completed by the two sons, Dr. Cephas L. and Hon. Thomas R. Bard.

His attention to the exceedingly large practice which he had built up in this section of the state did not prevent him from taking an active interest in all public enterprises. He was a stalwart patriot and his love for the flag and pride in the institutions for which it stands were as strong as his love for his profession and pride in his medical and surgical skill. His death, April 20, 1902, removed one of the most valued citizens and well beloved men in Ventura county. Of his qualities of mind his literary talent was most remarkable and he found time during a busy professional career to read the classics, become familiar with the riches of literary artists, and write numerous literary productions. His inventive genius was also of a high order and contributed to his remarkable success as a surgeon and practitioner. That he had the qualities of a great man none who knew him will deny; that he would have been great in any calling in life there is no doubt; and that he was the most dearly beloved and most highly esteemed man in the community is a fact acknowledged by all.

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FERD K. RULE, widely known as an upbuilding factor in the interests of Los Angeles, was born in St. Louis, Mo., December 6, 1853, the representative of southern ancestry. His father, Orville G. Rule, also born in St. Louis, was a son of William Kennett, who, in Kentucky, married Nancy Clinton, a native of Virginia. The grandfather became a pioneer merchant of St. Louis, where he was successful in business and social affairs and besides a competence won a place of importance in the citizenship of that place. His death occurred at an advanced age.

Orville G. Rule entered business life in early manhood and rose rapidly to a position of importance. For thirty years prior to his death he held the position of general manager of the St. Louis Shot & Lead Works and discharged the duties in a thoroughly capable manner. Like his father he was esteemed for both business and social qualities. He married Miss Margaret Elizabeth Ashley, who was born in Bowling Green, Ky., and died in St. Louis.

Receiving his primary education in the public schools of his native city, Ferd K. Rule prepared for and entered the University of St. Louis, from which institution he was later graduated. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and remained in this connection for a number of years, looking after their interests throughout the states of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas and also Old Mexico. During a large portion of his service he was district auditor, his work being of such a nature that he was helped materially in the formation of business methods and habits which have been invaluable in his later efforts. Deciding to take up a business enterprise on his own account he located in Kansas City in 1887 and engaged as a banker and broker. Too close application to his duties told upon his health and in 1890 he was impelled to dispose of his business interests and seek recuperation in the milder climate of Southern California.

Agricultural pursuits occupied the attention of Mr. Rule for a time after his arrival in the state, his first interest being the purchase of a ranch in the vicinity of Pasadena. After two years spent in this outdoor work he felt eager and able to enter again upon a business career. It was in 1891 that he became connected with the old Los Angeles Terminal Railroad in the capacity of auditor and as such he served until 1899, in which year he assumed the duties of general manager. His advancement was the result of ability accompanied by the absolutely necessary adjuncts of energy and perseverance. Upon selling a half interest in the road to Senator W. A. Clark in 1901 and the construction of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad he became a director and later treasurer of the entire system. No one man was more active in the completion of this enterprise than Mr. Rule and to

no one is more credit due, for it has been a movement of importance to Los Angeles as well as to all Southern California. In December, 1905, Mr. Rule resigned his position of treasurer and finally severed his connection with the Salt Lake Railroad, after which he organized and incorporated what is now known as the Rule-Belford Company, an investment and real-estate enterprise which bids fair to rank with the best that Los Angeles affords. In addition to these interests named he is identified with others of equal importance, among them that of the Protective Mutual Building & Loan Association, in which he serves as president. He takes an active interest in all measures for the promotion of business enterprises and is ever found ready to respond to the call for the benefit of his experience and ability.

In San Francisco, in 1877, Mr. Rule was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. Cross, a native of Placer county, Cal., her birth having occurred in the vicinity of Auburn. Her father, Thomas J. Cross, was one of the early pioneers of California and is now making his home in Napa county. Mr. and Mrs. Rule are the parents of three sons, of whom Frank Kennett is engaged in business in Los Angeles, a member of the Rule-McDonald Company; Orville Rey is associated with his father; and Gerald Ashley is in the employ of the Salt Lake Railroad. The home of the Rule family is located on West Washington street, where the evidences of comfort and elegance both of the exterior and interior reflect the refined and cultured tastes of its occupants.

Mr. Rule's association with the different organizations of the city in all avenues of activity has been such that he is accounted one of the most enterprising factors in its development. He is a devoted friend of education and is unstinted in his support of all measures to advance such interests, and as president of the library board for two years was instrumental in bringing about many beneficial reforms. A staunch Republican he has always taken an active part in local affairs and at the time Mr. Eaton was elected mayor he was serving as chairman of the Republican central committee. He has also served for several years as a member of the Republican

county central committee, and in 1904 he acted as delegate to the National Republican convention in Chicago, when Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for president. As a member of the Union League Club he is one of the most prominent men of this locality and indeed of the state, serving as president of the California State League of Republican clubs and acting as representative from California in the National League. In 1903 Mr. Rule served as president of the Chamber of Commerce and during his administration the new building was erected, and as has been said of him he truly rendered this section of the state services that cannot be overestimated in their value to all residents of Southern California. Socially he is identified with a number of the prominent organizations of Los Angeles, having assisted in the organization of the Jonathan Club, in which he served as first president. After serving eight years in this capacity he accepted the vice-presidency. He is also a member of the California and Sunset Clubs of Los Angeles; of the Transportation Club of San Francisco; and the Hamilton Club of Chicago. Fraternally he stands high in Masonic circles, being a member of Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T.; Los Angeles Consistory; and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In addition to these multifold interests he also occupies a prominent position on the directorate of a number of successful mining, industrial, manufacturing and banking corporations, and is an indefatigable worker in promoting the best interests of Southern California.

The personality of Mr. Rule has been the motive power in winning for him the many positions of honor which have fallen to him during his residence in Los Angeles. Although endowed with business attributes of strongest character he has not allowed his nature to become warped to this one line, but throughout his entire career has endeavored to cultivate the best traits of his manhood. His popularity has not been won by catering to public opinion, but by a strict observance of principle, which has given him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.



GEORGE FINLEY BOVARD, D. D. When the persecution of the Huguenots in France culminated in the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the members of that sect were forced to flee for their lives, the Bovard family sought refuge in the north of Ireland and thus by accident became planted upon Irish soil. From the Emerald Isle George Bovard, the grandfather of the subject of this article, came to America a stalwart young pioneer, well qualified for the arduous task of hewing a home out of the primeval wilderness. The family assisted in the agricultural development of the vicinity of Steubenville and there James, a son of George, was born, reared and educated. While still very young he removed to Indiana and settled near the hamlet of Alpha, Scott county, where he labored for years to transform a dense forest into an improved farm. On the organization of the Republican party he became one of its upholders and when the Civil war began he was enthusiastic in his defense of Union principles. During 1862 he was accepted as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Infantry, assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, and sent to the south, where he participated in various engagements and the march to the sea. On the expiration of the war he returned to his home and resumed the cultivation of his farm and the discharge of the duties falling upon him as a private citizen. From early youth until the close of life he was an earnest believer in Methodist doctrines and a generous supporter of the church.

During his early years James Bovard met and married Sarah Young, who was born on a farm now included within the city limits of Cincinnati, her father, Abner Young, having removed thither from his native Pennsylvania at an early day. Both James Bovard and his wife remained in Indiana from middle age until death and there they reared a large family, whose brilliant mental attainments have made them conspicuous in their various places of residence. Three of their sons are now deceased, but eight still survive, as well as their only daughter, Mrs. Maria J. Griffith, of Abingdon, Ill. Freeman D., who is a graduate of Depauw University at Greencastle, Ind., officiated as vice-president of the University of Southern California from 1880 until 1885, and

now is editor of the *California Christian Advocate* in San Francisco. Rev. Marion McK. Bovard, a graduate of Depauw University, bore an active part in the founding of the University of Southern California, and held the office of president from that time (1880) until his death ten years later. William, a graduate of the University of Southern California in 1888, is now dean of the College of Theology in Grant University, Chattanooga, Tenn. Rev. Melville Y., who completed his education at Moores Hill, Ind., holds the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Port Chester, N. Y. Rev. Charles L. Bovard, also a Methodist Episcopal minister, has a pastorate in Butte, Mont. Abner C. is a newspaper man in Kansas City, Mo. Ulysses Grant is engaged in the banking business at Paris, Ind., and Morton Ellsworth is a farmer in Illinois near the town of Abingdon.

While the family were living on their Indiana homestead George Finley Bovard was born August 8, 1856. His education was primarily obtained in country schools and later he attended the State Normal School at Paoli, Orange county, subsequently for three years teaching five months in the autumn and winter and then spending three months in the spring at Depauw University, where in that brief period he completed the work of the entire year. The strain of constant study told upon his health and he was obliged to discontinue his untiring application to his books. In 1879 he joined his brothers in California and shortly afterward was licensed to preach by the quarterly conference at Orange, Cal., his first sermon being delivered at a camp meeting near Compton. During the fall of 1879 he was appointed supply pastor in the Methodist Episcopal Church at San Bernardino, and then served for one year as a missionary in Arizona, making his headquarters at Phoenix, which at the time boasted of only one brick building. Under his leadership a congregation of Methodists was established and a house of worship erected on the corner of Second and Washington streets, where now stands the Ford hotel. For this site the church paid \$300. When he returned to Arizona later as superintendent of missions the lot was sold for \$15,000 and a tract three times as large was purchased on Second and Monroe streets for \$7,000, where the church



built its present substantial and handsome edifice.

On his return to Los Angeles in 1881 Mr. Bovard joined his brothers in university instruction and took charge of the English and history classes, teaching five hours per day, besides carrying on his regular college studies and preaching every Sunday in Los Angeles county. In 1884 he was graduated with the degree of A. B., later receiving the degree of A. M., and in 1896 Willamette University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. After his graduation he was called to the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Orange, where he remained three years, the limit of pastoral tenure. At the expiration of that time he was appointed presiding elder of the Pasadena district and was ordained an elder the Sunday prior to the appointment. After two years of service in the office he was appointed pastor of the Boyle Heights Church, where he remained one year and was called for a second year, but within a week after his re-appointment he was assigned by Bishop Goodsell as superintendent of Methodist Episcopal missions in Arizona, with headquarters in Phoenix. In order to attend to the work it was necessary for him to travel by stage much of the time. Railroads were few and the distances between congregations great. All in all, the task was one imposing great hardship and constant privations upon him, but he remained for seven years faithfully discharging every duty, building up new congregations, assisting struggling churches and establishing the work upon a firm basis in the territory. From Arizona he was transferred to Los Angeles district, Southern California conference, of which he was appointed presiding elder by Bishop John P. Newman, and for six years, the limit of office, he served faithfully and with rare tact and zeal. On the occasion of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in Chicago in 1900 he was present as a delegate, and was elected a member of the book committee to represent the fourteenth general conference district. While acting in that capacity he did much to promote the interests of Los Angeles as the seat of the general conference of 1904, in which ambition he met with success. This convention he also attended as a member and was elected to repre-

sent the fourteenth general conference district for the ensuing quadrennium in the University Senate.

The marriage of Dr. Bovard took place in Los Angeles October 1, 1884, and united him with Miss Emma J. Bradley, daughter of Cyrus H. Bradley, an honored pioneer of Los Angeles and a furniture dealer here during the early days. Mrs. Bovard was liberally educated in the University of Southern California and is a lady of culture. Born of their union are three children, Warren B., Edna G. and Gladys F. In politics Dr. Bovard favors Republican principles. In the work of organizing the Archeological Institute of the Southwest he was a leading participant and now holds the office of vice-president. Other organizations with which he is identified include the Los Angeles Academy of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the International Geographical Association.

The University of Southern California, of which Dr. Bovard has been the president since 1903, includes eight colleges and a preparatory school. The College of Liberal Arts occupies a ten-acre tract at Thirty-sixth and Wesley avenues, Los Angeles, convenient to the street railways. Organized in 1880 with Rev. M. M. Bovard as president, it has since maintained a steady growth. In 1884 a four-story building was erected with suitable class-rooms. During the spring of 1905 two wings were added to the main Liberal Arts building, more than doubling its capacity, at an expense of \$60,000. The equipment is modern and the laboratories are furnished with the very latest improvements. The medical department of the university was founded in 1885 by Dr. J. P. Widney and eventually was removed from a rented hall to a building of its own on Buena Vista street. The theological department was founded at San Fernando in 1885 by Charles Maclay, who donated land valued at \$150,000 and erected the building originally used for school purposes. However, the college was eventually closed at San Fernando and in 1894 was opened in Los Angeles in connection with Liberal Arts. Besides the departments of liberal arts, medicine, pharmacy and theology, there are those of dentistry, law, music and oratory, and the preparatory and in-

intermediate departments, in all of which there is a large corps of instructors, thoroughly qualified to advance the interests of the students and train their minds for life's activities. Indissolubly associated with the history of the institution is the name of Bovard, for its inception was largely due to the untiring efforts of Rev. M. M. and Freeman D. Bovard, and the former presided over its early destinies, while more recently the younger brother, Dr. George Finley Bovard, has succeeded to the executive management of the institution, whose growth and permanent prosperity he has labored unweariedly to promote.

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**RUSSELL JUDSON WATERS.** Abundantly significant of the ability of Mr. Waters is the record of his rise to prominence, notwithstanding the necessity of overcoming obstacles more than ordinarily discouraging. Taking up the trials and hardships of life at the age of eight years, when most lads are enjoying the splendid advantages offered by our public school system, he has never faltered in his persistent efforts to establish for himself a place of honor among the representative men of our fair country, many times battling against the loss of health and many times winning a victory that enabled him to continue his work of personal progress and development.

Mr. Waters had the advantage of inheriting many of the qualities which have proven such potent factors in his career, being the descendant of an old New England family. Born in Vermont June 6, 1843, he was one of the youngest in a family of thirteen children, left fatherless when he was only four years old. Shortly after the death of the father, the mother removed to Colerain, Franklin county, Mass., where, four years later, young Russell found employment in a cotton mill to assist in the support of the family. He remained in this occupation for two years, receiving as compensation \$1.25 per week, but was finally compelled to give up the work on account of declining health. He was then sent to Deerfield, Mass., where on a farm he recovered the youth and strength so nearly lost. During the two years which he passed there he attended the public school for a short time, which taste of knowledge gave him so keen a desire to

progress further that he allowed nothing afterward to come between him and the accomplishment of this desire. Thereafter his efforts for a livelihood were always divided with study, every year finding him nearer the goal until his final graduation from Franklin Institute. This was accomplished by strenuous self-denial and constant economy. After his return to the city from the farm at Deerfield, he entered the cutlery factory, working for two years as operator on one of the machines, when the family having in the meantime located in Richville, N. Y., he also located there. While in that part of the state he found employment on a farm at fifty cents a day and in the winter worked at chopping cord wood at fifty cents a cord. The open air and outdoor life gave to him the underlying strength which enabled him to devote himself so persistently to study later on. In Massachusetts, to which state he returned, he learned the trade of machinist and by prosecution of this work and the teaching of two terms of school he secured means with which to complete his studies at Franklin Institute. Though only twenty-four years old, he was offered and accepted a position as professor of Latin and mathematics in his alma mater, in which work he remained for one year.

In 1868 Mr. Waters became a resident of Chicago, Ill., where he took up the study of law, which he mastered after two years, being then admitted to the bar of the state and the United States. The same application and energy which had distinguished him as a student entered largely into the practice of his profession and it was not long before he became recognized as one of the rising young attorneys of Chicago. However, his health began to suffer under the strain of intense application and constant duty which covered a period of more than sixteen years, and in 1886 he found it necessary to relinquish his extensive clientele. At the same time he sought a milder climate and in Southern California established his home and interests—both of which have meant so much in the development of this section. He became associated with the California-Chicago Colonization Association as chairman and commissioner, in which capacity he purchased what has since become one of the most beautiful tracts of land in Southern California, where the widely famed city of Redlands is now

situated. Mr. Waters has been called the "father of Redlands" and it is but a just tribute to the man whose efforts, more than any others, have meant so much to the progress of that city, and in truth it has been said that no enterprise calculated to promote its interests have ever been considered complete without his name and influence. He promoted the building of the city in the first place and served for one year as its attorney. Through his efforts the Santa Fé Railroad Company extended its lines from San Bernardino to Redlands, comprising what is now known as the "kite-shaped track," one of the attractive features of Southern California to tourists. At various times he was a director of the Union bank, the First National Bank, the Crafton Water Company, the East Redlands Water Company and the Redlands Hotel Company, which built the Windsor hotel. He built and operated the Redlands Street Railway Company, of which he was president. He was also closely identified with the Bear Valley Irrigation Company, as its manager bringing to bear his strong business traits which effectually changed the status of the company, its stock being almost doubled in value, its indebtedness reduced to a minimum and its credit practically unlimited. His splendid ability and farsighted judgment are nowhere more apparent than in his identification with this company.

In 1894 Mr. Waters located in Los Angeles, where he has ever since made his home. Needless to say he has proven as important a factor in its growth and progress as in Redlands and has taken as keen an interest in its upbuilding. A number of banking institutions, among them the Citizens' National Bank and Columbia Savings Bank, and the State Bank of San Jacinto, receive the support of his counsel and directorship, while he has served with distinction as a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and president of the Los Angeles Directory Company. As a member of the board of park commissioners he served efficiently, being forced, however, to resign on account of the many demands made upon him through his business associations. Innumerable outside enterprises have from time to time made demands upon his time and attention, among them the Pasadena Consolidated Gas Company, of which he was president; president and principal owner of the San

Jacinto Valley Water Company, which is now constructing sixteen miles of cement ditches to distribute the water to the fruit growers and dairymen of that beautiful valley, the future prosperity of that section depending largely upon this water system; president of the Columbia Commercial Company, whose operations and property are in Orange county; president of the California Cattle Company, whose holdings are principally in Riverside county; and a director of the American Savings Bank of Los Angeles.

At the same time that Mr. Waters had been acquiring a personal success, resulting in financial returns and a high position of respect among his fellow citizens, he had also risen prominently before the public as one who could safely be entrusted with public honor. At the earnest solicitation of friends he allowed his name to be used as a candidate for congress from the sixth district in the year 1898, and scored a victory which was unprecedented in the district. At the congressional convention in Sacramento he was nominated by acclamation with no dissenting votes. The nomination speech was made by his old-time friend, ex-Governor John L. Beveridge, of Illinois, and was the subject of much favorable comment at the time. Mr. Waters carried his district after a vigorous campaign, by thirty-five hundred and forty-two votes. His record in the halls of congress from 1899 to 1903 was distinctively a history of the progress of Southern California for that time, as his undivided efforts were given to advance the measures supported by his constituency. It has been repeatedly said of him that his methods were very unlike those of the average politician, the explanation lying in the fact that he was not a politician, but rather a practical, business man whose work in congress could only have been accomplished by that type of man. He took an active part in the introduction of certain measures approved by the Southern California Forestry Commission, thereby making it a criminal offense to leave camp fires burning and thus endangering the forests. He introduced a bill appropriating over half a million dollars for improvements in San Pedro Harbor, and was especially active in defending the Nicaragua Canal bill, a project that is of the utmost importance to Southern Californians. Among the orders of greatest importance obtained by Mr.

Waters was that of commissioner general of the land office, Hon. Binger Hermann, suspending the filing of lien scrip upon land until after a full and complete investigation by special agents of the department. This and a bill introduced by Mr. Waters to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils under placer mining laws in the United States were of material value to oil men of Southern California. To Mr. Waters is also due much credit for the establishment of rural routes in the sixth district, while eleven post-offices have been added during his term of service. Perhaps no stronger feeling exists as to the value of Mr. Waters' service than that given him by the supporters of the pensions for the old war veterans and their widows, in which work he was very active and met with gratifying success.

The home of Mr. Waters is located on Adams street, Los Angeles, where he is surrounded by every evidence of comfort and refinement. With all his busy outside interests he is devoted to his home and family and finds his greatest contentment in their midst. Since his return from Washington he has continued, however, his former engrossing pursuits, his wide experience and sound business principles inducing his associates in various enterprises to offer him many responsible offices. In 1903 he was elected president of the Citizens' National Bank, and the following year of the Home Savings Bank. He is president of the State Bank of San Jacinto, director in the First National Bank of San Jacinto, president of the San Jacinto Water Company, president of the Citizens' Security Company, treasurer of the Equitable Security Company, treasurer of the Las Vegas & Tonopah Railroad, director of the Citizens' National Bank of Redlands, treasurer of the Continental Life Insurance Company of Salt Lake City, and president of the Bay Island Club of Newport.

The personal character of Mr. Waters is such as to give him a place among not only the representative business men of Los Angeles and Southern California, but also among the citizens whose worth has been proven by their works. Although possessing rare business ability, if the other requisites had been wanting he would probably have missed the position he has attained, for energy, perseverance and an abounding courage

in the face of all difficulties are worth more to the possessor and are harder to possess, because they are largely a matter of training. Mr. Waters possesses these characteristics and has justly won the honor to which he is entitled. Neither his struggle nor his success, however, has had an ill effect upon his nature; in cheerfulness of spirit he has retained youth and made each year one of pleasure in his life. He has delighted in all that has led up to outward and inner refinement, music being especially held as one of the highest arts. He possesses strong musical talent which he developed by thorough training and still leads his family orchestra of eight pieces. His busy cares of later years have not prevented him occasionally contributing articles of fact and fiction to the magazines of the day. Many of his poems have been published in the past three years and he is now working on "An Epic Poem" and other verses which will be published in the near future.

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JOHN METCALF. Though a native of Yorkshire, England, John Metcalf has lived in the United States since his early childhood, having come with his parents to this country in 1849, when he was six years of age. Upon locating in America, his parents, Thomas and Mary (Harker) Metcalf, settled in southwestern Wisconsin, purchasing a farm not far from the town of Galena, Ill., where the father met with an accident in the lead mines which resulted in his death. John Metcalf was then but twelve years old and being the oldest of six children the burden of the support of the family fell largely upon his young shoulders; but with a brave heart he set to work to help his mother rear and educate the other children, continuing faithfully at his post until they were all grown and married. Remaining on the farm with his mother until after he reached his majority, he then enlisted in the Union army and served his adopted country efficiently and well in Company A, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry, during the last year of the Civil war. After the war closed he returned home, and soon afterwards went to northwestern Iowa, where he took up some government land and purchasing other land near it, became a factor in the development of that portion of

the country. As his means accumulated he abandoned the farm life and going to Paullina, Iowa, engaged in the grain and real estate business, shortly after his location there assuming an active place in business offices, and assisting materially in the development of that section. In 1883 he organized the Bank of Paullina, of which he became president and is still acting in that capacity, while he is also president of the Bank of Merrill, Iowa, and is the principal stockholder in both these institutions.

Twelve years ago Mr. Metcalf came to Southern California and demonstrated his faith in the future of this portion of the state by investing extensively in real estate near where Venice of America now stands, the land being known as the Gateway tract. A portion of his interest in this property was sold to M. J. Nolan of Los Angeles, when they established the business firm known as Nolan, Metcalf & Simpson. This tract is platted and improved and is very valuable property, the portion which has been sold by the firm having brought satisfactory returns. Aside from his property interests near Venice, Mr. Metcalf is promoting and developing other important business enterprises in real estate and other property in various towns of Southern California, notably Long Beach and Pasadena, all of his efforts in this direction proving very successful.

In Dubuque, Iowa, Mr. Metcalf was united in marriage with Mary A. Simpson, who at her death in 1892 left three children. Some time afterward he married Mrs. Belle Raw Carpenter, also of Iowa, and she is the mother of two children. In his fraternal relations Mr. Metcalf is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and politically he is a Republican. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and while in Iowa served on the school board of his district and as chairman of the finance committee of Morningside College of Sioux City. Mr. Metcalf is a broad-minded and progressive citizen, his work demonstrating his belief that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and he has thus won for himself not only a competence, but also the lasting regard of his fellow-citizens.

DANA BURKS. Very early in the settlement of Virginia the Burks family came from Berkshire, England, and identified themselves with the newly established colony, the progenitor of American descendants bearing the name of John Burks. Members of the family participated in the memorable struggle for independence and shortly after the close of the Revolution they crossed the mountains into the wilds of Kentucky, where they still have representatives prominent in political affairs and in society. Five generations bore an active part in the affairs of the state, but eventually a branch of the family became transplanted into Tennessee. Jesse H. Burks, who was born and educated in Kentucky and received an excellent medical education in that state, was for a time a resident of Tennessee, where he married Sabina Dismukes, daughter of Marcus L. Dismukes, a prominent planter of Bedford county. Three children were born to them in that county, namely: Jesse D., Paul and Dana, the latter having been born July 21, 1871. The family removed to California in 1876 and settled in Los Angeles, where for a time Dr. Burks followed professional practice. Later he gave up medicine in order to enter the field of financial activity and became associated with the banking and industrial interests of Los Angeles, where he founded the second trust company to be incorporated in the entire state, this being the Los Angeles Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He was during his lifetime one of the leaders in affairs and in the upbuilding of the community. While still a man of large influence and business prominence, he was accidentally killed in Chicago during a visit to the World's Fair. Since his death his widow has removed to Ocean Park, where now she makes her home.

Dana Burks, the subject of this sketch, was primarily educated in public schools and finished his education in the Los Angeles high school. By training he was fitted for the responsibilities of an active business career. On leaving school he became an assistant in the banking business to his father, whom he succeeded in the management of the Los Angeles Safe Deposit and Trust Company. For a time he was identified with the Citizens Bank of Los Angeles and later became proprietor of the Los Angeles City Di-



rectory Company, and also of a general publishing and printing company, and a real-estate and building business, all of which he still maintains. Immediately after removing to Ocean Park in December of 1901 he became closely identified with the building up of the town. Not only did he promote the incorporation of the place, but he served as the first president of the board of city trustees and has continued in the position to the present time. Varied, indeed, have been the enterprises attracting his attention in this section of Southern California. When the Bank of Venice was organized he took a foremost part in promoting the new institution and was elected as its vice-president. Aside from the many other movements which demand his attention he acts as president and general manager of the Dana Burks Investment Company, the largest concern of its kind at Ocean Park, and having offices both at Venice and Los Angeles. Nor does this last represent the limit of his activities. Another important industry commands a portion of his time and thought, this being the Los Angeles Dock and Terminal Company, in which he holds office as president and general manager. The company is engaged in the development of harbor frontage at Long Beach, where it owns eight hundred acres of tide land tributary to San Pedro harbor and adjacent to Long Beach.

A resumé of the activities engaging the attention of Mr. Burks is sufficient to give even a stranger some knowledge of his versatility of mind and variety of business connections. To his home town, to his county and to the state he has proved a helpful citizen, progressive in spirit, ardent in championing all projects for the uplifting of the race. Naturally such a man maintains a keen interest in politics, and we find him supporting Republican principles and acting as a member of the county central committee. On the incorporation of his home town he was elected mayor and still fills the office, discharging its duties with efficiency and fidelity. Though prominent in public life, he has been fortunate in incurring few enmities and in retaining the confidence of a host of warm friends throughout all of Southern California. Fond of social amenities, he finds diversion and recreation through his membership in the Jonathan, Union League and other prominent clubs, also in the

Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In his marriage he won a wife possessing a charming manner and a fine education, Miss Carhart, who was educated in New York City and as a girl resided in Santa Barbara. Their family consists of six children, Dana, Jr., Jesse, Virginia, Aileen, Andrea and Dorothy.

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MARK KEPPEL. One of the most important offices in the educational field is that of county superintendent of schools. The educational interests of the county are delivered into his hands and he is held responsible for the conduct and advancement of all schools coming within his jurisdiction. It is a position demanding talents of a high order and the man who fills it successfully must be endowed with rare intelligence and executive ability. Los Angeles county is particularly fortunate in securing the right man for the place in Mark Keppel, its earnest and efficient superintendent of schools.

Mark Keppel's father, Garret Keppel, was a native of Holland, born at Gorkum in 1835. He came with his parents to the United States in 1844. The family lived for a time at Baltimore, Md., then in Michigan and later in Keokuk, Iowa. He attended the public schools of Michigan and Iowa. His wife was Rebecca Hurlburt, a native of Missouri. Her father, Isaiah Hurlburt, was a native of Canada, and her mother, in maidenhood Rebecca Breeden, was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Keppel was one of the pioneers of California, immigrating to the west in 1859. His objective point was Pike's Peak, Colo., but owing to unfavorable reports received while en route he changed his course and destination and crossed the plains to Oroville, Cal., and became one of the leading farmers of Butte county. His wife died in Butte county in 1882, and twenty years later, in 1902, he also passed away at his Butte county home.

Mark Keppel was the second child born in his father's family of eleven children, his birthday being April 11, 1867. His early years were passed on the farm. At nine years of age he entered the public school and laid the strongest, most perfect foundation for a successful future in whatever line he should elect to follow. The

instinct for a higher education was deep rooted in the boy and as soon as he was able to do so he entered San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge, graduating from that institution in 1892 with the degree of Ph. B. He returned to the farm and remained there one year, then accepted a position as teacher in San Joaquin Valley College, which he filled for one year, and the next year following was a teacher at Fairview, Yolo county.

Mr. Keppel came to Los Angeles in 1895 and was first engaged as a teacher in the Eighth street school. In 1896 he became principal of Harper, now Vermont Avenue school; in 1897 he was made principal of the Union Avenue school, where he remained until March, 1902, when he was promoted to the principalship of the Twentieth Street school, where he remained until his term of office as county superintendent of schools began in January, 1903.

During Mr. Keppel's incumbency there has been a constant period of transition, due to revision of text books and the rapid development of the county. Mr. Keppel has proven himself equal to the task imposed upon him and has met all demands upon his time and ingenuity with most satisfying results. The present excellent condition of the schools throughout the county attests his capable management and places him in the front ranks as a successful educator in the broadest sense of the word.

Mr. Keppel is ex-president of the School Masters Club of Los Angeles; member of the School Masters Club of Southern California; president of the Southern California Teachers Association; and a member of the State Teachers Association, and of the National Educational Association.

Mr. Keppel married Miss Mae Hubbard, daughter of Hanford Hubbard of Yolo county, April 15, 1894. Mrs. Keppel is a native of Yolo county. They have one daughter, Ester Mae Keppel. Mr. Keppel is a Republican, having served for years as a member of the Republican county central committee. He is also a member of numerous fraternal organizations: Ramona Parlor, N. S. G. W.; Woodmen of the World; Knights of the Maccabees; Fraternal Brotherhood; and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles. His popularity

is unquestioned. He is devoted to educational work and his clear comprehension of the duties devolving on him in his official capacity, together with his efficient management, has been of material advantage to the schools of Los Angeles county.

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T. HORACE DUDLEY. Standing pre-eminent among the leading citizens of Los Angeles county is T. Horace Dudley, of Santa Monica. Although yet a young man, he has met with almost phenomenal success in his career, winning a position of prominence in financial and social circles, and becoming influential in the management of public affairs, as mayor of Santa Monica greatly advancing its civic development and improvement. Keen-witted and quick of perception, he has made himself useful as a business factor, and is now connected with two of the leading financial institutions of this part of the county, being president of both the Ocean Park Bank and of the Merchants' Bank in Santa Monica. He is of English birth and ancestry, having been born, October 21, 1867, in Leicester, England, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, Melville S. Dudley.

A man of culture and talent, T. Horace Dudley was educated in England, living there until 1889, when he came to California in search of a place in which the business ambitions of his youth might be realized. Locating at Bakersfield, he invested money in city property and also bought farming land near by. A few years later, he came to Santa Monica, and at once began to identify himself with the best and highest interests of the place, his business ability and tact being soon recognized and felt. With the growth and prosperity of Ocean Park, he has been intimately associated from the time of its inception, being one of its principal civic promoters, and his name, with that of Abbot Kinney, will be remembered for generations to come. In 1902 Mr. Dudley assisted in organizing the Ocean Park Bank, and has since served acceptably as its president, E. S. Tomblin being now the first vice-president, W. A. Penny the second vice-president, and P. J. Dudley, the cashier. Mr. Dudley also helped to organize the Merchants' National Bank of Santa Monica, which was incorporated Sep-



tember 23, 1903, and now occupies the handsomest bank building in the county aside from buildings of the kind in Los Angeles. Of this institution Mr. Dudley has been president since its organization, William S. Vawter serving as vice-president, and George F. Doty as cashier. Mr. Dudley has likewise large business interests in the city of Los Angeles, and is connected with the Merchants' Trust Company. He is likewise prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the Masons, and to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Dudley has been twice married. He was married first, in Santa Monica, to Mary Addison Smith, a daughter of Capt. Addison Smith, of Baltimore, Md. His second marriage was with Mrs. Matilda (Brooks) Ryan.

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GEORGE A. NADEAU. A pioneer of Los Angeles county, a prosperous and successful rancher and real-estate dealer, George A. Nadeau occupies a foremost position among the representative citizens of this section, to whose upbuilding and development he has given a distinctive service. He was born in Canada March 27, 1850, a son of Remi Nadeau, also a native of Canada, where for many years he engaged at his trade of millwright. In 1860 he started to California across the plains, spending the winter en route in Salt Lake City; thence came to California and to Los Angeles in the fall of 1861, making this his headquarters, although he followed teaming in Montana and Northern California. In 1866 he located permanently in Los Angeles county, where he purchased property and engaged in teaming, principally into the Owens river country, and in 1873 organized the Cerro Gordo Freighting Company, doing a very extensive business, which continued until the railroads took the business. He added to his holdings until he owned thirty-two hundred and fifty acres of land. He became prominent among the upbuilding influences of this county, his name being perpetuated through his erection of the Nadeau hotel, at the corner of First and Spring streets, in Los Angeles, which was completed in 1884. His death occurred in 1886, at the age of sixty-eight years.

In his political affiliations he was a staunch Republican. His wife, formerly Martha F. Frye, was a native of New Hampshire, in which state they were married; she survived her husband some years, passing away January 18, 1904, at the age of eighty-four years. She was a member of the Congregational Church. They were the parents of seven children, of whom but three are now surviving; Joseph F., of Long Beach; and Mrs. Mary R. Bell, located on a farm adjoining that of her brother, George A. Nadeau.

George A. Nadeau is a Canadian by birth, but at the age of seven years he was brought by his parents to the United States. In Chicago and Faribault, Minn., he passed his boyhood days, receiving his education in the public schools and by personal contact with the world. During the father's first years in California his family continued to make the latter city their home, and there George A. engaged in an effort to gain an independent livelihood. In 1868 they went to New Hampshire, the state of the mother's nativity, and thence to New York City, where they sailed for California via the Isthmus of Panama. Upon landing in San Francisco they took a coast steamer for San Pedro, and from that point to the city of Los Angeles. Here Mr. Nadeau engaged with his father in freighting to the Owens river. Six years later he engaged in the stock business in Modoc county near the Oregon line, disposing of these interests twelve months after, and upon returning to Los Angeles engaged in this county in a like occupation. The ranch upon which he now lives, and where he has passed the greater part of the past thirty years, was purchased by his father in 1875, and contained one hundred and sixty acres; which, since the death of the mother has been divided among the children.

After Mr. Nadeau's marriage in 1881 to Miss Nellie Tyler they located permanently on thirty acres of the old homestead, at the corner of Compton and Nadeau avenues, where Mr. Nadeau is following farming in addition to teaming. He has recently erected an elegant residence, complete in all of its appointments. They are the parents of four

children, Joseph G., Delbert G., Grace, and Stella Maie, the last named the wife of Ray Mathis, a dentist in Los Angeles. Mrs. Nadeau is a native of Iowa, but was only three years old when her parents removed to California, where they have ever since resided.

In addition to his home property Mr. Nadeau also owns sixty-three acres on Central avenue, about three-quarters of a mile from the city limits of Los Angeles, situated on the corner of Florence and Central avenues, and considered a valuable tract of land. One of the most important enterprises which he has undertaken was subdividing a forty acre tract, known as the Nadeau Villa tract, and which has since been entirely disposed of; he also owns property on Central avenue and Twentieth street, besides some in Long Beach.

Like his father, Mr. Nadeau takes a prominent part in public affairs, as a Republican in politics voting this ticket and seeking to advance the principles he endorses. He is a member of the Pioneers Society of Los Angeles county and takes a deep interest in the preservation of historical data and all associations of the past.

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HON. DAVID TOD PERKINS, assemblyman from the Sixty-fifth district of California, was born in Akron, Ohio, April 23, 1852. His father, Simon Perkins, was a native of Warren, Ohio, to which location the paternal grandfather, Simon Perkins, Sr., emigrated from Connecticut, the state of his birth, in the pioneer days of the middle west. He was in charge of the settling of the Western Reserve and prominent in the upbuilding of that section. Simon Perkins, Jr., became a large landowner and capitalist of Akron, Ohio, among his chief interests being the presidency of the railroad company that constructed a line from Hudson to Millersburg. His prominence, however, in his native section was not limited to financial enterprises alone, but he was also known through his connection with many of the most important movements for the moral and educational growth of the general public. Through marriage he allied his interests with those of another prominent

family of Ohio, Grace Ingersol Tod, a native of the state, becoming his wife. She was a daughter of Judge Tod, and a sister of ex-governor David Tod, of Ohio, representatives of a Scotch family of worth and ability. The death of Simon Perkins, Jr., occurred in Ohio and that of his wife in Sharon, Pa. They left a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living. The oldest brother, George T. Perkins, was colonel of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry and is president of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, and lives with his family in Akron, Ohio. The second brother, Simon Perkins, was captain of Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war. He is now an iron and steel manufacturer in Sharon, Pa., where he lives. The third brother, Charles Ezra Perkins, is the state engineer of Ohio, and has held the office uninterruptedly for sixteen years; his home is in Columbus, Ohio.

David Tod Perkins, the subject of this history, is next to the youngest child. He was named for his uncle, David Tod, who was one of the war governors of Ohio. He was reared in his native state, and educated in the Akron public and high schools. Until 1880 he remained a resident of Ohio, and engaged in farming and merchandising. Attracted to California by its multifold opportunities Mr. Perkins located in Ventura county in 1880, and on the Los Posas ranch became associated with Senator Thomas R. Bard in general farming and the raising of sheep. This latter industry required no small effort, for the flock at times numbered as high as thirty thousand head. Mr. Perkins gave his entire time and attention to the management of the ranch interests for some time, but it is now many years since he became actively identified with movements of public importance in both Ventura and Santa Barbara counties as well as other sections of the state. He was prominently connected with the Union Oil Company, into which was merged the Sespe, Tory and Hardison Stewart companies, and for a time served as its president. He is also associated with the Graham & Loftus Oil Company, of Fullerton, Orange county, Cal., as a director and vice-president, and is likewise a stockholder in the Bard Oil & Asphalt Com-

pany. With Senator Bard he was instrumental in the organization of the Simi Land & Water Company, and also the Los Posas Water Company, at this writing being a director in the former and president of the latter. Sixteen years ago he became interested in the Hueneme Wharf Company and at that time assumed its management, retaining an active interest in the concern until July, 1906, when he sold out. A most important enterprise in the development of business interests is the People's Lumber Company, of which Mr. Perkins is serving as president. This corporation has extensive receiving yards in Hueneme and Ventura, Nordhoff, Oxnard and Santa Paula, in the last-named place operating a large planing mill. The product is shipped to various points throughout Southern California, its extensive interests bringing this enterprise to rank as an important factor in the industrial element of the state. In the midst of his important duties Mr. Perkins has still found time to interest himself in banking circles, assisting in the organization of the Bank of Hueneme, in which he is still identified as director and secretary.

Not alone, however, in the city of his residence has Mr. Perkins given his aid in matters of enterprise and finance. The Oxnard Electric Light and Water Company claims him as its vice-president, while he is also a stockholder in the Santa Paula Electric Light Company. In Santa Barbara his name is familiar through his association with various public enterprises, among them the Santa Barbara Theater & Amusement Company, which is erecting an adequate building for amusement purposes, he serving as president of this organization. He is a director in the Potter Hotel Company, a stockholder in the Central Bank of Santa Barbara, and president of the Santa Barbara Realty Company. He has manifested his faith in the future of that city by investing in holdings of considerable value. He is also a large holder of real estate in Ventura county, leasing to the Ventura Agricultural Company (of which he is a director) about eighteen thousand acres, upon which is raised grain, stock, beets and beans in vast quantities.

Mr. Perkins has made his home in Hueneme for many years, having erected a residence on the Springville road. He married Mrs. Emma R. (Cranz) Perkins, of Akron, Ohio, and they have two children, Anna, wife of Tod Ford, Jr., of Pasadena; and Charles C., a director in the Thomas Hughes Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles. Mrs. Perkins is a member of the Presbyterian Church, although both Mr. Perkins and she give their support liberally to all charitable enterprises regardless of denomination.

Ventura county rose to an appreciation of the evident ability of Mr. Perkins many years ago, and after conferring upon him minor offices, among them that of county supervisor, which he held acceptably for nine years, he was elected in 1894 to the state legislature, assemblyman from the Sixty-fifth district. This was pre-eminently a Democratic legislature and although there was little opportunity for a member of the opposition to gain a foothold, yet Mr. Perkins was remembered when sent back to the state house in 1904. He gave active service to his constituency along various lines, taking a prominent part in affairs of the House as a member of the Agricultural committee, Ways and Means committee; Revenue and Taxation committee; Banking committee, of which he was chairman; Oil and Mining committees, and others. He made a strong fight for the re-election of Senator Bard, both his personal friend and the man whom he knew to be efficient, honorable and upright, a loyal citizen of his state and a staunch upholder of civic rights.

It is not necessary to eulogize upon the life of Mr. Perkins. Those who know him—and his circle of acquaintanceship is wide,—have never failed to recognize his sterling traits of character, a recognition given him unhesitatingly for a display of unusual business ability, but better still for social qualities which have won him friends within the boundaries of a half dozen different counties where he is known familiarly. Always courteous, he has time for friends; always a man of business he holds this as a requisite to success. Both, perhaps, have been indispensable to his own success; but the one has given a kindliness to

his own character, and while he has won financial prominence he has made his efforts parallel with the welfare of the general public. No one doubts his loyalty and no one questions his sincerity in matters of public importance.

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**JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.** As in the heyday of youth men long for the giant possibilities within the borders of cities, so in after life, with faculties matured and illusions vanished, they again gravitate towards those ceaseless activities which whet their interests, and tune their hearts and minds to a more than bountiful present. Such an one is John L. Beveridge, strong in mind and character, brave and resourceful in emergency, and since December, 1895, a resident of Hollywood, Cal. On both sides of the family he is descended from a long line of Scotch ancestors, who bequeathed to their children and children's children all of the characteristics for which that sturdy nationality is noted. The paternal grandfather, Andrew Beveridge, was the first of the family to come to the new world, leaving his home in Scotland in 1770, when a lad of eighteen years, and settling in Washington county, N. Y. Fifteen years later, in 1785, the maternal grandparents, James and Agnes (Robertson) Hoy, also came to the United States, they too settling in the same county in New York. Both grandparents spent the remainder of their lives in the Empire state and their remains lie buried in the Hebron and Cambridge Cemeteries in Washington county. Among the children born to the paternal grandparents were eight sons, and of these George (the father of our subject) and James enlisted for service in the war of 1812; while on their way to Plattsburg to participate in the battle of Lake Champlain, hostilities came to an end and there was no further need of their services. However, at considerable distance from the scene of the conflict, they could hear the boom of cannon echo and re-echo across the lake. Retracing their footsteps they returned to their home in Washington county and were mustered out of the service.

Born and reared in Washington county, N. Y., George Beveridge was early in life initiated in the hard work which fell to the lot of the

farmer before the era of labor-saving machinery. For many years he followed this vocation in his native county, but in middle life, when his son John L. was in his eighteenth year, he removed to Illinois, settling in DeKalb county. There as in the east he followed the peaceful life of the agriculturist, and on the farm which he there established his earth life came to a close, his wife, who was in maidenhood Ann Hoy, also dying on the Illinois homestead.

While his parents were still living in New York state John L. Beveridge was born in Greenwich, Washington county, July 6, 1824. He received such education as the schools of his home district afforded, but as his parents could maintain their family only by the most rigid economy, all thought of going away to college, which was then his greatest ambition, had to be abandoned. Until he was eighteen years of age he assisted in the work of the home farm in Washington county, and after the removal of the family to Illinois still continued farming, teaching school during the winter months in order to provide means with which to prosecute his studies. It was in the fall of 1842 that he entered the academy at Granville, Putnam county, Ill., where he spent one term, later entering Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, where he completed his academic course in the fall of 1845. His parents and brothers were anxious to have him follow this training by a course in college, but as his means were insufficient for this undertaking and not caring to be a burden to his family, who were anxious and willing to help him, he packed his trunk and with all the money he had (\$40) started for the south to seek his fortune. Going to Tennessee, he taught school in Wilson, Overton and Jackson counties, interspersing the reading of law as his other duties would permit. As the result of his studious habits and persistency in the course which he had mapped out for himself he was admitted to the bar in Jackson county in November 1850.

It was in December of 1847 that Mr. Beveridge returned to the north, and on January 20 following was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. Judson, the ceremony being performed in the old Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, of which her father was then pastor. During the spring of 1848 he returned

to Tennessee with his bride, and in that state their two children, Alla May and Philo Judson, were born. Mismanagement on the part of an associate with whom he had entrusted his means threw him in debt in the fall of 1849, and as soon as he could earn the amount of his indebtedness and clear himself he returned to Illinois, and in Sycamore, the county-seat of DeKalb county, began to practice the profession of law. His recent financial experience had left him practically without funds, so that it was only by the most rigid economy that he was able to earn enough from his legal practice to support his family. As opportunity offered he did outside work, such as keeping books for some of the business houses of the town, besides some railroad engineering. A dawn of brighter prospects began to appear when, in the spring of 1854, he removed to Evanston, a town twelve miles north of Chicago, which had recently been laid out under the supervision of the Northwestern University, a Methodist institution, of which his father-in-law was then financial agent and business manager. The following year Mr. Beveridge opened a law office in Chicago, meeting with some discouragements at first, but finally gathering around him a large and influential clientele.

There is probably no epoch in Mr. Beveridge's long and brilliant career of which he is more proud than the four years and fifty-five days spent in his country's service during the Civil war. It was on August 25, 1861, that he signed the muster roll and recruited Company F, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, receiving rapid promotion from his superiors, who soon noted his knowledge and ability in the line of military tactics. From captain of Company F he was promoted to major. As a part of the Army of the Potomac his regiment was active in the campaign of 1862-63, and participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, in the seven days fight around Richmond, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the campaign of 1863 his regiment had the post of honor, the right of the First Brigade, First Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. In command of his regiment he held the advance of the army to Gettysburg and his regiment was the first to receive the fire of the enemy on that

memorable battle field. It was at the request of Governor Richard Yates that on November 2, 1863, Mr. Beveridge resigned his commission as major to accept the rank of colonel of a cavalry regiment authorized to be raised by the secretary of war. Later he recruited and organized the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned colonel, his rank to date from January 28, 1864. He served with his regiment in the department of Missouri, taking an active part in the Price raid. For some time after his regiment was mustered out he was retained by order of the secretary of war as president of the military commission in St. Louis. On May 1, 1865, he was commissioned brigadier-general by brevet, and received his final discharge February 7, 1866, having been four years and fifty-five days in active service, and one hundred and eleven days on recruiting service.

Returning at once to Chicago, Mr. Beveridge resumed the practice of law, but at considerable disadvantage, for he was without a library and his former clientele had become scattered. In November of 1866 he was elected sheriff of Cook county, a position which he filled for one term, after which he again practiced law until November, 1870, the latter date marking his election as state senator. One year later, in November of 1871, he was elected congressman at large, and in November of 1872 was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Governor Oglesby. The election of the latter to the United States senate resulted in Mr. Beveridge becoming governor of Illinois, taking his chair January 21, 1873. From the foregoing it will be seen that honor upon honor was placed upon him in rapid succession, any one of which would have satisfied the most ambitious.

After the close of his gubernatorial term Mr. Beveridge became associated in business with D. B. Dewey, under the firm name of Beveridge & Dewey, as bankers and dealers in commercial paper, with offices in the McCormick Block, Chicago. In November, 1881, he was made assistant United States treasurer, a position which he filled with ability until September 1885. On account of ill-health he retired from active life about this time making his home in Evanston, until December, 1895, when he removed to California, and has since made his home in Holly-

wood. The wife of his youth is still spared to him and together they are spending their last days in the quietness and serenity which is the just reward for noble and consecrated living. Both of their children have been trained to lives of usefulness and are now filling their place in the world's activities. The eldest child, Alla May, is now the wife of Samuel B. Raymond, and they make their home in Chicago, Ill.; the only son, Philo Judson, has taken an active part in promoting the interests of Hollywood, and at this

writing (1906) is traveling abroad with his family. Mr. Beveridge's early religious training was in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church, but during later years he became a member of the Episcopal Church. As a member of the Illinois Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Mr. Beveridge, on February 8, 1885, read a paper entitled *The First Gun at Gettysburg*, and as he said of the conflict, so we say of his life, "The battle was fought, the victory was won."









